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ERCHANTS ROW.

THE MAGAZINE
OF
HORTICULTURE,
BOTANY,

AND ALL USEFUL DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN
RURAL AFFAIRS.

“Je voudrais échauffer tout l'univers de mon got pour les jardins. Il me semble qu'il est impossible qu'un méchant puisse l'avoir. Il n'est point de vertus que je ne suppose à celui que aime à parler et à faire des jardins. Pères de famille, inspirez la jardinomanie à vos enfans.”—*Prince De Ligne*.

VOL. IX.

1843.

EDITED BY C. M. HOVEY.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY HOVEY AND CO., MERCHANTS ROW.
1843.

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PREFACE.

IF we were to point out any one improvement in the Ninth Volume, over the previous ones, it would be the several articles upon Fruits. These embrace, with many others, abridged notices of the Third Edition of the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue of Fruits*; and our own articles, describing eighteen varieties, nearly new, as well as the most superior, pears in cultivation. These we may offer as a specimen of what we have in store for our readers, in future volumes. The cultivation of the choicer fruits has rapidly increased within a year or two, and the desire to possess a knowledge of the most esteemed kinds has induced us to devote a good portion of our room to this object. The Tenth Volume will contain many additional engravings, representing a great number of fine pears.

As particularly interesting to the fruit cultivator, we may mention the paper by Dr. Burnett, on the Curculio. If the method he proposes, to get rid of this depredator on the plum, is not the best, his remarks upon the habits of this insect may be the means of drawing attention to its ravages, and induce individuals to try experiments which may result in the discovery of an effectual method. The paper of Mr. Crawshay, on growing the Grape, embodied in our article, has attracted much attention in England, and, we believe, equally so among our own professional and amateur cultivators. Its practical effects in our climate remain to be tested; but we trust soon to see an attempt made to grow the grape upon his plan. Although the vicinity of Boston is noted for the great amount of grapes annually raised under glass, yet we are but beginners in the art, and have much to learn before we can claim a high state of cultivation of this delicious fruit. Mr. Camak's two articles on our native Grapes are among the most valuable communications.

The Tenth Volume of the Magazine will close our first Decade or Series. We then propose several important improvements, of which we shall speak hereafter. Trusting, in the mean time, to the continued aid of our friends and correspondents, we shall aim to render our next volume no less interesting than those which have preceded it.

C. M. H.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1843.

CONTENTS.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

GENERAL SUBJECT.

- A Retrospective View of the Progress of Horticulture in the United States, during the year 1842. By the Editor . . . 1
- Notes on England and France, during two several visits to those countries in the years 1840, 1841 and 1842; with some Remarks on their buildings and horticulture, and on rural affairs, &c. By William Kenrick, Nonantum Hill, Newton . . . 12
- Notices of Gardens and Nurseries in the vicinity of New York, from memoranda made during a visit in October, 1842. By the Editor . . . 41
- Remarks upon the state of Horticulture in Indiana; the favorableness of its climate for fruits; the production of seedling apples, &c. By the Rev. H. W. Beecher, Indianapolis, Indiana . . . 81
- The Curculio (*Rynchonius Cerasi Peck*), its natural history, habits, character, and the best mode of preventing its destructive ravages; together with remarks on the cause of the disease known as the Warty Excrescence, and suggestions to prevent its appearance. In a letter to the Committee on Fruits of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. By Dr. Joel Burnett, Southborough, Mass. . . . 281
- An Address delivered before the Columbian Horticultural Society, Washington, D. C., August 3, 1842. By Geo. Watterston, Esq. Communicated by J. S. Skinner, Esq., Washington, D. C. . . . 321
- Notes and Recollections of a tour through Hartford, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and some other places, in October, 1843. By the Editor . . . 401

HORTICULTURE.

- Observations on the favorableness to Horticulture of the soil and climate of Washington, D. C., with some remarks upon the cultivation of the Peach. By J. S. S., Post Office Department . . . 19
- Some account of a new variety of Pear, called the Stone Pear; with a description and engraving of the fruit, its origin, history, &c.; in a letter to the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. By A. H. Ernst, Corresponding Member, Cincinnati, Ohio . . . 21

- Notes upon the Poire d'Angora (Angora Pear,) and some additional remarks upon the *Paulownia imperialis*. By William Kenrick, Nonantum Hill, Newton . . . 50
- Notice of a new sweet Apple, called the Broadwell apple; in a letter to the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. By A. H. Ernst, Corresponding Member, Cincinnati, Ohio . . . 51
- On the Cultivation of Grapes under Glass, without fire heat, as practised by Mr. Crawshaw, an eminent English Cultivator. By the Editor . . . 86
- Notices of Culinary Vegetables, new or recently introduced, worthy of general cultivation, in private gardens or for the market. By the Editor . . . 96
- The London Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits; 3d edition, 1842: with Notices of several Varieties enumerated since the second edition, and other Remarks. By the Editor
- Catalogue of Pears . . . 121
 - Catalogue of Plums . . . 161
 - Catalogue of Cherries . . . 201
 - Catalogue of Grapes . . . 241
 - Catalogue of Strawberries . . . 291
 - Catalogue of Currants . . . 329
 - Catalogue of Raspberries . . . 331
- Pomological Notices; or Notices respecting new and superior Fruits, worthy of general cultivation. By the Editor:—
- Description of eighteen varieties of Pears, new or recently introduced, viz:—
1. Dundas, Boucquia, Rostiezer, Hampden's Bergamot, De Louvain, Beurré Bosc . . . 182
 2. Dearborn's Seedling, Columbia Virgoulouse, King Edward's, Althorp Crassane, Beurré d'Aremberg, Glout Morceau . . . 249
 3. Citron des Carmes, Jargonelle, Bloodgood, Summer Franc Réal, Beurré d'Amalis, Cushing . . . 361
- The Nectarine and Peach; their liability to be destroyed by the Curculio, and Remarks on their Cultivation. Communicated by J. S. S., Washington, D. C. . . . 166
- Grafting the Grape Vine. By James Camak, Esq., Athens, Ga. . . . 300
- The Franconia Raspberry—its hardiness, and its value as a forcing variety. By A. . . . 332

- New Varieties of Native Grapes.** By James Camak, Esq., Athens, Ga. . 872
- Figure and Description of Smith's Orleans Plum,** with remarks on the confusion hitherto existing with regard to this variety. By A. J. Downing, Highland Horticultural Nurseries, Newburgh, N. Y. . 410
- Observations on the Cultivation of the Strawberry.** By Dr. J. H. Bayne, Alexandria, D. C. Communicated by J. S. Skinner, Esq., Washington . 413

BOTANY.

- Some Cryptogamous Plants, gathered in the vicinity of Kearsarge Mountain, N. H., with observations.** By Jno. L. Russell, A. A. S. Corresponding Member of Massachusetts Horticultural Society . 140
- Descriptions of several New Plants of New England.** By Edward Tuckerman, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y. . 142

FLORICULTURE.

- Some Remarks on the Flowering of the Astragalus Wallichii and viscids.** By J. W. Paulsen, formerly Gardener to J. W. Perry, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y. . 145
- Experiments on various Flowering Plants, with Guano, and Nitrate of Soda.** By J. E. Teschemacher, Corresponding Sec., Mass. Hort. Soc. . 168
- List of the most Ornamental Annual Climbing Flowers, with Remarks on their Cultivation and Treatment.** By the Editor . 171
- Descriptions of three new Seeding Camellias; and a Note on the Camellia Old Virginia.** By Dr. J. S. Gunnell, Washington, D. C. . 261
- Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American Gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.** 52.99.148.181.205.302.333.376.417
- Calls at Gardens and Nurseries** 187. 213. 379. 422

REVIEWS.

- Annual Report of the Transactions of the Munroe County Agricultural Society,** containing the Address at the Exhibition and Fair, at Rochester, Oct. 26, 1842. By Henry Colman, President of the Society. The Report of the Committee, and of the Premiums awarded, and a list of Officers and Members of the Society, for 1842 106
- Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology.** By Justus Liebig, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Giessen, &c. Edited from the manuscript of the author, by Lyon Playfair, Ph. D. . 112
- Animal Chemistry, or Organic Chemistry, in its application to Physiology and Pathology.** By Justus Liebig, M. D. Edited from the author's manuscript, by William Gregory, M. D., Professor of Medicine and Chemistry in the University and King's College, Aberdeen . 112
- A Treatise on some of the Insects of New England, which are injurious to Vegetation.** By Thaddeus William Harris, M. D. . 216
- Transactions of the New Haven Horticultural and the New Haven County Agricultural Societies, for 1841 . 232**

- Catalogue of Vermont Plants.** By Wm Oakes, of Ipswich, Mass., as published in Thompson's History of Vermont 339
- The Pomological Magazine.** By Chas. W. Elliott. In large octavo numbers, bi-monthly . 345
- An Address delivered before the New Haven Horticultural Society, May 25th, 1843.** By A. S. Monson, M. D. President of the Society. With the Transactions of the Society for the year 1842 . 346
- The Economy of Farming, from the German of Prof. Burger; with copious Notes from the works of Thaer, Veit, Schwertz, Sprengel, Petri, &c., and an Index.** By E. Goodrich Smith . 426
- The American Agriculturist's Almanac, for 1844.** By A. B. Allen, Editor of the American Agriculturist . 426
- The Cultivator's Almanac, or Rural Calendar for the year 1844.** Containing, beside the usual Astronomical Calculations, a great variety of Suggestions, Maxims, Tables, &c., for the use of Farmers and Gardeners. By Willis Gaylord and Luther Tucker, Editors of the Cultivator, Albany, N. Y. . 427

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL NOTICES.—Material for Garden Walks, or for preparing a flooring for Greenhouse plants, 63; Management of the Banksian Rose, 64; Summer Pruning of Fruit trees, 64; Gooseberry Caterpillars, 64; Effects of Guano and Nitrate of Soda, 65; Summer Management of Heaths, 65; Effects of Salt upon Celery, 65; Cultivation of the Strawberry, 65; Grafting Cacti, 65; Composition for washing Grape Vines, 113; Decay in Fruits, 113; Destruction of Insects by Chamomile, 233; Grafting Grape Vines, 233; Experiments with Nitrate of Soda, 262; Treatment of *Russelia juncea*, 263; Cultivation of Roses in pots, 263; Charcoal, 264; Treatment of Cacti, 265; Growing Gooseberry or Currant bushes without Suckers, 265; Nitrate of Soda on Strawberries, 265; Grafting Camellias, 265; Substitute for Glazed Frames for hot-beds, 266; Growing *Chrysanthemums* from Layers, 266; Treatment of *Achimenes grandiflora*, 267; Guano, 267; Salt as a Manure, 267; Growing Cinerarias, 429; Treatment of *Rodanthe Manglii*, 429; Sterile Strawberry blossoms, 429; Summer Pruning of Grape Vines, 441; Potting and Shifting Plants, 441; Cultivation of the Coxcomb, 442; Experiments with Guano, 442; Experiments upon Asparagus with different manures, 443; Cultivating the Strawberry, 443.

FOREIGN NOTICES.

England.—The White Nice Grape, 151; Prize Dahlias for 1842, 234; English Dahlia Exhibitions for 1843, 443; Show of Pelargoniums at the July Exhibition of the London Horticultural Society, 448.
France.—Exhibition of the New Horticultural Society of Paris, 66.

DOMESTIC NOTICES.

Large Apples, 27; The Weather in Georgia, 29; *Allium cernuum*, 29; Gardening in Mississippi, 29; Sugar Maple trees, (*Acer saccharinum*), 115; Sport of the Moss Rose, 115; New Seedling Apple, 116; Horticultural Society in Cincinnati, 152; Mississippi State Horticultural Society, 152; Mr. P. Mackenzie, 152; The Progress of Horticultural Improvement in Cincinnati, 189; Advantage of violet colored glass for vegetating Seeds, 190; The Mississippi State Horticultural Society, 190; Forcing the Franconia Raspberry, 191; The Ohio Grape, 191; The Bassano Beet, 191; Ever-bearing Raspberry, 191; Cincinnati Horticultural Society, 235; Hovey's Seedling Strawberry, 235; Native variety of the Strawberry, 235; Destruction of the Curculio by the use of Salt, 236; Prince Albert Peas, 267; *Tecoma jasminoides*, 268; *Achimenes longiflora*, 268; *Fuchsia Venus Victorix*, 268; *Brachycome iberidifolia*, 268; Hovey's Seedling Strawberry, 268; State of Horticulture in the Valley of Virginia, 310; Hovey's Seed-

ling Strawberry, 311; Large Currants, 311; Horticultural Society in Northampton, 311; *Achimenes longiflora*, 350; *Sempervivum arachnoideum*, 350; Long Rod or Spur System of Pruning Vines, 350; The Nectarine Plum, 381; New Seedling Grape, 381; Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, 382; Exhibition of the Essex County Natural History Society, 382; Lynn Natural History Society, 382; Middlesex County Horticultural Society, 382; Horticultural Exhibition and Fair of the American Institute, 383; The Ohio Grape, 430; Seckel Pears on the Apple Stock, 431; Horticultural Exhibition in Cincinnati, 450; Agricultural, Horticultural and Floral Society in Northampton, Mass., 451; Horticultural Society in New Jersey, 451.

RETROSPECTIVE CRITICISM.

Errata, 116, 192, 269; Glout Morcean Pear, 35; Dilectious character of Strawberries, 35; The Ohio Grape and Herbemont's Madeira, 68; Hints for the Editor, 116; Productiveness of Hovey's Seedling Strawberry, 192; Cultivation of Grapes under glass, 192; Remarks on the Pear called Poire de Monsieur le Curé, Poire Monsieur, Dumas, Belle de Berri, Le Curé or Clon, Pater Notte, or, by some of the English, Vicar of Winkfield, 269; The Cultivation of Pelargoniums, 351.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Exhibition of the Society for 1842, 29; Exhibition, Report of Committee on awarding Premiums and Schedule of Prizes for 1843, 70.

CINCINNATI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Committee on Fruits, 311; First Fall Exhibition, Sept. 30 and 21, 461.

MASSACHUSETTS HORT. SOCIETY.

Exhibition, 33; Exhibition and Report of Library Committee, 75; Meeting, 117; Report of Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Committees, awarding Premiums for 1842, and money appropriated for Premiums for 1843, 153; Report of Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Committees offering Premiums for 1843, 194; Exhibitions, 236; Exhibitions and Premiums for Peonies, 275; Exhibitions and Premiums for Roses, 312; Premiums for Carnations and Picotees, 316; Exhibitions, 353; Exhibitions, 363; Fifteenth Annual Exhibition, 385; Account of the Dinner of the Committee of Arrangements, 393; Exhibitions, 431; Fourth Annual Dahlia Show and award of Premiums, 432; Officers of the Society for 1844, 434; Exhibitions, 469.

EXHIBITIONS OF HORT. SOCIETIES.

Essex County Natural History Society's Exhibition, 451; Sixteenth Annual Fair of the American Institute—Horticultural Exhibition, 459; Cincinnati Horticultural

Society—First Fall Exhibition, 461; New York State Agricultural Society—Horticultural Department, 467.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

January, 36; February, 78; March, 118; April, 158; May, 198; June, 238; July, 278; August, 318; September, 358; October, 398; November, 438; December, 471.

LIST OF PLANTS IN VOL. IX. P. 473.

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA.

January, 39; February, 79; March, 119; April, 159; May, 199; June, 239; July, 279; August, 319; September, 360; October, 399; November, 439; December, 472.

OBITUARY.

Robert Manning, 37; John Prince, 359.

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS.

Fig.	DIAGRAMS.	Page.	Fig.	Page.
8.	Mode of training Climbing Flowers	172	19.	Glout Morceau Pear 260
28.	Showing the method of destroying the eggs of the Curculio with a quill	288	29.	Citron des Carmes Pear 362
			30.	Jargonelle Pear 364
			31.	Bloodgood Pear 366
			32.	Summer Franc Réal Pear 368
			33.	Beurré d'Amalis Pear 369
			34.	Cushing Pear 371
			35.	Smith's Orleans Plum 412
				INSECTS.
			20.	Curculio of the Natural size 282
			21.	Curculio in the act of making the incision on the Fruit 282
			22.	Plums showing the incision of the Curculio near the apex 283
			23.	Plums showing the incision near the base 283
			24.	Plums showing the Grub eating within 284
			25.	Larvæ of the Curculio, natural size 284
			26.	Curculio in the pupa stage, magnified 284
			27.	The Curculio in the shapes which it assumes when shook from the tree 286

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

A.	193 332	J. C.	167
A Fruit Grower	85	J. L. R.	192
An Amateur	150	Kenrick, Wm.	12. 50. 274
A Subscriber	190	Longworth, N.	35. 68
Allen, Thomas	311	Mackenzie, P.	149
Bayne, J. H.	413	M. T.	37. 79. 119. 159. 199. 239. 279. 319.
Beecher, Rev. H. W.	81		359. 399. 439.
Burnett, Dr. Joel	382	Paulsen, J. W.	145
Camak, James	235. 300. 372	Pierce, Josh.	150
Downing, A. J.	410	R.	29. 350
Editor	1. 28. 41. 52. 70. 86. 96. 100. 115. 117. 121. 132. 152. 161. 168. 171. 181. 187. 191. 201. 205. 235. 236. 242. 249. 268. 275. 291. 302. 311. 329. 330. 350. 353. 361. 379. 382. 401. 415. 422. 431	Russell, John Lewis, A. M.	140
		Ryan, Chas. J.	350
		Sincere Lovers of the Sweet and Beautiful	352
		Skinner, J. S.	19. 28. 166. 321. 413
		Teschemacher, J. E.	168
		Tuckerman, Edward, Jr.	142
		Valk, Wm. W.	350
		W.	459
		Ward, Dr. M. A.	29
		W. C. W.	150
		X.	231. 345
Elliott, C. W.	450		
Ernst, A. H.	24. 51. 190		
Gunnell, Dr. J. S.	261		
Hancock, T.	116		
Hatch, N. W.	29		
H. W.	116		

INDEX

TO THE

PLANTS ENUMERATED IN VOL. IX.

In the body of the Magazine, a few errors occur in the spelling of the botanical names, the capitalizing of generic and specific names, their derivation and accentuation: these are all corrected in the following list of plants. The synonyms, in several instances, have also been given, where plants have been incorrectly indicated.

Several varieties of Roses enumerated	31.	Several new varieties of Pelargoniums enumerated	209. 449
47. 67. 105. 188. 313. 377. 417		Several varieties of Tulips enumerated	213
Several varieties of Verbenas enumerated	54	List of Vermont plants not found in any other New England State	343
List of Camellias in bloom in the collection of Hovey & Co.	62	Chrysanthemums enumerated	102, 423
List of species of plants collected by the Exploring Expedition	182	Cinerarias enumerated	429
<i>Acacia lophantha</i>	367	<i>Anadendrum prorapens</i> , a syn. of <i>Drummondia</i>	141
<i>speciabilis</i>	419	<i>prorapens</i>	303
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	348	<i>Andrœmedia</i> 3 sp.	303
<i>saccharinum</i>	115	<i>Angelica Curtisii</i>	61
<i>Achillea alba plena</i>	356	<i>Anisanthus splendens</i>	61
<i>Achimenes coccinea</i>	338	hybrid var.	61
<i>grandiflora</i>	338	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> ca-ryophyllodes	420
<i>longiflora</i>	8. 67. 267. 308. 317. 338. 350. 380. 465	quadricolor	420
<i>multiflora</i>	338	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	418
<i>pedunculata</i>	8. 338	<i>glandulosa</i>	418
<i>rosea</i>	8. 338	<i>Skinneri</i>	418
<i>Actea alba</i>	454	<i>Aristolochia gigas</i>	57
<i>rubra</i>	454	<i>Arum polymorphum</i>	203
<i>Æchmœa fulgens</i>	378	<i>triphyllum</i>	454
<i>Agrostis alpina</i>	143	<i>Aspidium aculeatum</i>	344
<i>altissima</i>	143	<i>Bœottii</i>	145
<i>canina</i>	143	<i>cristatum</i>	145
<i>concinna</i>	143	<i>exaltatum</i>	386
<i>laxiflora</i>	143	<i>lancastrîense</i>	145
<i>Nôva Angliæ</i>	143	<i>Astrape Wallichii</i>	145
<i>Pickeringii</i>	143	<i>viscosa</i>	145
<i>rupëstris</i>	143	<i>Asalea alta clerensis</i>	188
<i>scabra</i>	143	<i>atroviolacea</i>	59
<i>Torreyi</i>	143	double red	188
<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>	185	<i>grandiflora</i>	188
var. <i>maxima</i>	185	<i>macrantha</i>	188
<i>Alëtris farinosa</i>	344	<i>nôva blanca</i>	188
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	89	<i>phœnicea alba</i>	188
<i>Alôysia citriodora</i>	465	<i>Smithii coccinea</i>	188
<i>amarantus giganteus</i>	67	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	404
<i>Amaryllis violata</i>	404	<i>Baptisia mollis</i>	53
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	344	<i>tinctoria</i>	344
<i>Barnadesia rosea</i>	337	<i>Beaufortia decussata</i>	404
<i>Becium bicolor</i>	212	<i>Begonia coccinea</i>	306
<i>crassicaulis</i>	58	<i>discolor</i>	387. 466
<i>Evansiana</i>	387	<i>platifolia</i>	387
<i>Berberis dolcis</i>	377	<i>vulgaris</i>	344
<i>Bignonia carolinæ</i>	61	<i>grandiflora</i>	383
<i>jasminiflora</i>	67	<i>picta</i>	60
<i>Bouvardia triphylla</i>	67	<i>Brachycome iberidifolia</i>	6.
<i>Brugmansia arborea</i>	465	<i>Brugmansia arborea</i>	186. 268. 313
<i>Brunia ericoides</i>	387	<i>Bryum turbinatum</i>	141
<i>Cactus phyllanthus alata</i>	465	<i>triangularis</i> , a syn. of <i>Cereus triangularis</i>	465
<i>Calampelis scabra</i>	179	<i>Camellia japonica alba plena</i>	453
<i>var. alba fenestrata</i>	188	<i>Albertus</i>	103
<i>Alnottii</i>	207	<i>americana</i>	42
<i>conlestina</i>	188	<i>Donckelsdrii</i>	387
<i>Duchassa of Orleans</i>	187	<i>erecta</i>	188

<i>Camellia</i> j. var. <i>foliacea</i>	207	<i>Cléthra alnifolia</i>	344	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	180
var. <i>Fördii</i>	261	<i>Clanthus</i>	211	<i>Garrya elliptica</i>	19
Geo. Washington	262	<i>Cobaea scandens</i>	180	<i>Gentiana crinita</i>	454
Grünelli	188	<i>Coburgia humilis</i>	161	<i>Geranium erianthum</i>	58
Halleysii	207	varicolor	151	eristemon	58
Hempsteadii	103	<i>Columnnea grandiflora</i> , a		ibericum	58
Henry Favre	150	syn. of <i>C. splendens</i>	308	pratense	58
imbricata	207	splendens	308	sylvaticum	58
Laura Coates	150	<i>Convolvulus purpureus</i>	174	<i>Gladiolus Colvillii</i>	61
<i>Loeana superba</i>	188	<i>Cornus florida</i>	237	communis	418
Löwisii	207	<i>Cosmarostaphylis arbutoides</i>	337	floribundus	334
lysantha	207	Crinum amabile	465	gardiensis	418
ochroleuca	103	<i>Crocus insularis</i>	212	natalensis	354
Old Virginia	262	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	344	ramosus	344
Patrick Henry	261	arietinum	344	<i>Gloxinia caulascens</i>	306
philadelphica	188	insigne	67	cærules	18
<i>Pictorum roseum</i>	188	spectabile	276	coccinea	387
Piercesii	150	ventatum	75	digitatiflora	420
Prattii	188. 387	<i>Cytisus Weldensis</i>	377	rubra	385
roetta	188	<i>Delphinium Barlowii</i>	387	<i>Godetia grandiflora</i>	56
rubra plena	453	<i>Didiscus cæruleus</i>	356. 383	<i>Gramatocarpus volubilis</i> , a syn. of <i>Schypanthus volubilis</i>	305
Simmsii plenissima	188	<i>Diervilla sessiliflora</i>	303	<i>Gymnostoma proropens</i>	141
splendens	261	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> var. <i>superba</i>	309	<i>Hemianthus coccineus</i>	467
Stiles's Perfection	149	<i>Dolichos bengalensis</i> , a syn. of <i>Lablab vulgaris</i>	178	<i>Hedychium Gardnerianum</i>	386
Thos. Jefferson	261	var. <i>albiflora</i>		<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	454
tricolor	188	<i>Lablab</i> , a syn. of <i>Lablab vulgaris</i>	177	Dowellianus	53
variegata	261	<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>	71	<i>Helleborus olympicus</i>	55
Wilderi	151. 188	<i>Drummondii proropens</i>	141	orientalis	55
seedlings	71. 150	<i>Echeveria gibbiflora</i>	463. 467	<i>Hemerocallis alba</i>	453
<i>Campanula Broussonetia</i> , a syn. of <i>C. Læflingii</i>	211	<i>Echinocactus Breckenridgeanus</i>	30	Grahamii	277
carpatia	354	Bulstianus	30	<i>Hibiscus Rosa sinensis</i>	355
grandis	306	<i>Echites atropurpurea</i>	337	Höves Celsii	183. 304
Læflingii	211	splendens	306. 337	pungens var. <i>major</i>	304
Lörei	211	<i>Ecremocarpus scabra</i> , a syn. of <i>Calampella scabra</i>	179	racemulosa	183
pyramidalis	306	<i>Endocarpum smaragdulum</i>	141	<i>Hoya carnosa</i>	237
Wahlenbergii	354	<i>Epilobium</i>	56	<i>Hypericum Bäcklei</i>	52
<i>Carex</i> , 3 sp.	303	<i>Epiphyllum Ackermanni</i>	66	gravidolens	303
glaucescens var. <i>androgyna</i>	53	splendendum	237	<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	153
<i>Mitchelliana</i>	53	truncatum	66	<i>Hypoxis erecta</i>	344
<i>Ceanothus divaricatus</i>	333	<i>Erythrina Crista galli</i>	463	<i>Impatiens candida</i>	8
<i>Cedrus Deodara</i>	18	<i>Erythronium brasilien-</i>	419	grandiflora	64
<i>Centradenia rosea</i>	210	sis	344	rosea	8
<i>Cereus Ackermanni</i>	53	<i>Euchroma coccinea</i>	465	<i>Indigofera densa</i>	57
brasilienis	66	<i>Eugenia Jambosa</i>	264	stachyoides	210
coccineus	55	<i>Euphorbia Jacquinæflora</i>	264	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>	173
Conway's giant	53	variegata	387	cymosa	338
flagelliformis	65. 465	<i>Evernia vulpina</i>	264	Quamoclit	173
Jenkinsonii	53. 71. 206	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	264	var. <i>alba</i>	178
Pepperi	74	<i>Fraxinus lacinata</i>	67	scabra	264
sænilis	386. 465	<i>Fuchsia conspicua arbo-</i>	277	<i>Iris Duerinkii</i>	303
Smithianus	30	rea	277	germanica	102
speciosus	53. 66	cordifolia	277	pallida	102
speciosus elegans	53	corymbiflora	7	<i>Jasminum Sambac</i>	467
speciosissimus	53. 71. 206	elegans	277	<i>Juncus cylindricus</i>	53
triumpfans	66	exoniensis	234	Greenei	142
Victoria	30	fulgens	7. 45. 108	squameus	142
new sp. and var.	206	globosa	7. 384. 387	<i>Justicia latifrons</i>	303
<i>Cestrum</i> sp.	108	gracilis	267. 276	Kalmia latifolia	315
<i>Cetraria lacunosa</i>	141	splendens	103	Kennedii	380
<i>Chamaetrops humilis</i>	385	Standishii	7	<i>Labellia bipunctata</i>	386
<i>Chelone barbata</i>	356	tricolor	277	<i>Lablab vulgaris</i>	177
<i>Chionanthus virginica</i>	377	triphylla	102	var. <i>albiflora</i>	178
<i>Chorozema spartoides</i>	306	<i>Venus victrix</i>	277	<i>Labellia vulgaris</i> , a syn. of <i>Lablab vulgaris</i>	177
varium	189			bengalensis, a syn. of <i>Lablab vulgaris</i>	178
<i>Cineraria</i> , seedlings	71			var. <i>albiflora</i>	178
varieties enumerated	429			<i>Laëlia Barkeriana</i>	75
<i>Claytonia caroliniana</i>	344			<i>Lantana crocea</i>	309
<i>Cléome grandiflora</i>	356. 383				
<i>Clématis aurea grandiflora</i>	188				

<i>Lantana mixta</i>	309	<i>Pæonia albiflora</i> var.		<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	349
<i>Selloi</i>	309	<i>Humei</i>	277	<i>ponticum</i>	337
<i>Lechenaultia biloba</i>	8	<i>Pottii</i>	277	<i>Ribes albidum</i>	304
formosa	67. 189	<i>Reevesii</i>	277	<i>sanguineum</i>	44. 304
<i>Liatris scariosa</i>	344	<i>Whittellii</i>	277	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	85
<i>Lilium japonicum</i>	315	<i>latifolia</i>	276	<i>Röchea falcata</i>	465
<i>lancifolium album</i>	355	<i>Moulton papaveracea</i>	237. 276	<i>Rodanthe Manglesi</i>	429
punctatum	354	var. <i>Banksiae</i>	237.	<i>Rhodochiton volubile</i> , a	
speciosum	185		276	syn. of <i>Lophospermum</i>	
superbum	344	officinale	276	<i>Rhodochiton</i>	177
testaceum	185	praecox	276	<i>Rondeletia speciosa</i>	75
<i>Lindernia saxicolor</i>	53	tenuifolia	275	<i>Rosa berberidisfolia</i>	418
<i>Listera convallarioides</i>	344	<i>Passiflora Fieldii</i>	377	<i>Hardii</i>	418
<i>Liriodendron Tulipifera</i>	277	<i>Londoni</i>	380	<i>Russelia jancea</i>	263. 465
<i>Loasa aurantiaca</i>	180	<i>Paulownia imperialis</i>	18. 50.	<i>Ruta muraria</i>	345
volubilis	305		606	<i>Sáliz Cútléri</i>	142
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	357	<i>Pentstemon gentianoides</i>	354	retusa	142
crinus var. <i>grandiflora</i>		<i>Pereskia aculeata</i>	65	<i>Uva U'rai</i>	142
speciosa	357	<i>Phacelia 3 sp.</i>	303	<i>Salvia patens</i>	387
syphyllita	387	<i>Phœnix dactylifera</i>	385	regia	8
<i>Lophospermum atrosanguineum</i>	177	<i>Pharbitis Léarii</i>	8	splendens	387
erubescens	176	ostrina	59	<i>Schizanthus candidus</i>	421
<i>rhodochiton</i> , a syn. of <i>Rhodochiton atrosanguineum</i>	177	<i>Philadelphus</i>	206	<i>Grahamii</i>	421
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	276	<i>Philibertia grandiflora</i>	212	<i>Hookeri</i>	421
<i>Lychnis viscaria</i>	277	<i>Phlox caroliniana</i>	184	pinnatus	421
<i>Lygodium palmatum</i>	344	<i>Bréckii</i>	53. 383	humilis	421
<i>Magnolia conspicua</i>	45. 237	decussata alba	355. 387	<i>Priestii</i>	421
cordata	276	<i>Drummondii</i>	356	pörrigena	421
grandiflora	467	glutinosus	303	ventatus	421
macrophylla	277	suaveolens	184	pinnaefidus	421
<i>Soulangiana</i>	237	<i>Van Houttei</i>	54. 184	retusus	421
tripetala	276	<i>Wheeleriæna</i>	355	<i>Scilla peruviana</i>	421
<i>Mahonia Aquifolium</i>	377	seedlings	54. 354	var. <i>discolor</i>	421
<i>Málva leontitis</i>	303	<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>	454	<i>Scutellaria arguta</i>	303
<i>Maunettia cordifolia</i>	307. 463	<i>Pinus</i>	349	elegans	309
bicolor	307	<i>Cedrus</i>	349	<i>japonica</i>	309
<i>Marcellia excoriata</i>	335	<i>Deodara</i> , a syn. of <i>Cedrus Deodara</i>	19	<i>Schlyphanthus elegans</i>	304
<i>Maurandya Barclayana</i>	173	Lambertiana	7	<i>Sedum Sieboldii</i>	45
semperflorens	176. 387	pinaster	349	<i>Sempervivum arachnoideum</i>	350
<i>Maxillaria picta</i>	75	<i>Plumbago capensis</i>	463	tictorum	350
<i>Medinilla erythrophylla</i>	304	<i>Poa eragrostis</i>	344	<i>Silene pennsylvanica</i>	344
<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	465	modesta	144	<i>Sorbus hybridus</i>	13. 19
<i>Mespilum japonica</i>	465	uniflora, a syn. of <i>P. modesta</i>	144	<i>Smilax grandiflora</i>	303
<i>Metrosideros planifolia</i>	467	<i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i>	141	<i>Spiræa japonica</i>	276
<i>Morus multicaulis</i>	466	<i>Pöpusulus candicans</i>	343	filipendula	276
<i>Muhlenbergia flipes</i>	53	<i>Forcellia triloba</i>	343	plano	276
<i>Musa Cavendishii</i>	67	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> , a syn. of <i>P. splendens</i>	336	<i>Stapelia hirsuta</i>	465. 467
<i>Nelumbium luteum</i>	408	splendens	336. 403	<i>Staticæ monopetala</i> var.	
<i>Nematanthus Guillemotiana</i>	308	<i>Thellusonii</i>	336. 403	denudata	59
<i>Neottia cernua</i>	454	<i>Patamogeton Claytonii</i>	144	<i>Stenomesson vittellum</i>	185
<i>Nerium splendens</i>	317	glutans	144	<i>Streptozia jancea</i>	386
<i>Nephridium cristatum</i> , a syn. of <i>Aspidium cristatum</i>	145	heterophyllus	144	regina	386
<i>Eriothera</i>	56	lucens	144	<i>Streptopus maculatus</i>	183
<i>Orehis rotundifolia</i>	344	natus	144	<i>Tallium teretifolium</i>	67
<i>Orthogalum cinereum</i>	421	prolongus	144	<i>Tamarix orientalis</i>	349
<i>Orthotrichum crispum</i>	141	pöchra	144	<i>Taxa canadensis</i>	268.
<i>Oxalis Böwieri</i>	465	<i>Robinsonii</i>	145	302. 380. 383	
rubrocineta	58	<i>Primula cortusoides</i>	467	pentaphylla	467
<i>Oxylobium capitatum</i>	911	denticulata	60	<i>Thalictrum debile</i>	303
cuneatum, a syn. of <i>O. obovatum</i>	335	<i>Pteris alabamensis</i>	303	<i>Taxa viridis</i>	386
obovatum	335	gracilis	344	<i>Thermopsis canadensis</i>	53
<i>Pæonia albiflora</i> var. <i>fragrans</i>	277	<i>Pyrus japonica</i>	237	straxinifolia	53
		<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	343	<i>Thāja occidentalis</i>	349
		<i>Rhexia virginica</i>	344	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	174
		<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	336	var. <i>alba</i>	175
		fragrans	336	aurantiaca	175.
					276
				<i>Bactarii</i>	175
				<i>Fryeri</i>	376
				<i>Hawtayneana</i>	175

<i>Tillandsia heliconia</i>	184	<i>Tropæolum m. ventatum</i>	179	<i>Volkameria japonica</i>	463
<i>rubida</i>	61	<i>peregrinum</i>	178. 370	<i>Vriesea psittacina</i>	184
<i>Tipularia discolor</i>	344	<i>polyphyllum</i>	378	<i>Wistaria Consequana</i> , a	
<i>Trichodium montanum</i>	143	<i>Ulmus racemosa</i>	343	syn. of <i>W. sinensis</i>	45. 276
<i>Trillium cernuum</i>	344	<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>	345	<i>frutescens</i>	45
<i>Triptilion spinosum</i>	8	<i>Vaccinium hirsutum</i>	303	<i>sinensis</i>	100. 303
<i>Tritonia longiflora</i>	276	<i>uranum</i>	53	<i>Wittænia corymbosa</i>	463
<i>Trochilus aculeis</i>	334	<i>Verbena Lacôniæ</i>	54	<i>Zichya</i>	104
<i>Tropæolum majus</i>	179. 378	<i>Viola canadensis</i>	345	<i>villôsa</i>	104
var. <i>atrosanguineum</i>	179	<i>rostrata</i>	345	<i>Zizia pinnatifida</i>	303

END OF VOL. IX.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

JANUARY, 1843.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *A Retrospective View of the Progress of Horticulture in the United States, during the year 1842.* By the EDITOR.

No better evidence of the continued advancement of horticulture need be given, than the superior productions which have been displayed at the several horticultural exhibitions which have been held in different portions of the country the past year, an account of the principal of which will be found in our last number, completing the eighth volume of the Magazine. A single glance at the number and character of these exhibitions—the great variety of plants and flowers—the still greater abundance of fine fruits—and the increased quantity of superior vegetables, exhibited, compared with those exhibited four or five years since, will convince any one that the interest in gardening pursuits has no way diminished; but, on the contrary, renewed zeal and activity, in the cause of cultivation, appear to have pervaded all classes of society.

The later improvements in gardening have been accomplished more silently than those of previous years, when the importation of a new variety of fruit, the introduction of a choice plant, or more particularly, when the erection of a conservatory, a greenhouse, or a grapery, were novelties so unusual that the building of one, of the smallest dimensions, was attended with a notoriety which the largest and loftiest structure would now scarcely command. Thus, while the taste for gardening has become more general, extending to every portion of the country, individual efforts, even when conceived on an extended scale and attended

in their execution with the outlay of large sums of money, are almost unnoticed amid the general desire which prevails among men of taste for garden structures of a superior construction, and for country residences of a more highly picturesque and architectural character.

Horticulture, as a science, is yearly acquiring a more elevated rank. It is not now the mere routine of planting, grafting, propagating, forcing, and the dry detail of simple garden operations; it aims rather at a physiological inquiry into the structure, habits and character of vegetation,—deduces practices from known and simple laws of nature,—traces effects to their remote cause,—establishes principles upon which all improvements in vegetation can be effected,—opening to the intelligent cultivator new sources of enjoyment, from which, by observation and study, he may successfully till the earth and reap a rich reward for his labors.

A reference to the past season may not be unimportant; compared with that of 1841, the temperature was entirely different; the winter months of January, February and March, were unusually mild; scarcely any snow fell during that time, and the ground was so open early in March that ploughing could be commenced, and in some warm situations peas were planted. April and May were pleasant months, highly favorable for planting early crops. June, however, set in cold, with dull weather and several heavy rains, which gave a severe check to vegetation; the whole of the month was unusually cool, and vegetation came on very slowly. July was pleasant, however, with occasional refreshing showers, which gave renewed vigor to the crops. August and September were cool again, with an abundance of rain, which much injured stone fruit; from the 10th to the 22d of September, large quantities of rain fell; after that it cleared up, and the whole of October and part of November were the finest fall months we ever experienced; a cloudless sky, and a genial temperature, continued throughout. The first frost occurred on the 30th of September, but it was not severe enough to do any material injury, until about the 15th of October, at which time the corn was cut off. About the 20th of November cold weather commenced, and up to this time (Dec. 10th), it has continued quite cool, with several squalls of snow and rain. The ground is closed with frost, and there does not appear much prospect of its being open again till spring.

Crops of most kinds have been abundant; the only exceptions are vines of all sorts; cucumbers and melons were quite scarce, and but a very limited crop was raised in comparison with other years. Apples were a very abundant crop; peaches were not so plentiful in New England as in the previous season, though there was a good crop. In New Jersey they were not cut off the same as in 1841. The plum crop was very heavy; but the severe rains of August and September rotted at least half of them. The season for pears was not so favorable, for those of superior quality, as the warmer summer of 1841, but specimens were large and handsome. A reference to our reports of the market will give information by which a comparison of the crops of this and previous years may be estimated.

Our subjects will be arranged under the same heads as heretofore, viz: Horticulture, Floriculture, Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture, Commercial Gardens, and Garden Literature.

HORTICULTURE.

The many excellent articles upon the growth of fruits in the past volume, will leave us less to say on this subject. With the increasing interest which is now manifested in the cultivation of choice fruits, we have endeavored to keep our readers informed of every thing worthy of their notice. Ever since the introduction of Dr. Van Mons's new pears, by the late Mr. Manning of Salem, there has been a great desire felt to possess the best sorts of this fine fruit. Mr. Manning fruited a great number of the varieties he received, and a few of them have proved particularly good. Mr. Manning's article, describing several of the most excellent, will be found at p. 56, (Vol. VIII,) to which we refer the amateur cultivator. A great number of fine pears, according to foreign writers, yet remain to be introduced; and in order to enable those who are interested to procure them, and test their merits, we have included the names under our pomological notices for the year (Vol. VIII, p. 161). Mr. Manning's notice of 44 kinds of cherries, fruited and proved in his garden, at Salem, the past year, which was probably the last communication he ever wrote, is a very valuable article. It is a complete synopsis of nearly all the cherries in cultivation.

An important subject, and one that is not yet satisfactorily settled, which has been treated upon in our last volume, is the *sterile* and *fertile* character of several of the larger kinds of strawberries. A reference to the several communications can only be made to show the views of the several writers. Much information, however, has been elicited, and their publication has been attended with the happiest results. To the grape cultivator we cannot too highly recommend the article by Mr. Johnson, of Lynn. We view it as a most excellent paper for the amateur, who is his own gardener. If the diary of the temperature kept up during the progress of the vine is carefully followed, there need be but little fear of success.

No subject has attracted more attention among English cultivators, during the last year or two, than that of root-pruning trees. And in order to convey to our readers the best information in relation to the practice, we presented at length the views of Mr. Rivers, who has been so successful in his practice, at page 210 of our last volume. Much has been written in relation to root-pruning in the gardening periodicals of last year; but Mr. Rivers's article covers the whole ground, and leaves nothing to be desired, to enable an intelligent gardener to adopt his method with complete success. We have, in our prefatory remarks upon his pamphlet, alluded to the value of this system of practice to the possessors of small gardens, as it will enable them to produce 100 kinds of fruits, when they now have only 10 or 15 trees.

The destruction of insects injurious to vegetation, is yearly receiving more attention. In our last volume, two communications will be found, detailing a method by which the canker-worm is destroyed with ease and certainty, and at slight expense; and we would recommend a trial of this method by all who have trees infested by this voracious insect. The rose slug is effectually subdued by the application of whale-oil soap, and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have awarded Mr. Haggston their premium for his valuable discovery. That pest of the plum tree, the curculio, yet continues his ravages; no remedy has yet been discovered to effect his destruction with any certainty. Destroying every plum which falls from the tree, as recommended by Mr. Downing, in his article on the Columbia plum (Vol. VIII. p. 90), he believes to be effectual if con-

stantly practised, though it must be confessed it would be a tedious method in a large orchard of this fruit; but in small gardens it is easily done. Until some more expeditious plan is devised, we would urge the necessity of adopting this plan.

Of the new fruits which are attracting attention, we may name the Dunmore, Knight's Monarch, Suffolk Thorn, Van Mons' Leon Le Clerc, Dundas and Boucquia pears; Myatt's British Queen and Prince Albert, and Barratt's Emperor strawberries, are highly recommended. The prairie strawberry, mentioned by our correspondent, Mr. Longworth, at p. 405 of the last volume, is worthy of the attention of cultivators of the strawberry. By judicious impregnation with the large kinds, now generally grown, still larger and superior sorts may be obtained. Other new or recently introduced fruits, some of which are of native origin, will be found noticed at pages 161 and 249 of the eighth volume.

Under this head it was our intention to revert to the subject of manures, which has been agitating the public mind to much extent in England; a great number of artificial manures have been manufactured, but of their relative merits, with the exception of guano, compared with stable manure and compost, we are not yet sufficiently informed to offer any definite and conclusive opinions. In the present volume we shall take the opportunity to say more upon this subject, and offer the substance of what has been published in the English magazines.

In the vegetable department, we have only room to refer to the reports of the various horticultural exhibitions for 1842, as given in our December number.

FLORICULTURE.

A few years since the principal plants sought after, by the amateur florist, were the camellia, the *Cacti*, the rhododendron, and the pelargonium; but these now seem to be somewhat neglected, and the taste of cultivators turned to roses, fuschias, verbenas, azaleas, and some few other tribes. The immense number of the varieties of these, which have been produced from seed within a short period, has given an entirely new feature to their claim upon our care. The rose has always been a favorite and popular flower; but the new races which have sprung up by hy-

bridization, are of so brilliant a character that they have changed their whole appearance. The Bourbons, and the hybrids between them and the hardier sorts, as well as between the Bengal and Noisette roses, are so splendid, and mostly such perpetual flowerers, that roses in autumn are now almost as common as in June. Thousands of seedlings are yearly raised by eminent French rose cultivators, from which a few of the best are selected and propagated for sale, and the remainder destroyed. The Bengal, Tea and Noisette roses are admirably adapted for turning out into the border during summer.

While speaking of roses, we should not forget to name the new and splendid acquisition which has been made to the class of climbing roses. This is the Queen of the prairies, a large, double, and beautiful rose, flowering in July, after the common roses have completed their bloom. A description of it will be found in our last volume, p. 134.

The pelargonium, though cultivated to some extent, and withal a most superb ornament of the greenhouse, is not so great a favorite as we should be glad to see it. The improvements which have been effected in the form of the flower, and shape of petal, have entirely changed its character. Some of the most rare new kinds have been imported, but many of them are too near alike to deserve distinct names. Mr. Meller, of Roxbury, has raised a few seedlings which will compare successfully with many of the choicest foreign varieties which have yet been introduced.

We have already alluded to the new manure which has been so highly spoken of in England, for gardening purposes, in our review of Mr. Teschemacher's address (Vol. VIII., p. 418). We have copied the several experiments which he made with the *guano*, and refer to the extracts for more particular information. Some of this manure, we believe, will be imported to this city the coming season, when cultivators will have a good opportunity to test its merits themselves. We have no doubt it may be used with the best effect on many kinds of plants; but, as a general thing, we apprehend that it will be found more valuable to garden, than to pot, cultivation.

There is one flower which, upon a review of the past year, does not seem to have received due attention at the hands of the florist; this is the pansy. Either from the

want of a judicious mode of management, or from the impossibility of procuring choice seed, there does not appear to have been but a few kinds ever grown in this country, which are worthy of extensive cultivation. In England it is now a chosen favorite; and beautiful varieties are annually produced. It is a prominent flower at all the exhibitions, and great numbers of prizes are annually awarded for the best collections.

The Fuchsia, from the great splendor, profuse blooming, and easy cultivation of the new hybrid varieties, is becoming a great favorite with amateur cultivators. More than thirty kinds are now advertised by some of the London florists. At the exhibitions of the London Horticultural Society, of the past year, they were prominent objects of admiration. Our cultivators do not yet appear to have imbibed the same zeal for this fine tribe; but we trust we shall not have the opportunity to say this on the return of another year. We would direct the attention of amateurs to the propriety of raising seedlings by cross-impregnation of the *fulgens*, *globosa*, *corymbiflora*, *Standishii*, and others.

An important addition has been, or ultimately will be, made to our collections by the labors of the exploring expedition. The number of live plants brought home amounts to between 200 and 300 species, among them several new fruit trees from the East Indies. The collection of seeds embraces many hundred kinds, from all the various places where the exploring expedition touched; among them many of the *ericas*, from the Cape of Good Hope, and the splendid *Pinus Lambertiana*, and others, from the Columbia River. The seeds were placed under the direction of the National Institute at Washington, and have been liberally distributed by Dr. Pickering, the curator. For the growth of the live plants a greenhouse, 50 feet long, has been erected on the vacant ground in the rear of the patent office. Part of this is partitioned off, as a stove or hothouse, for the tropical plants and fruits. These, when increased, will probably be distributed among the nurserymen of the country. The whole of the plants are under the charge of our correspondent, Mr. Breckenridge, from whom we hope to receive a list of their names, as well as some extracts from his original notes and remarks on the many beautiful and grand productions of Flora, examined by him in their native habitats. This the government will not now allow him to

do ; but as soon as the injunction is removed, we may promise our readers some interesting articles from Mr. Breckenridge's pen.

It will be unnecessary to recapitulate all the new plants which have been noticed in our last volume, worthy of introduction. These will be found by reference to our floricultural notices. But we cannot omit to name those beautiful annuals, *Brachycome iberidiflora*, and *Impatiens candida*, and *rosea* ; the splendid greenhouse plants, *Achimenes longiflora*, *rosea* and *pedunculata* ; *Triptilion spinosum*, a frame perennial ; *Pharbitis Learii*, a beautiful greenhouse climber ; *Leschenaultia biloba*, and *Salvia régla*, fine greenhouse plants ; *Azalea alta clerensis*, a hardy shrub. These, in addition to the fuchsias, are a few which we could wish to see in all choice collections of plants. We might also name the new seedling chrysanthemum, as elegant additions to this family of fall flowering plants.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

The only article in our last volume relating to this subject was by our correspondent, Mr. Downing, upon the proper method of planting belts of trees, pointing out the defects of the style generally adopted. The article should be read by all who wish to make new plantations, or improve such as are already grown up. But notwithstanding we have not treated upon landscape gardening, to much extent, there is yet a growing desire for plantations, either of the gardenesque or picturesque character, extending among amateur cultivators and gentlemen of taste ; and the desire for trees has continued to increase so that the demand for the newer and rarer sorts is fully equivalent to the stock.

Nurserymen, aware of this drain upon them, are making better exertions to add every new hardy tree and shrub to their collections ; there are yet many trees and shrubs which we hope to see speedily introduced, that would be beautiful additions to our gardens and grounds. Among them we may name the many *weeping* trees, few of which, except the willow and cherry, are to be seen in our gardens. The method now adopted in England, of growing weeping trees, is to graft them as standards, and plant them singly on lawns, where their gracefully depending branches have a beautiful and highly ornamental appearance.

We can only lament the meagre list of trees which constitute the whole number generally planted. A dozen or two forest trees, and the same number of shrubs, appear to embrace a larger part of such as are found even on the extensive grounds of gentlemen of taste and wealth; but the fault is not theirs; it lies with the nurserymen; and unless they are continually striving to secure all the new trees that are yearly introduced, they cannot expect to have a demand for such novelties. In our present volume we shall make an attempt to describe familiarly a number of the finest trees, shrubs and evergreens, remarkable either for their foliage, flowers or fruit, suitable for planting villa residences. Mr. Downing, in his *Treatise on Landscape Gardening*, has described several trees, but the list does not include but a portion of such as are adapted to the purpose.

The introduction of the Deodar cedar, the *Garrya elliptica*, and the *Paulownia imperialis*, must be looked upon as placing within our reach some of the most splendid productions of the vegetable world.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

Rural architecture, within a year or two, has attracted much attention, and there is a very perceptible change in the style of many of the villa residences recently erected. Mr. Downing's work on *Cottage Residences*, reviewed in our last volume, page 414, will do much to aid in the discrimination of a taste for building. It is as easy to adopt some fixed style in the erection of a house, so as to have it form a harmonious whole, as to make it an assemblage of incongruous parts. A slight expense incurred in securing the aid of a good architect, is all that will be necessary to insure those proportions which are essential to render a building beautiful throughout. In the vicinity of Boston several handsome cottages have been erected the past year, and at a future time we shall endeavor to give engravings of such as we consider good models for building.

COMMERCIAL GARDENS.

After the very general notice of gardens and gardening, which we gave in the early part of the last volume, being the results of our tour as far south as Washington, little will be left for us to say on this head. Few or no new

nurseries of any extent have been commenced since last year, but many improvements have been effected in some of the older ones. In our next number we shall offer a few notes taken in October last while on a short tour to New York, when we visited a few of the nurseries in that vicinity.

The pomological garden of our late lamented friend and correspondent, Mr. Manning, will be continued by his two sons, both quite young men, but we believe feeling much interested in gardening, and instructed by their father in the cultivation of trees. This fine collection, therefore, which embraces upwards of 800 varieties of pears alone, will be kept up; and as Mr. Manning had all the trees carefully re-labelled just before his death, scions of all the sorts may be procured true to name. The task was no light one; and, though enfeebled in body, Mr. Manning seemed to feel it a duty he owed to the science of pomology, to accomplish the object, that the results of his labors for nearly quarter of a century, spent in proving fruits, should not be ultimately lost. In a letter to us, written a short time previous to his death, he congratulated himself on having marked all his trees, so that scions could be cut true to name of every variety he possessed. From the pomological garden upwards of 120 varieties of pears were sent for exhibition, at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the past fall.

The recently established nursery of Messrs. Hovey & Co., at Cambridge, is now stocked with a collection of pears, apples, cherries, peaches, &c., including a large part of Mr. Manning's fine kinds, and the best selections from the nurseries of England and France. The new conservatory is now filled with a superb collection of camellias, and more than a thousand flowers will be in bloom the coming month. In addition to these, a collection of Bengal, Tea, Noisette and Bourbon roses has been added, of upwards of 200 varieties.

Messrs. A. J. Downing & Co., our correspondents, of Newburgh, N. Y., have lately issued an excellent *Catalogue* of fruit trees, ornamental trees, &c. The fruits are all described after the manner of the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*. The descriptions are made, generally, from fruits obtained from specimen trees which fruited at their nursery. Their collection of shrubs, particularly of the magnolias and rarer trees, is very good.

The nurseries of Parsons & Co., and Wilcomb & King, of Flushing, will be noticed in another number. Their grounds are well selected for nursery purposes, and the stock of trees very good. W. R. Prince has, since the decease of his father, continued the nurseries under his own name. Mr. Winter is making improvements in his nursery, which nearly adjoins that of Mr. Prince.

Our correspondent, Mr. Allen, of Virginia, promised to send us some account of the state of gardening in that neighborhood, but we have not received it in time for this paper.

For the state of the nurseries in the west, we must refer to the remarks of our correspondent, Mr. C. W. Elliot, in our last volume, p. 425.

There is one important thing which we wish to call to the minds of nurserymen. This is the naming of trees in a legible manner, and fastening the label to the tree so that it may not be easily pulled off. We have known of an instance where the name of a variety could not be ascertained, either from carelessness in writing, or writing on a label not properly painted. In whatever way nurserymen may mark their trees, let it be in a plain style, which shall not be unreadable; and let the label be attached by a *copper wire*, and not by a string, so that the purchaser, in case he should forget to add a new label at the time of planting out, may not be disappointed when, in a month or two afterwards, he looks for the name, to find it missing. Neat labels, painted with white lead and marked with a good lead pencil, and fastened with a copper wire, will last three or four years.

GARDEN LITERATURE.

With the exception of Mr. Downing's *Cottage Residences* and Gray's *Botanical Text Book*, no work of note has been published during the year. A little volume called the *Muck Manual*, somewhat useful to farmers, has been published at Lowell. New editions, however, of *Liebig's Organic Chemistry*, and the *Farmer's Companion*, have appeared, and a reprint of *Johnson's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology*. The fourth number of the *Orchardist's Companion*, of which we reviewed the three first at p. 144 of our last volume, has appeared, completing the first year and volume of its publication. A new number is

expected to appear in April. Mr. Buis is now the editor of the work. Some change has taken place in the principal agricultural periodicals. Mr. Ruffin has retired from the editorial chair of the *Farmer's Register*, and our correspondent, Mr. T. S. Pleasants, has taken his place. We cannot let the opportunity pass to record our regret that so able a writer as Mr. Ruffin should be induced to retire from the charge of the Register. No individual has done more to disseminate practical information among the agriculturists of the south, or to elevate the profession of the farmer. The *Cultivator* continues to appear with its accustomed excellence, stored with the most valuable information. The *New Genesee Farmer* is to be enlarged, and Mr. Colman retires from the editorial chair, but will continue a correspondent of the paper while engaged in his agricultural tour in Europe.

ART. II. *Notes on England and France, during two several visits to those countries in the years 1840, 1841 and 1842: with some remarks on their buildings and horticulture, and on rural affairs, &c.* By WILLIAM KENRICK, Nonantum Hill, Newton.

LIVERPOOL, which I visited for the first time in December last, is in lat. $53^{\circ} 27'$ north; and, being near the northwestern coast, is deemed a very cold part of England. The sun rose at that time and place at half-past 8 o'clock, and remained above the horizon only seven hours, its greatest elevation being but thirteen degrees at noon. From these causes vegetation is neither so rapid, nor is its growth so prolonged, at that place, as in the more southern and inland counties, and in the vicinity of London. The gardens and nursery grounds of some of the most distinguished cultivators, are protected from cold winds by numerous subdivisions of hedges, which screen them from the cold, thus essentially promoting the growth of various tender plants. These hedges being trained very close and flat, occupy but little space. They consist sometimes of the beech, which retains its leaves and protecting power for a long time

when dry, and till late in winter; or the *Sorbus hybridus*, or silver-leaved mountain ash, being very handsome, and well furnished with branches, is also sometimes used; evergreen privet being at times combined with this, or with the beech, to render the bottom more impervious and secure.

The country of England, through which I passed, was generally sub-divided by hedges; it seemed a rolling country, with but few stones. These hedges being planted on the edge of a dry ditch, are seldom pruned; thus managed, they occupy much ground; yet though they have frequent breaches, or weak parts, they seem to answer as an effectual fence to the well-trained English cattle; but I doubt whether they would answer for ours, accustomed as ours usually are, at an early age, to roam in the underbrush and woods. The only perfect and properly trained hedges which I have ever seen, are those pruned in pyramidal form; thus pruned, and thus only, they retain their branches to the ground, becoming impervious to their base.

Between London and Portsmouth are immense tracts of low, barren lands, black and boggy, or wet, producing only the heath, or other useless herbage, and extending in some places as far as the eye can reach. From Wimbledon Common to Salisbury Plain, and for many miles further south, I think I must have seen full 50,000 acres of barren or deserted lands, which I am persuaded might, with skill, be reclaimed. In some parts the soil appeared shallow, resting on chalk, or calcareous rocks.

In all those countries, and also in the north of France, and especially in the vicinity or suburbs of the cities of London and Paris, vegetation commences earlier than with us; and it appeared to me that their fruits, their trees, and most other vegetable productions, generally made much greater growth during the whole season than is usual with us. This I ascribe not to any natural superiority of soil, or of climate,—ours being evidently far superior to theirs,—but to the general system of higher cultivation, and of deep tillage, which they pursue. By this system the roots strike downwards deep into the soil, from whence alone they are able to draw continual sources of nourishment in times of drought. Yet from the comparative obscurity of their atmosphere, and other causes, these droughts are, as I understand, not near so frequent or so scorching as with us.

Throughout those fertile districts of England and of

France, through which I traversed, oxen were never used ; at least I never saw but one working ox, and that ox in harness, toiling with horses. About the cities of London and Paris donkies are much used ; a hardy, patient, and eminently useful race, inasmuch as they are long lived, and will subsist on very ordinary fare. The heavy dray-horses of London, which are employed almost exclusively in the transportation of porter, are of Flemish origin and of prodigious size. It is stated that the best-trained farm and cart-horses of the English, are never allowed to *run*, but are taught only to walk at the quick step. These horses are generally large and fine, and infinitely more useful than the English race-horse. Whether the team consists of two or more horses, the plowman manages both his plow and his well-trained horses alone ; two horses working abreast, no other driver being ever required.

The horses of Normandy, or those which carry the diligence between Havre and Paris, are stout and strong, and compactly built, and evidently of that same hardy breed which we here call *French, or Canadian horses*, and which, without doubt, were originally brought from this same country into Canada, by the original emigrants from Normandy. These horses are large ; owing to a colder climate, those of Canada being evidently of diminished size.

The lands in the vicinity of Paris, and, as I believe, throughout most of that country, are seldom enclosed. In that country, and in the suburbs of that city, flocks of sheep are occasionally seen feeding in the open fields, guarded and attended only by the shepherd-dog, who marches around the flock in a circle continually, and the sheep that attempts to stray is quickly arrested and brought back to the fold.

At the great rail-road depots, or stations in England, the car-houses are never built of wood, but of iron incombustible, with roofs of sheet-iron, or of slate ; walls of stone or brick. Pillars of hollow cast-iron support the superstructure, the plates, purlines and rafters, being of the precise form of the *edge rail*, which is used on our rail-roads ; round rods of iron serve as ties, or stays ; similar rods also serve as cross-beams to connect the plates on which the rafters rest. These connecting rods are elevated in the centre, to allow greater head-room and space above,—the slates being secured, resting on narrow strips of iron, which are laid horizontally at intervals across the rafters.

The houses and public buildings are almost universally built of stone, or of brick, and covered with slate or tile; except only the cottages and out-buildings, in some particular sections of the country, are sometimes covered with thatch, to the thickness of a foot; this thatch being composed of straw, and an otherwise useless wild grass, called *ling*. Timber, in those countries, being comparatively scarce, shingles of wood seem never to be used, or to be quite unknown. The straw-thatched roof seldom or never takes fire in that moist climate. A new article for roofs has been lately introduced, consisting of large sheets of felt, formed of the coarsest wool, or of woollen rags; these, being saturated or dipped in asphaltum, are said to be both durable and cheap. The walls of large public buildings are strengthened at frequent intervals, and at all outward angles, by strong projecting abutments, or upheld by other effectual modes; many of the churches being built in form of a cross,—the walls of large churches or cathedrals being strengthened by ranges of massive columns within: these being strongly connected with the side walls at top, serve not only to support the roof, but to keep also the walls in place. Still more durable structures are the large and ancient abbeys. These, so far as I have seen, are built of extraordinary strength, with compound or double side walls; these parallel or double walls being firmly united by numerous transverse and massive partitions, or strong sub-dividing walls, a range of numerous small compartments, or cells, or cloisters, being thus formed within the walls. Such were the sanctuaries or abodes of the monks of former days.

The stone which is principally used in London, is a species of sandstone, soft at first, and easy to extract from the quarry, and to work; and on these accounts even far more extensively useful than harder granite. The high chalky cliffs which bound the British channel on both sides, appear to be but a variety of this same sandstone. From Havre to Paris, and on both sides of the river Seine, a good portion of the country appears to be underlaid with this same stone—a considerable portion of Paris being built up from stones obtained from vast quarries, or subterraneous caverns, which have been formed beneath the city itself; the openings of these caverns being now principally closed, by order of government. In the suburbs, and particularly on

the side of Vitry and Vincennes, numerous and new openings are to be seen in the midst of the fertile fields, through which the stones are drawn upwards by a great wheel, 30 feet in diameter, from the vast caverns beneath, pillars being left at intervals to sustain the superincumbent weight. At some other places, as at the hill of St. Cloud, on the road to Versailles, these caverns are entered horizontally, and near the base of the hills. The streets of these two great cities are paved generally with stones, of a cubical, but never of a round form. In the latter city, especially, asphaltum being cheap, is already much used for side-walks.

In a former communication I have stated that the fruit-bearing specimen trees, in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, were generally planted in close order, or but six or eight feet asunder, in the row, and encouraged to branch low. A portion of the pear trees, having been trained in the quenouille or pyramidal form, by bending downwards the young shoots at midsummer, and thus confined for a season, they retain their position forever after unchanged. In some instances, their lower limbs, being loaded with fruit, were found lying on the ground. Such was the case, as particularly witnessed with those new kinds, the Dunmore and Rouselench, of Mr. Knight, both of which have so lately proved in that garden to be among the number of the most productive and valuable of all fruits.

At the Garden of Plants at Paris, the trees of the pear being preserved in perfect quenouille or pyramidal form by the most scientific operations of spur-pruning during midsummer, are thus rendered abundantly productive to the ground. The same system is perfectly understood and practised by some of the most distinguished cultivators of Vitry.

In several parts of England, and particularly at Vitry and other parts of France, the business of the nurseryman descends from father to son, and from generation to generation; and, by careful and long-continued observation, the intelligent nurseryman is enabled to know and to identify with accuracy his fruit trees of many species, in most of their kinds and varieties, by sight, and by inspection of the tree and its leaf, or even in many cases by the tree alone and its wood during winter. By certain features and indications they are known, and by signs even more inva-

riable and infallible than by the mere inspection and examination of the fruit, liable as is the fruit to vary in quality and appearance, in different expositions and soils. Or, as the pastor, or good shepherd, knows, and is fully able to recognize, by their varied features, each and every individual of his own flock. 1st. they are distinguished by the general form of the tree, some growing tall and handsome, the shoots rising vertically or upright, in others horizontal or straggling, or pendulous. 2d, by the growth of the young wood, which in some is very strong or stout, in others slender and feeble;—by the form and position of the eyes;—by the color of the young wood, which varies from dark brown or black to yellow or deep red;—by the color of the blossoms, which vary from dark red to white;—or by the color of the leaf, and also by its peculiar character and form.

Of the fruits the most approved, and of the more recent introduction, the following kinds appear from the best information I was enabled to obtain, to stand preëminent. Of Grapes, the *Canon-Hall Muscat*; *New Sweet Water*; *Wilmot's New Early Muscat*; *Wilmot's New Black Hamburg*; this last being remarkably distinct in its appearance, and larger than the Black Hamburg, more singular and beautiful; yet not indeed deemed superior in regard to flavor to that celebrated variety. From Mr. Ronald, who from his position and opportunities, ought certainly to know, I have understood distinctly, that this kind is identical with the new and celebrated "*Victoria*." *Black Champion* is another kind, recommended by Mr. Gray the younger, who so very lately deceased, as new and much superior to Black Hamburg, being both a larger berry and of higher flavor, and an excellent bearer.

Of Pears, very lately proved by Mr. Thompson at the Garden of the London Horticultural Society, the *Van Mons Leon le Clerc*, as he stated to me very recently, is believed to be the best pear in the world, uncommon size, beauty, flavor, and all things considered. The *Beurré Bosc*, and the *Louise Bonne de Jersey*, as there lately proved, have more than rivalled the Marie Louise as most valuable and productive and profitable kinds. The last named, particularly, has proved with us a prodigious bearer, and is in very high repute at Paris; it is there called

the *Louise Bonne d'Avranches*, as it is stated by them to have originated either at Avranches or at Cherbourg.

The *Duchesse d'Orleans* is another new kind, of a beautiful golden russet color, which is very highly spoken of in Normandy. Of the later trials, or of 1841, as Mr. Thompson informed me, the following other kinds have been there approved, as being of very distinguished merit, and as highly deserving of extensive circulation. *Thompson Pear*, a new Flemish fruit; *Althorpe Crassane* of Knight, *Hacon's Incomparable*; and the *Dunmore*, also of Mr. Knight.—This last is large and of most excellent quality, a prodigious bearer, and ripens between those two main and most profitable and established varieties, the Williams Bon Chrétien and Marie Louise; or it ripens a little before the last named. From this cause, the genuine trees of the Dunmore, as I am informed, are now sold by some as high as half a guinea each. *Rouselench* is another new kind, originated by Mr. Knight, and lately proved to be eminently valuable. All Mr. Knight's new kinds prove great bearers generally, according to Mr. Thompson.

Of new ornamental or useful productions, I will here speak particularly only of two distinct species of trees—namely, the *Deodara* and the *Paulownia*. The *Paulownia imperialis* is yet exceeding rare. It is of a growth so rapid that, in a highly fertile soil, it is stated to have grown to the height of twelve feet in a single season. The leaves are of unusual size. The tree which bloomed for the first time in the Garden of Plants at Paris, in open culture, and in the beginning of May last, is stated to have produced flowers like the splendid *Gloxinia carulea*. The *Deodara*, *Cedrus Deodara*, or *Pinus Deodara*, or Holy Cedar of the Mountains, is a new tree from the elevated mountains of India, otherwise termed the *God Tree*, so called because certain nations of those countries worship beneath its shade.

The *Deodara* is an evergreen tree with leaves like the larch. The trunk grows tall and upright, the branches horizontal or pendulous. At Liverpool I first saw the tree, in December 1841, and perfectly hardy in that cold but moist climate. By topping, it was there made to assume the form of the weeping willow. Altogether, it is a most rare, useful and splendid tree. In a late number of the *Gardener's Chronicle*, a most valuable journal which is edited in London by Dr. Lindley, he therestates that the *Deodara*

"is as hardy and fast growing as the larch, more valuable in its timber, and with the evergreen beauty of the cedar of Lebanon. Of all the trees of British India, this is incomparably the most important to England. It has every good quality and no bad one." Thus speaks Dr. Lindley; and from his preëminent botanical knowledge, and from the position which he occupies, no one in that country ought to be a better judge.

Other new hardy and beautiful trees are—the *Sorbus hybridus*, or silver leaved mountain Ash, the *Garrya elliptica*, and some others which I might name; but none comparatively appear to be worthy such distinguished notice as those which are above described.

W. K.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 1842.

ART. III. *Observations on the favorableness to Horticulture of the soil and climate of Washington, District of Columbia, with some remarks upon the Cultivation of the Peach.* By J. S. S., Post Office Department.

In a brief newspaper account of the late "Horticultural Exhibition" at Boston, which has fallen under my eye, it has been seen with surprise and admiration, that *apples* and *pears* are cultivated, in that vicinity, in greater variety than many people suppose to exist in all the world. How different are the tastes and habits of your people, in this respect, from those who reside *south of the Chesapeake*, where estates of five hundred, and even of a thousand, acres, exhibit no sign of any thing like systematic horticulture. Instead of *one hundred and fifty-two varieties of pears*, and *twenty-six* sorts of *apples*, as presented by Mr. Manning, of Salem, it is by no means uncommon to find, in the south, large estates without a single choice pear or palatable apple on them.

True, you may still see, on some of them, near the old family mansions, the stumps and decaying remnants of large old orchards; and there too, you may trace the faint outlines of extensive gardens gone to utter ruin.

"Here eglantine embalmed the air,
Hawthorn and hazel mingled there."

Before the revolution, and even after that epoch, our ancestors continued, as it would seem by mere force of habit, to *plant* fruit; but even that habit has died away, in the boasted "march of intellect!" Very few now think of planting any thing, the fruit of which cannot be enjoyed in less than ten or fifteen years; and the trees that are planted, are for the most part soon abandoned, as foundlings by their unnatural parents, without care or culture, exposed to all the buffetings and peltings of the pitiless storm, and other ills that trees, as well as flesh, are "heirs to."

We in the south will, perhaps, imitate the nice care and good management of fruit trees, and gardens, which prevail in New England, when estates here, as there, shall have been divided and sub-divided until they will bear it no longer; and when, thus, there shall appear some prospect that the homestead, and the graves of the fathers, may descend to at least the first and second generation; and when the patrimonial inheritance, being in like manner reduced to some fifty or sixty acres, he who plants and nurtures a fruit-bearing tree, shall know that it will confer on the farm a visible, distinct, and computable increase of its *productive and saleable value*.

But it was not my design to write any thing like a dissertation opprobrious of this region of our country, for its almost universal neglect, except in the immediate vicinity of the cities, of fruit trees, grape vines, and vegetable and flower gardens: yet less did I think of attempting a philosophical inquiry into the political, domestic, or other *causes* of the remarkable difference in the habits of eastern and southern people on these points. I took my pen merely to vindicate our *soil and climate* from the injustice of ascribing to *them* any of the no-fruits, or the bad fruits, which grow either out of our peculiar institutions, or out of the improvident, hand-to-mouth policy and habits of the large land-holders, south of Mason's and Dixon's line.

Coxe, one of *our* earliest writers on fruit trees, assigns the *Mohawk river*, in New York, and the *James river*, in Virginia, as the limits, north and south, of that district of our country which may be said to produce the apple with that due degree of richness and flavor, which best fit it for "the production of the finer liquor and table apples." Be,

however, the limits of the good apple-bearing region where they may, they undoubtedly embrace *these ten miles square*; and as for *grapes*, we have under this roof of the General Post Office, a gentleman, Mr. Caden, whose skill and success as a cultivator of the vine, it is high praise enough to say, are not far behind his unsurpassed proficiency as a mathematician! "The trees said unto the vines, reign over us," and so said *Mr. Caden's house*, for the vines cover it on all sides. He may be said literally to dwell under "his own vine;" and I much doubt, if all the truth could be known, if he might not sometimes say, as did Pharaoh's chief butler unto Joseph, "in my dream behold a vine was before me"! which, were I a Joseph, I would interpret to mean, that the President will appoint him to the chair of Mathematics in the National Institute.

It would do your heart good, Mr. Editor, and certainly make your mouth water, as does that of many who look daily from the back windows of this great work-house on Mr. Caden's vines in full view, to see them as they grow over all parts of his buildings—the large bunches of *Isabella* and *Catawba*, in pink and purple clusters, weighty almost beyond bearing, and, like some other tempting things, plump, firm and juicy; and to all appearance ready and waiting for the press.

Although "as yet the *fig* hath not brought forth," in the garden of my friend C., the *nectarine* has, and the *peach*, in the highest flavor and perfection. From him I learned the art of budding, by the simplest process, a work with which he is as familiar as with every problem in Euclid, and *vice versa*; and this knowledge of horticulture is practised, and all these sweet fruits of it are gathered, on a small lot of little more than 100 feet square! What an example!—full of instruction, if not of reproach, to your large landholder, who boasts not a flower in his garden, a grape for his table, or pear, peach or plum, for mouth or market!

But Mr. Caden is not the only one that works in this hive, who worships at the shrine, and gathers the choicest fruits of Pomona. We have other votaries of horticulture, some of whose productions, as I have noticed in another communication, equal even those of the best cultivators around Boston, particularly apples.

Among the number who should not be forgotten, I may name Mr. Tucker, of this city, and Dr. Bayne of Alexan-

dria, both excellent cultivators of peaches, strawberries, raspberries, grapes, &c. Their example ought to have an extensive and beneficial influence, especially when it is remembered that their peaches commanded in the market \$8 per bushel. This leads me to remark that Dr. Bayne, who is one of the most careful and successful horticulturists in this region of country, has lately written an excellent communication upon the transplanting and culture of the peach, and as his observations are valuable to all cultivators of this delicious fruit, I append them here, deeming them well worthy of record in your pages. They are as follows:—

The first important step in the formation of an orchard, is the selection of the situation and soil. In order to protect your fruit as much as possible against the destructive influence of frosts in the spring, it is advisable to select the most elevated position, and if possible with a northern aspect. The preferable soil for a peach orchard is a rich sandy loam, but this fruit will succeed in any soil, with proper attention to cultivation and manuring; particular care, however, should be taken not to plant a new orchard on the site of an old one.

Immediately on the arrival of your trees, I would recommend them to be unpacked, the roots to be well watered and covered with earth, in a trench prepared for that purpose. This is a necessary precaution to take, it having been found by experience that the growth of the tree, the first year, depended very much on preserving its roots in moist state until planted.

The holes which you design to receive your trees should be at least three feet in diameter, and two feet deep, observing to throw aside the earth from the bottom, and substituting in its place vegetable mould, or decomposed manure, intimately incorporated with light earth. The trees are then to be placed in the holes, about two inches deeper than they originally stood in the nursery, with the roots spread out horizontally. In the process of filling up, the trees should be shaken frequently, in order to fill all the vacancies between the roots. I would further remark, whenever the soil is thin, and the sub-soil poor, clayey and tenacious, the tree should never be planted deep. The depth in planting should generally correspond with the depth of soil. The earth should next be firmly pressed down around the tree, and if planted in the fall, brought up around the tree in the shape of a mound, so as to prevent the frosts from penetrating to the roots. These mounds must be removed in the spring, and a basin formed around each tree to retain the moisture. If the first season should prove very dry, occasional waterings will prevent many trees from perishing. To keep the trees from being agitated by the winds, it will be necessary to secure each one to a stake by a band of straw.

The proper season for the transplantation of trees, in this latitude, is from the fall of the leaf until the last of April. The autumnal months are to be preferred, as you will thereby obtain a much greater growth the ensuing year. After your trees have been planted, for the purpose of promoting their growth, it is essential that the ground should be thoroughly and frequently cultivated; and in no instance permit clover, or any description of grass, to grow in your peach orchard. In addition to cultiva-

tion of the ground, to increase the size and quality of your fruit, commence when the peaches are as large as small marbles and thin them out. This operation must be properly done, so that the fruit may be regularly distributed over the tree.

I will also add, there are two causes which operate against the successful cultivation of this tree. The one is a worm, which attacks the tree at or near the surface, and sometimes so completely encircles it as to cause its death. The other is a disease usually denominated the Yellows.

The best plan to obviate the depredations of the worm, is to denude the tree of earth down as far as the roots, or as far as you perceive a gummy exudation, which proceeds from the wounds on the tree inflicted by the worm. Lime or ashes then thrown around the tree will have a tendency to destroy the worm and prevent its subsequent attack. The Yellows may be discovered by the tree presenting a sickly yellow appearance, and a premature ripening of the fruit. As this disease is of a contagious character, and rapid in its extension, the best method to stay its progress is the complete removal of the tree with all its roots.

In conclusion let me observe, that if the hundreds of gentlemen in the public offices here, could have about their dwellings small lots of half, or even quarter of an acre, and would generally, as some of them do, devote their afternoons to floriculture and horticulture, this district might excel yours in its annual exhibitions; but the truth is, that their employment has been so precarious, and their income so nicely adjusted to the most parsimonious scale of living, that they are bereft of that security and ease of mind that naturally seeks healthful recreation and amusement in the cultivation of fruits and flowers, and other innocent and useful pastimes. The mind of the man full of anxiety for the morrow, knowing that the fever which disorders the brain, or the palsy that enervates the arm of the father, threatens starvation to wife and children,—such a mind, in such a mood, is not the soil congenial to the growth of fine tastes, or resolute and provident dispositions; its more natural offspring is recklessness—despair.

For exactness in the performance of their prescribed duties, even without respect to prescribed hours; and for the observance of the moral and domestic virtues, it may be doubted if there be, in any country, a corps of public servants so exemplary, take them as a corps, as the employés in the public offices in Washington, whose pay is at the same time so limited and so precarious. I can speak at least for this department, which, however, is admitted to be the dray-horse, doomed to “fetch and carry” for all the rest, where doubtless, however, the same diligence and intelligence prevail. Respectfully, J. S. S.

Washington, D. C., Oct'r, 1842.

ART. IV. *Some account of a new variety of Pear, called the Stone Pear ; with a description and engraving of the fruit, its origin, history, &c. ; in a letter to the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. By A. H. ERNST, corresponding member, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

LAST spring, sir, I did myself the pleasure of forwarding to you, for the benefit of the society, some plants of the Ohio ever-bearing raspberry, with the general character of which you are already familiar ; also some peach trees, of a new seedling freestone, of large size and fine flavor, juicy, and ripening in September, under the name of Gist's large freestone, the name of the gentleman in whose garden the original tree was produced in this city ; with some pear trees, of a new seedling, and which I consider quite an acquisition to our already large and valuable list of varieties.

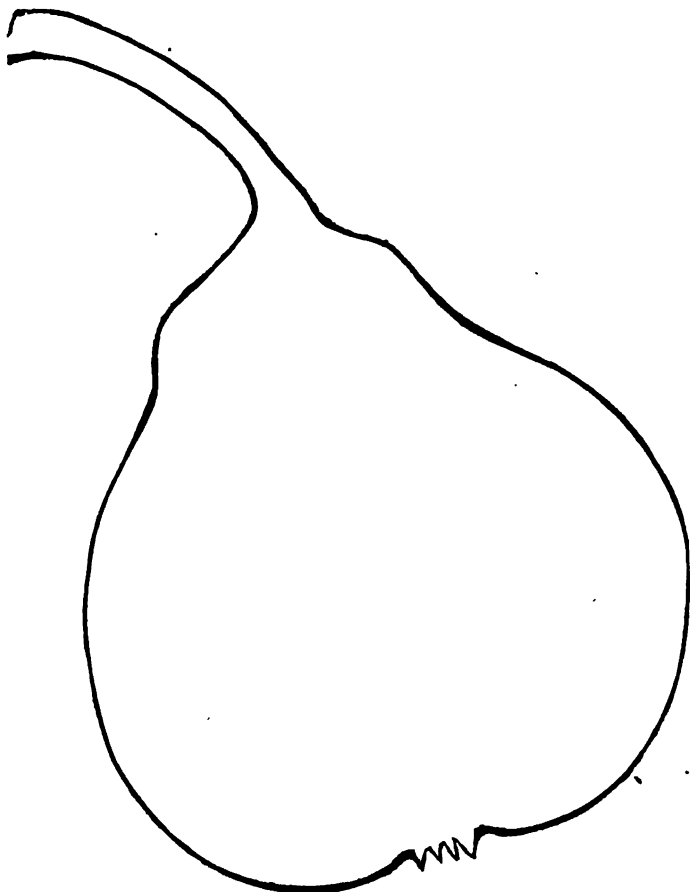
How western fruits will sustain their character in your more rigorous latitude, I am unable to form an opinion. In conversation with Mr. R. Manning, of Salem, Mass., on this subject, he appeared to be fully confirmed in the belief that our western fruits so degenerate in the transfer, as to be unworthy of attention ; in which sentiment, (with due deference to his superior experience and judgment,) I do not concur. I think, however, the subject is worthy of a fair trial, if it has not already had one.

The original tree of the pear above referred to, I believe, was destroyed some years since ; and I had never seen it in bearing until this summer, when one of my young trees produced a single fruit, a drawing of which you will find here annexed (*fig. 1, p. 25*) : and I regret to say that the fruit was not cut to test its quality until beyond its prime, so that the description, so far as regards its flesh and flavor, is quite imperfect. The value of this pear is, however, materially lessened by its ripening at the same time with the Bartlett pear.

Description.—The Stone pear, so called in honor of the gentleman in whose garden it originated, is a very fine and beautiful fruit ; the size is large, the form resembling that of the orange Bergamot, rounding to the blossom end, which is slightly indented, and gradually diminishing to the stem, which is long, stout, and inserted on one side ; the skin, when ripe, becomes a bright yellow, with a bright red

cheek next the sun, beautifully intermixed with a yellow streak and specks; the flesh is white, rather buttery, somewhat melting, slightly astringent, ripening in August.

1.



The Stone Pear.

This pear tree, in its habits, differs very much from any other tree in my nursery; it is of rapid and strong growth, with a tendency to grow very tall, so much so as to become

VOL. IX.—NO. I.

4

top-heavy, and to bend over of its own weight; another remarkable feature is, that it forms spurs up the body of the young tree, like those of fruit spurs; its disposition is to bear young and abundantly.

History of the variety.—About the year 1806 or 1807, a Mr. James, a gardener, came to this city (Cincinnati), from England, bringing with him a variety of fruit trees, of which Ethan Stone, Esq. informs me he purchased a number of pear trees, one of which, when it came into bearing, produced a small and rather inferior fruit, which, from some cause, soon died down below the graft; from the stump of the original stock sprang up several shoots, the most vigorous of which he trained to a tree; from this tree this pear has sprung. From Esquire Stone's intelligence, habits of correctness, combined with his experience and knowledge of fruits, I am unhesitating in the belief that this pear is a new variety, originating from a seedling stock in his garden in this city.

This section of the country, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring grafted fruit trees in its early settlement, abounds in seedling trees, among which much is found worthy of propagation and culture. I am taking some pains to collect all that is worthy of attention. I have several pears and apples, of which it will afford me pleasure to send you some trees, with the best description of the fruit I can procure, if you deem it an object to add such to your collection.

I remain,

Yours with much respect,

A. H. ERNST.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct'r, 1842.

[It will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, that a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ernst, for his acceptable donation of fruits sent to the Society last spring. The Society have a large number of honorary and corresponding members, from very few of which, however, they have ever received much benefit. We trust that they may profit by Mr. Ernst's example, as many of them are placed in situations where they could render valuable aid, by introducing seeds or plants.—*Ed.*]

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Domestic Notices.*

Large Apples.—The annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which took place at Boston last week, is said to have been an improvement on all its former exhibitions, in point of richness and beauty. The varieties of apples and pears, sent by some of the members, attracted a great deal of attention. The President, Col. Wilder, sent 62 varieties of pears alone. B. V. French sent, of pears, 38 kinds, and of apples 50. Otis Johnson, of Lynn, sent 30 specimens of pears. Mr. Brown, of Beverly, 30 of the same fruit. Robert Manning, of Salem, 152 varieties of pears, and 26 of apples. Dr. Sparhawk, of Walpole, N. H., sent a basket of apples, the largest of which weighed 17 ounces, and the whole, on an average, each one pound.

The above notice we find in one of the newspapers of the day; and it prompts us to make a few remarks in relation to the large apples exhibited. In a previous paper I named to you several of the most enthusiastic cultivators in this vicinity; but I forgot to name one votary of horticulture, who well knows a hawk from a hand-saw, and beats your Doctor Sparhawk in the size of his apples, in about the same proportion that a chicken-hawk excels a sparrow-hawk. In the brief summary of the proceedings of the Horticultural Society of Boston, to which reference is made above, it is stated that the "*largest*" of the doctor's weighed "17 ounces." Now you may be assured that Mr. James H. Durham, of this department, —I beg pardon,—of the *auditory office* for this department, has gathered two apples this year, one of which weighed *twenty-three*, and the other *twenty-seven and a half ounces*. Let all Boston beat that, if they can! Coxe says this apple, the "*monstrous pippin*," originated on Long Island, and gives 27 ounces as its *maximum* weight; but that must be corrected in a new edition, and the palm of excellence must be yielded to this district—else this apple shall become an "*apple of discord*"—which would be natural enough, considering the year and the place of its growth.

We have volumes written upon *Durham cattle*—small head, switch tail, fine muzzle, slender bone, early maturity, great size, marbled beef, and oceans of milk;—but give me the *Durham apple*! In the one case, size demands food in proportion, and constant care and skill to keep the breed from flying to pieces; whereas, with the Durham apple, or "*monstrous pippin*," size comes out of the nature of the fruit, and fitness of soil and climate: while these apples fill both the eye and the mouth, they are rather most agreeable to the last-named organ. "The flesh of it," say the writers, "is juicy, white, tender and sprightly." Only think, Mr. Editor, what a glorious *dumpling* one of these Durham apples would make! *one pound, eleven ounces and a half!* with a plenty of fresh Alderney cream and sugar, by way of sauce! Diogenes himself would crawl out of his tub to such a feast!

But my pen is running wide of its mark, which was merely to hold up to public view *our* grapes, and nectarines, and peaches, and, though last not least, *our apples*, for therein we beat all Boston, and Salem in the bargain; and every one knows it's no "*small potatoes*" that can do that!

Though my pen must now go with me to its rest, its ink shall one of these days flow again, in a vindictory comparison of the claims of our *civil* corps, with those of the favored *corps militaire*, who are

1st,—secure in their life-commissions ;

2d,—paid the same whether working or playing ; and

3d,—when they do fight, are pensioned if killed or wounded !

So that *their* merit lives after them, in sure support of their families. For the nonce, however, let me conclude this article about vines, for it keeps growing under the hand as fast as Jonah's gourd ; which, by the way, as we are upon horticulture, some say was no gourd at all, but *pálma christi*. Be that as it may, proclamation is hereby made that cuttings of the *Caden nectarine*, and the *Durham apple*, shall be sent to the President of your Society, or any member thereof ; or to Doctor Sparhawk, if he acknowledges himself beaten in what he prized as the "*apple of his eye*"—provided, and with this express understanding, that they will send me a few plants of their boasted *Hovey strawberry*. This may be done through my friend Mr. Gordon, P. M. of Boston, who can get some lover of good fruit, coming south, to take charge of them.—*Yours, J. S. S., Washington, D. C., October, 1842.*

[With all due deference to the remarks of our respected correspondent, who seems to have indited his communication when the fit of humor was on him, and who probably was completely overpowered with pleasant feelings while dilating upon the huge "*pippins*" before him—and whose gustatory organs were intensely acute while the imagination revelled amid apple dumplings, sugar and Alderney cream,—we must say that, although the Durham apples of Mr. Durham were no *small* affair, yet Dr. Sparhawk cannot acknowledge an unconditional beat ; or at least, if all the excellencies of an apple are taken into consideration, we must not allow him to give in to our Washington friends, without qualification. If the Dr. sees the above, he will undoubtedly defend himself ; but, in the mean time, we must say something further in regard to his apples.

What variety of apple Dr. Sparhawk's were, we are unable to say ; we do know, however, that they were *not* the monstrous pippin. So far as regards every thing but *size*, the latter is no more to be compared to the Doctor's than a Roxbury russett to a Baldwin. When we say that they were the noblest apples we ever saw, among at least 150 kinds, including monstrous pippins weighing 22 ounces, we only speak what we believe to be the truth. No fruit on the Society's tables commanded more admiration than the Doctor's apples. They were of perfect form, nearly round, smooth, with a delicate yellowish-white skin, beautifully streaked and clouded with red on the sunny side.

We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Dr. Sparhawk, but we shall send him this number of our Magazine, as an introduction, and if he does not send us a dozen or two of the scions, we shall never undertake to speak in his defence again.

After saying thus much in behalf of the Doctor, we of course shall not expect to receive any of the benefits of the "proclamation" of our correspondent. But notwithstanding this, we shall embrace the first opportunity, as soon as spring opens, to send him a dozen of our seedling strawberries. And if he cultivates them well, he will find they are, in size, to other strawberries, what the Durham apple is to other apples. And if

Durham dumplings, sugar and Alderney cream, might tempt Diogenes to crawl from his tub, a plate of the real Hovey's strawberries, with the same "fixins," would induce him to jump outright.—*Ed.*]

The Weather in Georgia.—We had remarkably winter-like weather from the 18th to 27th November. Thermometer on the 20th down to 20 deg., and on the 24th, your thanksgiving day, it was at 24 deg. in the morning. Lately, it has been very fine, 50 to 55 deg. at sunrise, 70 to 75 deg. at noon.—*Very respectfully, yours, &c., M. A. Ward, Athens, Ga., Dec., 1842.*

Allium cernuum, Roth.—Drooping flowered Allium. Some bulbs of this pretty species of garlic, brought from the vicinity of the Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, have given me a good show of their flowers, and seem well calculated for introduction into gardens, to add to the stock of bulbous plants. To exhibit how readily many of our native plants may be transported, it may be well to mention that I received these from a friend who, gathering them in full flower, enclosed them with the roots in a close tin box, where they remained for several months; and yet, on transplanting into pots in the autumn, and with some care during the winter, pushed up strong flower-stems, surviving a rude treatment of confinement, and entire loss of foliage.—*R., So. Hingham, Oct., 1842.*

Gardening in Mississippi.—Of the science of horticulture, in this part of the country, I am sorry that I cannot give a more favorable account. The growing of fruits and flowers must succeed the more necessary pursuits of building and agriculture. The inhabitants of this region of country have never, until within one or two years, considered themselves settled; but nearly all looked forward to the day when they would have acquired a fortune, and then return to spend the remainder of their lives among their relatives, and friends of their early days. Various causes combined have tended to change this state of things, and one of the most apparent and greatest beneficial results from it is the improvement everywhere seen in architecture, agriculture and horticulture.

Mine is the first and only regular fruit and flower nursery, in this or any of the adjoining States, that I know of. There are several fine private gardens in Natchez, and some of the citizens of this place are now planning and laying out good flower-gardens; in both places there are a few private green-houses, all of which I shall visit in the spring, and will, if you wish, give you a short description of the best gardens and green-houses that I see. We are about forming a horticultural society in this place.—*Yours truly, N. W. Hatch, Vicksburg, Miss., Nov., 1842.*

ART. II. *Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.*

The 14th annual exhibition of this society took place in the lower saloon of the Philadelphia Museum, on the 21st, 22d and 23d September. The report of the society reached us too late to include a notice of it in our December number, and we therefore take an early opportunity to give our readers some account of the exhibition.

The number of plants exhibited was very large. Mr. J. B. Smith sent upwards of 100 species and varieties of the Cacti, among which we notice, as new, *Echinocactus Breckenridgeanus* and *Buistiānus*, and *Cereus Smithianus* and *Victoria*, besides several others; General Patterson, George Pepper and James Dundas, Col. Carr, Landreth and Fulton, Robert Buist, P. Mackenzie, Wm. Norris, J. McArann, J. Sherwood, R. Kilvington, Peter Raabe, Alexander Parker, Mrs. Stott, and Ritchie and Dick, each contributed a great number of pot plants; Mr. Buist upwards of 150, and P. Mackenzie upwards of 100.

The following is the committee's report on dahlias and roses:—

Dahlias.—By George C. Thorburn, New York: A very fine collection, containing among others the fifty which obtained the first premium; the varieties were not reported.

By William Carvill, gardener at Haverford College, Delaware county: The fifty for which the next best premium was awarded, viz: Grandis, Hero of Tippecanoe, Queen superba, Marshal Soult, Sunbury Hero, Napoleon, Widnall's Sylph, Dickinson's Rival Yellow, Criterion, Cleopatra, Sulphurea elegans, Conqueror of Europe, Rosette, Elphinstone's Zeno, Striata formosissima, Widnall's Conductor, Battle Rival, Duchess of Richmond, Heiskill's Fanny, Peerless White, Striped Lady Fordwick, Horticulturalist, Duke of Bedford, Suffolk Hero, Lord Morpeth, Reliance, Ansell's Unique, Mrs. Wilson, Mary of Burgundy, Egyptian Prince, Chandler's Conqueror, Clark's Julia, Mackenzie's Perfection, Daniel Webster, Mrs. Rushton, Ne plus ultra, Middlesex, Lady Sands, Widnall's Nimrod, Royal Standard, Beauty of Canonsbury, Elliott's Coronation, Eagle's Queen Victoria, Rival Sussex, Bowling Green Rival, Picta magnifica, Wilmer's Queen superba, Wilmer's President, Tarriant's Invincible and Juliet. Also, about fifty other good varieties.

By Gerhard Schmitz: The varieties which obtained the premium for the best twenty—the first twelve of which were seedlings by himself, which he thus describes: No. 1, a bright yellow, tipped with rose, fine shape and cupped petals; 2, a dark crimson, finely cupped and showy flower; 3, a light crimson, cupped petals, large showy flower; 4, a rosy crimson, finely cupped, globular form, and very perfect, named Varieties; 5, Mrs. Hibbert, light blush, finely cupped and perfect form; 6, Miss Percival, white; 7, Thomas C. Percival, dark crimson, cupped, very large showy flower; 8, Mary Ann, pure white with cupped petals; 9, Miss Carpenter, mottled rose, very fine and always good; 10, Yellow Victory, brimstone yellow, cupped petals, the best yellow out; 11, Columbus, fine crimson, large showy flower; 12, Beauty of Philadelphia, yellow tipped with scarlet, cupped, and always well filled and good shape. And Bates' Striata formosissima, Squib's Fire Ball, Hancock's Hero of Tippecanoe, Ansell's Unique, Sorrel's Essex Rival, Stanford's Madonna, Thomas Clarkson, and Buist's Juno.

By William Sinton, gardener to Gen. Patterson: The next best premium of twenty varieties, viz: Mackenzie's Rule-all, Mackenzie's Perfection, Ariel, Ne plus ultra, Napoleon, Thomas Clarkson, Washington, Daniel Webster, Mrs. Rushton, Unique, Reliance, Hero of Tippecanoe, Miss Percival, Suffolk Hero, Alman's Lord Byron, Middlesex Rival, Sylph, Kingscote Rival, Quilled Perfection, and Marshal Soult.

By General Patterson: The premium for the best ten varieties grown by amateurs: Ariel, Washington, Mrs. Rushton, Middlesex Rival, Ne

plus ultra, Lord Byron, Marshal Soult, Hero of Tippecanoe, Miss Percival, and Quilled Perfection.

Stands containing very fine varieties, were also shown by Robert Buist and Peter Mackenzie; about fifty new varieties, not in competition, by Lenfesty & Lentz, Henry A. Dreer, and Edward Hibbert, gardener to Joseph Levering.

Seedlings: By Gerhard Schmitz—the best American seedling parti-colored dahlia, which he has named, in compliment to the President of the Society, “Caleb Cope,” with several others.

By Robert Kilvington: The best American seedling, self-colored dahlia and others.

By Lenfesty & Lentz, other seedlings.

Roses.—By Robert Buist: The following varieties: *Tea scented*—Bougere, Caroline, Clara, Sylvain, Flavescens, Hymenée, Lillicine, Lady Warrender, Madame Desprez, Melville, Odoratissima, Reine de Bonheur, Strombio and Triomphe du Luxembourg. *Bengale*—Admiral de Rigney, Arsenie, Belle de Monza, Belle Isidore, Beau Carmine, Cels, Cramoisiée supérieure, Eugene Hardy, Fragrans, Gigantea, Hortensie, Jacksonia, Louis Philippe, Mrs. Bosanquet, Queen of Lombardy, Roi des Cramoisiées and Triumphant. *Ile de Bourbon*—Gloire des Rosamines, Hermosa, Jacques, Le Brun, Mareschal de Villars, Madame Desprez, Phillipart, and Reine d’Ile de Bourbon. *Noisette*—Agrippina, Alba, Alzande, Conque de Venus, Charles X., Fellemborg, Jaune Desprez, La Biche and Setula.

By Peter Mackenzie: Of varieties: *Tea scented*—Aurora, Alba, Archduchess Theresa Isabella, Bougere, Buret, Bourbon, Bon Silene, Belle Marguerite, Camellia, Cels, Comtesse de Montmorency, Eliza Sauvage, Golconda, Hortensie, Hymenée, Lady Warrender, La Pactole, Luxemb’g, Mirabilis, Madame Desprez, Odorata, Princesse Maria, Princesse d’Esté-hazy, Victoire modeste, Odorata lutea and Devoniensia. *Bengale*—Madame Hersant, Admiral Duperre, Bouquet de Nymphé, Duchesse de Berri, Danthereuse, Eugene Beauharnais, Fabvier, Grandval, Gigantesque, Hamilton monthly, Indica alba, Louis Philippe, d’Angers, Lawrencia, Setula, Superba and Carmine du Luxemb’g. *Ile de Bourbon*—Agrippina, Gloire de France, Henri Plantier, Hermosa, La Phoenix, Mareschal de Villars, Madame Desprez, Madame Nerard, Victoire argentée and Charles Desprez. *Noisette*—Aimée Vibert, Amœna, Belle Noisette, Charles X., Champneyana, Carmine Noisette, Cœur jaune, Conque de Venus, De Metreis, Fellemborg, Jaune Desprez, Lamarque, Lutea, Monstrosa and Superb. Also, Stanwell perpetual, microphylla, Maria Leonida and Moschata.

By Henry A. Dreer—a fine collection.

By Andrew Dryburgh—fine varieties.

By Ritchie & Dick—a fine selection of choice varieties.

Many of the devices of cut flowers were very splendid, consisting of arches, grottoes, urns, vases, temples, &c. &c.

The following were the contributors of the best of these:—

By Samuel Maupay: A triumphal arch, in height about fifteen feet, but ornamented above, so that the altitude of the whole design was upwards of twenty feet. It was a light and neat structure, in proper proportion, and embellished with taste. Also, a beautiful cone bouquet.

Joseph Cook, gardener to William Norris: A model of a grotto, in height about ten feet, covering an area of about fifteen feet, encased in all its parts with flowers. In this design, which was entirely original, the

contributor has shown much ingenuity and taste; the architectural form of the grotto was unique, and commanded the attention and admiration of every visiter. Also, a small model of the same.

Peter Fleming, gardener to William R. Hanson: A large and handsome classical urn, in evergreen envelope, having flowers tastefully interwoven. It met with much approbation.

Archibald Henderson, gardener to Wharton Chancellor: A tall device, variously formed and covered with flowers—the horizontal design, or working plan of which, was a beautiful and original plot for a flower-garden, which not being explained, the device was not duly appreciated.

H. & A. Uber: A light and chaste design of a Chinese temple, handsomely embellished with flowers, &c.

John Galt, gardener to Samuel W. Gumbes, Montgomery county: A large and beautiful antique vase, covered with a profusion of flowers.

John J. Jennings, Cedar Grove: A handsome model of a temple with a spire, in height about ten feet, displaying taste in its construction and embellishment.

James Pentland: A tall, slender design, in form of a steeple, enveloped with flowers.

John Sherwood: A covered vase, richly adorned with beautiful and fragrant flowers, mostly roses.

Robert Henry, gardener to William E. Rogers, Mount Airy: An open chandelier stand, enwrapped with a variety of flowers.

Thomas Mullin, gardener to Miss Gratz: A fine pyramid of flowers.

William Chalmers, gardener to Mrs. Stott: A very handsome pair of festoons, tastefully arranged.

Mrs. Archibald Henderson: A pair of festoons, very pretty, and creditable to the fair contributor.

Edward Smith, Camden, New Jersey: A very handsome bouquet.

The fruit consisted principally of grapes, not over a dozen or two of pears, apples or peaches, being named. The finest forced grapes were from the following individuals:—

William H. Carse, gardener, from the green-house of Nathan Dunn, at Mount Holly, N. J.: *Grapes*—St. Peter's, White Muscat of Alexandria, Frankenthal, Constantia of Zante and Black Hamburg. The whole of this contribution was splendid. Edward Noyes, gardener, from the green-house of R. S. Field, Princeton, N. J.: *Grapes*—White Syrian, Muscat of Alexandria, St. Peter's and Black Hamburg. This was also a very superb collection. Aquila Pascoe, gardener to Nicholas Biddle, Andalusia: *Grapes*—White Syrian, very fine. Robert Egee, gardener to Joseph Cowperthwaite: *Grapes*—Black Hamburg.

The vegetable department was, as usual, exceedingly fine; probably a better display could not be made in the country; there were upwards of 30 contributors.

The committee, at the conclusion of their report, remark, "that the practical horticulturist, who, by his skill and habits of industry, has made the pursuit he has chosen at once the means of support, and a source of happiness, to himself and family, rejoices, that whilst his own pecuniary wants are supplied by the success of his efforts, his fellow-man has been improved and society benefited:—well may he exult, and well may the amateur and well-wisher of the cause exult, at the achievements of his profession.

Although the present is a period of extraordinary depression, when many of our once wealthy citizens are reduced to poverty, or at least to a scanty subsistence, and many of the industrious classes find no employment whatever, while there is scarcely a single stranger sojourning in our city, yet the exhibition has been most liberally patronized, the receipts exceeding generally the anticipations of the Society."*—(Soc. Report.)*

ART. III. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, October 22d, 1842.—Exhibited. Flowers: Another very good exhibition of the dahlia was made to-day; Messrs. Copeland, Dutton and McClure each had large stands; and among the flowers many of the starry and tipped varieties, such as Chas. XII., Painted Lady, President Von Litchenburg, &c. Bouquets were also shown by W. Kenrick.

Fruit:—From the President of the Society, fine specimens of Capiaumont, Buffum, Pope's Russett, and autumn superb pears. From S. Pond, beautiful and large Beurré Diel and Dix pears; also Isabella grapes. From J. F. Allen, black prince grapes, a fine sort, very little known; also black figs. From the Pomological Garden, Salem, handsome specimens of Dumortier, Jalousie, Urbaniste, Marie Louise, Dundas, and other pears. Mr. John Howland, of New Bedford, sent some fine specimens of pears, under numbers, without names: The committee decided some of them to be (No. 1) Brocas' Bergamot, (2) Pope's Russett, (3) Brown Beurré, (4) Passe Colmar, (5) St. Germain, (6) Marie Louise. From J. C. Gray, an apple, having the appearance of being part Baldwin and part Russett. From S. W. Cole, Jewett's fine red apples. From Hall J. How, Isabella grapes. From J. Cass, Isabella and Sweetwater grapes.

October 29th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day, —the President in the chair.

A committee of three, consisting of the President of the Society, E. Vose and C. M. Hovey, was chosen to prepare a vote, conveying the feelings of deep regret which the Society experienced in the death of their late member, R. Manning, Esq.

A letter was received from Mr. A. H. Ernst, of Cincinnati, corresponding member of the Society, describing the Stone pear. Referred to the fruit committee.

A copy of Dr. Harris's *Treatise on Insects*, was presented to the Society from the author; and the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Harris, for the acceptable donation of so valuable a work.

The Hon. Wm. Sturgis and J. W. Paige, of Boston, were admitted life members; and N. Carruth of Boston, E. Foord of Dedham, and A. S. March of Roxbury, subscription members. Adjourned one week to November 5th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From J. Stickney, upwards of thirty dahlias, among which we noticed some superb specimens of Hope. From R. M. Copeland, about seventy-five blooms. From E. McClure, dahlias.

Fruit: From the President of the Society, two baskets of large and

beautiful Duchess d'Angoulême pears; partly from trees on quince. From E. Vose, very beautiful Duchess d'Angoulême pears, of large size. From R. Manning, good specimens of the following pears: Boucquia, Beurré Bronze, Jalousie, Bezi de la Motte, Beurré Duval, Wilkinson and Henry IV. From S. Pond, large and superb specimens of Beurré Diel pears, upwards of three dozen in number, and also beautiful Dix and Marie Louise pears, and Isabella grapes. From Dr. E. Wight, Gloria Mundi, fall Pippin, American golden Pippin, Wine, Jersey sweet, black gilliflower, *Æsopus* Spitzemberg, winter queen, red gilliflower, Newtown Pippin, and Lady apples. From J. C. Gray, an apple having the appearance of being half Baldwin and half Russett. Specimens of Jewett's fine red apple, a native variety, from S. W. Cole. Summer pie apples, from R. P. Sumner, Milton. Superb Isabella grapes, from John Cass. From S. R. Johnson, Beurré Diel and St. Michael pears.

Vegetables: Pine apple potatoes, from Capt. Marshall, Manadnock, N. H. November 5th.—An adjourned meeting—the President in the chair.

Mr. Vose, from the committee appointed at the last meeting, submitted a resolution, conveying the sentiments of the Society in relation to their late member, R. Manning, Esq. of Salem.

It was voted, that all parcels of seeds now on hand, or which may hereafter be presented to the Society, shall be committed to the care of the Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology of the Society, to be examined by him; and that he be requested to make out a list, under its proper department, for the botanist, florist, &c., and report the same to the Society.—Adjourned four weeks, to Saturday, December 3d.

Exhibited.—Flowers: The President of the Society exhibited some fine specimens of the following roses: *Bourbons*—crimson globe, Hermosa and Theresita; *Teas*—Zephyr, Lady Warrender, Goubalt, yellow, Devoniansis, and Elize Sauvage; *Bengal*—Paris; *Hybrid Perpetual*—Triumph de Montmorency; also some beautiful new chrysanthemums, of which the names of some were Queen, formosum (elegant white), Georgina, exquisite, Minerva, Flechiér (lake), Conductor, &c.

Fruit: Beurré d'Aremberg pears, from the President of the Society. From S. Walker, some remarkably large and fine specimens of the Monsieur le Curé (or de Curé) pears. From S. Pond, fine Beurré Diel pears and Isabella grapes. From J. L. L. F. Warren, Napoleon, Duchess d'Angoulême, Buffum and St. Marc (?) pears, and seedling peaches. From John Cass, very fine Isabella grapes.

November 12th.—*Exhibited*. From S. Walker, beautiful specimens of Monsieur le Curé pears. From J. M. Ives, fine Josephine pears. Beurré Diel pears from S. Pond.

November 19th.—*Exhibited*. Fine Monsieur le Curé pears, from S. Walker. From J. Grinnell, New Bedford, a fine pear, supposed the Beurré Magnifique, of large size, beautiful russett skin, melting and deliciously perfumed.

December 3d.—An adjourned meeting of the Society—the President in the chair.

It was voted that the thanks of the Society be presented to Nathan Appleton, Esq. for his liberal donation of seeds, received from Lieutenant Wilkes, of the exploring expedition.

The thanks of the Society were also voted to Ninian C. Betton, Esq. for a copy of the *Bon Jardinier* for 1841.

It was voted that the President be authorized to subscribe, in the name

of the Society, for twenty-five copies of the Rev. H. Colman's European Survey, with a view to distribute the same hereafter as presents.

Voted, that the Finance Committee, together with the Treasurer, be a committee to examine the books and accounts of the Mount Auburn Association, and receive the sums due from the same for 1842.

Elbridge Tufts, of Cambridgeport, was admitted a subscription member. Meeting dissolved.

Exhibited.—Fine specimens of Beurré d'Arenberg, Columbian Virgoulouse, Glout morceau and Passe Colmar pears, from the President of the Society.

ART. IV. *Retrospective Criticism.*

Glout Morceau Pear.—The object of a fruit-grower, in questioning the course taken by the chairman in relation to the alteration of the name of this pear, was merely to test the truth or propriety of the word *Goutt*, in the place of *Glout*, thinking that the alteration was intentionally made, on a supposition that *Glout* was improper; but after the assurance of the chairman that it *was* an error of the printer, there is no fault on his part. And the correction of the error of the word *intention* in the place of *instruction*, shows that it was not his wish to go behind the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*.

A fruit-grower did not give the signification of the word *Glout*, as the proper one, or that which was probably intended by the namer of the pear; but merely to show that it was derivable in some way from *Glouton*. The chairman's suggestion is thought perfectly correct, and is undoubtedly the proper meaning of this name.

The object of the first note was to elicit information on this subject; and as the object has been attained, and the course of the chairman, Mr. Walker, is acknowledged as correct, it is unnecessary that any further remarks should be made upon the subject.—*A Fruit Grower, Dec., 1842.*

Diacious Character of Strawberries, (in reply to Mr. Coit, Vol. VII, p. 406).—Your correspondent, Mr. Coit, is in an error as regards the wild strawberry. In some, the male organs are entirely defective, in others the female; and some will be found with both organs so near perfect, as to produce perfect and imperfect berries. The white wood strawberry I have never cultivated, but the facts stated by Mr. Coit incline me to the belief that it is a distinct species, and will not, therefore, impregnate the Methven Castle. I am the more inclined to this impression, from the fact that I have never seen a white strawberry but had both the male and female organs perfect in the same blossom; and, as a necessary consequence, the fruit never very large. For the same reason, I doubt whether the Alpine monthly will impregnate the Methven Castle, or other strawberries of the same character, as all the blossoms of the Alpine are perfect in both organs. The wood strawberry does not blossom so late as to occasion a failure in impregnating the Methven. The loss could only be a partial one on this account, and it is a general rule that some fruit is lost in consequence of the male plants not continuing in blossom as long as the female. Neither could the failure to produce fruit be more than a partial one, from the blossom being small and generally covered by the foliage.—*Yours respectfully, N. Langworth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1842.*

Through December up to the date we now write, the weather has been cool and rather unpleasant, with the thermometer falling down the present week to 1 deg. above zero. But notwithstanding the rather sudden approach of the winter season, there has been scarcely any change worthy of note.

Vegetables.—In potatoes there has been something doing, but sales cannot be said to be very readily effected. The cold weather has prevented the usual supply by coasters, but this does not seem to have enhanced prices but little, or created a brisker sale. Nova Scotias are the only kind which command better prices than at the time of our last report. Sweet potatoes are supplied in good quantity; a large lot of about 700 barrels has been kept in the manner we noticed last year, and by the same enterprising individuals; the plan seems to answer well. Good white turnips are not quite so plentiful. Onions are a shade higher. Carrots are more abundant, and in quantity do not command so high rates. Parsnips remain the same, with the usual supply. Cabbages continue plentiful, and prices low; an unusually large and fine stock was raised the past season. Brocolis are scarcer, and command better prices. Cauliflowers are less abundant as the season advances. Lettuce is supplied in moderate quantities, but not of remarkable size. No radishes have yet appeared. Celery continues abundant and good. Parsley is now scarce, and an advance has taken place in the price per half peck. Spinach comes in very abundantly, and of fine size and quality. Of squashes, there is a small stock; as the season advances they become a greater rarity, and prices naturally tend upward: Scarcely any marrows are in market.

Fruit.—In the fruit market there is but little change. Baldwins of fine quality only command our quotations; owing to the small stock of last year's ice, which has prevented shipment to South America, less of this variety has been exported than usual. Greenings are in better demand, and the stock is working off fast. In other kinds no change. Pears of first-rate quality are scarce; such of the varieties as are named in our price current are to be had, but generally rather small and inferior; the De Curé is the most plentiful. Quinces are gone. Cranberries are reduced to an extremely small stock, and prices are considerably higher. A few tomatoes, fresh from the vines, have continued to come to hand, and are quickly taken. Foreign grapes are abundant. In nuts there is but little doing, and no alteration in prices.—*M. T., Boston, Dec. 28th, 1842.*

ART. VI. Obituary.

ROBERT MANNING, Esq.—In a late number (Vol. VIII. p. 439), we announced the death of Mr. Manning, which took place at his residence in Salem, on the 10th of October, 1842, at the age of fifty-eight.

It would be unpardonable in us to pass over the death of this eminent pomologist and amiable man with the mere announcement of the same.—The friendly intercourse and correspondence which has grown up between

us, and the valuable assistance he has rendered us, in disseminating information upon the subject of new fruits, call upon us to place upon record in our pages a brief memoir of his life, and his labors in the science of pomology.

Mr. Manning was an enthusiastic collector of fruits. Early in life his attention was called to the subject, and for a period of twenty-five years he has devoted himself to the single purpose of identifying fruits under their correct name. We need not say how much every cultivator is indebted to him for his researches. The universal regret which has been manifested upon the knowledge of his death has expressed this in plainer language than words. It has been generally acknowledged that no individual, by his own unassisted exertions, has done so much to identify fruits, detect synonyms, and prove the qualities of such an immense number of kinds, as Mr. Manning.

Upwards of a *quarter of a century* ago, as Mr. Manning has stated in a communication in a preceding volume (VII. p. 52), he commenced forming a collection of fruits; and a few years after established his pomological garden. At that time, the collections of pears, in cultivation around Boston, with a few exceptions, consisted of only the Brown Beurré, St. Michael, Chaumontel, Crassane, St. Catherine, St. Germain, and a few others. Some of these were then beginning to show signs of that blight and decay which has since rendered it necessary to discontinue their growth; and Mr. Manning saw the necessity of adding new kinds, or the cultivation of the pear must be given up. But the importation of fruits at that time was a thing but little known; and few facilities were then afforded for procuring trees alive. Knowing these obstacles to success, Mr. Manning endeavored to open a correspondence with European cultivators—more particularly with Mr. Knight, Dr. Van Mons, Mr. Thompson of the London Horticultural Society, the Chevalier Parmentier, and others who were known as the possessors of collections of fine new fruits—for the purpose of procuring scions. He was here however doomed to suffer disappointments which would have disheartened a less enthusiastic man; but, not to be discouraged, he persevered with his object till he succeeded in opening and continuing a correspondence with these gentlemen, and secured such a collection of fruits as is nowhere else to be found in this country. Besides procuring all the best foreign fruits, he spared no pains to add every native American variety which had the reputation of being worth cultivation: and at the time of his death, Mr. Manning's collection contained nearly one thousand varieties of pears, and five hundred varieties of apples, peaches, cherries, plums, &c.

Neither was Mr. Manning content in the collection of fruits alone: he attempted the growth of trees from seeds, and succeeded in raising several very superior varieties of cherries:

To the cultivation of fruits, Mr. Manning did not devote much attention; his object was rather to detect the errors of cultivators without attempting to grow superior specimens himself. Many of the fruits he exhibited, however, were large and fine.

Mr. Manning was modest and unassuming in his manners, and of an unobtrusive and retiring disposition. He did not seek publicity. So fearful was he of giving offence that, rather than run the risk of doing so, it was rarely that he attempted to openly correct the errors of cultivators.—To know Mr. Manning was to love him. The information which he had

acquired through a long experience was freely imparted to all who sought it; and his conversation was at all times agreeable and instructive. He was an extensive reader and was familiar with all the horticultural works of late writers.

Mr. Manning first began to sink under his disease about two years since: at first its attacks were light; but latterly very severe, depriving him of the use of his arms. He however bore up under it; and continued to devote himself to his labors with the same indomitable zeal. His mind was clear to the last; but he lost his speech, which to one so communicative was a great deprivation. No man was more firm in the conscientious discharge of his duties; and he departed this life full of resignation and hope.

The following is a list of the communications he has furnished for our pages.

1. Some Remarks on the difficulty of identifying the varieties of fruits.—Vol. I. p. 49.
2. Notice of 126 varieties of pears, which have ripened their fruit during the season of 1836, in the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass.—Vol. III. pp. 10. 44.
3. Remarks on the Chelmsford Pear.—Vol. VI. p. 19.
4. Additional Remarks on new pears: with notices of several kinds which had not been previously described.—Vol. VI. p. 86.
5. List of apples, pears, plums, &c. of American growth, in the collection at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass.—Vol. VI. p. 171.
6. Notices of 107 varieties of apples, which have produced fruit in the Pomological Garden, during the years 1839 and 1840.—Vol. VII. p. 41.
7. Notices of 39 varieties of new pears, which ripened their fruit in the Pomological Garden during the year 1841.—Vol. VIII. p. 56.
8. Desultory Remarks upon variations in fruits.—Vol. VIII. p. 86.
9. Notice of 44 varieties of cherries, fruited in the Pomological Garden, in the season of 1842.—Vol. VIII, p. 281.

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR JANUARY.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape-vines, in graperies, may be now prepared ready for commencing fires the latter part of the month; in greenhouses, unless kept at a rather high temperature, they will not start until the middle of February. If any of the vines are not yet pruned, it should be done immediately; the vines peeled of their old bark, and washed with a solution of oil-soap, to destroy insects.

Peach trees, or other fruit trees, in pots, may be brought into the grape-ry or greenhouse the latter part of the month.

But little other work in this department remains to be done, except where there are vineries, hot-houses and pits.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Camelias will now commence flowering. If it is considered desirable to have the plants in the best order, the leaves should all be washed with a sponge; the pots should also be washed, and each plant tied up to a neat straight stick, painted grey or green. Water freely, and syringe occasionally, when the flowers are not too thickly expanded. As the varieties come into bloom, attend to the impregnation of the flowers. Seeds should be sown now, if not done before, and cuttings put in last fall potted off.

Geraniums will be growing now, and such as need it should be repotted.

Roses will now be in readiness to head down, after which they will put out strong flower buds.

Chinese Primroses will need good supplies of water, and shifting into larger pots.

Azaleas which are now sparingly watered will soon commence growing, when they should receive liberal supplies.

Verbenas will soon begin to grow, when they should be repotted, and neatly tied up.

Cyclamens will soon begin to open their flower buds, and will require more water.

Cactuses should be kept rather dry this month.

Hyacinths planted in November, and placed in frames, may now be removed to the parlor or greenhouse.

Dahlia roots should be looked over to see that they are not injured; such as have the appearance of rotting may be potted.

Ericas will now be flowering, and will need more care. Tie the plants neatly up, and see that the tips of the shoots are frequently pushed out to make them damp and bushy.

Ten week stocks should be re-potted in the next size pots.

Tree pæonies may be taken into the house for a succession of flowers.

Sparaxis, ixiads, oxalis, and other spring flowering bulbs, will now require more water.

Amaryllises should be re-potted as soon as they show signs of flowering.

Pansy seed may now be sown in pots, and transplanted out into the garden in April.

Greenhouse plants of all kinds should now be put in good order, by repotting, if they need it, tying up the plants, marking the pots, &c. Many kinds may also be propagated this month.

VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.

Hot-beds.—Preparations should now be made to form hot-beds for raising cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, &c. Directions in our previous volumes will be found for doing this. After the beds are made up, plant cucumbers in pots, and start any other vegetables desired for early use, such as tomatoes, egg-plants, &c.

THE MAGAZINE

OF

HORTICULTURE.

FEBRUARY, 1843.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notices of Gardens and Nurseries in the vicinity of New York, from memoranda made during a visit in October, 1842.* By the EDITOR.

IN the autumn of 1841, we gave an extended account of our visit (Vol. VIII. pp. 321, 361,) to several gardens in the vicinity of New York; and, as we then noted down all we saw which would be interesting to our readers, we did not deem it worth while to visit the same places again after so short a period. Our stay being limited, we, therefore, took the advantage of calling at such establishments as we had never before had the pleasure of visiting, but which, from their extent and reputation, we were anxious to give our readers some account of in our pages.

Flower Garden of D. Monck, 4th. Avenue, near 28th street.—Mr. Monck's establishment is situated on the 4th Avenue, but a short distance beyond Mr. Hogg's, and is easiest of access from the Haarlem Rail-road, the change of horses for steam, being made at the depôt a few rods below.

The grounds consist of about two-thirds of an acre, enclosed by a high fence; but a small part of this is devoted to cultivation, as there are several ranges of houses and frames, which cover a large portion of the surface. We unfortunately did not find Mr. Monck at home, but we walked through the houses with the foreman: they consist of a greenhouse, about one hundred feet long; a rose-house upwards of fifty feet; two houses for miscellaneous plants, one hundred feet each;

and frames or pits to the extent of two hundred or three hundred feet.

In the greenhouse, the plants were in very good order; the collection of camellias, though not large, contained some good specimens of fine sorts; we noticed here the parent plant of Dunlap's seedling *camellia americana*; it was about five feet high and well budded for a fine display of flowers; a description of it, by Mr. Dunlap, will be found in our Vol. VI. p. 23, but it is probable that, as the old plant has now attained a good size, it will produce flowers from which a better estimate of its merits may be formed.

An immense quantity of some kinds of plants are grown for the New York market; such as heliotropes, geraniums, hydrangeas, verbenas, and the agrippina and belle-ota roses, all being in good demand. Among the roses none are admired more than the agrippina, so called erroneously, but properly and correctly the *cramoisie supérieure*; heliotropes, from the fragrance of their flowers, are always desirable plants for the parlor. It is astonishing, to one unacquainted with the sale of flowers, to see what quantities of the above plants are annually disposed of.

The rose-house is of late erection, and contains some remarkable specimens: we noticed a yellow tea rose three to four feet high, proportionably broad, and covered with a hundred or more buds and blossoms; this house is built low with a roof with back lights, and the walk runs directly through the centre, the flue being in front. On each side of the walk, the roses are planted out in the border, where they attain a great size, and throw out an abundance of flower-buds. Besides the yellow tea, we also noticed fine plants of *Hermosa*, *Triumph of Luxembourg*, *Granta*, *Cramoisie supérieure*, *le Pactole*, &c. &c.

All Mr. Monck's houses are of low construction, with a partially span roof—that is, the lights on the north side being about half the length of those on the south. These back lights, as well as the front, are all fitted with shutters, which are put on every cool night, and when very cold and cloudy, those on the back are allowed to remain on during the day, and sometimes for many days in succession. This mode of building houses is well adapted to the nurseryman, though we would not, by any means, recommend it to the amateur, unless he wishes to sacrifice beauty to profit,

and is attended with a great saving of fire-heat : the glass being completely protected with shutters, very little fire is required, except in the coldest nights ; the plants having the advantage of being within from one to four feet of the glass, grow compact and dwarf, and do not have that etiolated appearance so common in high houses, where a high temperature is constantly kept up.

Mr. Monck is a good cultivator and propagator. In the propagation of roses, he rarely uses bottom heat, preferring a common frame for the purpose. A great portion of the greenhouse plants are stuck without heat. A wide shelf under the north lights is selected for this purpose, with a curb to the edge. It is filled with sand or prepared soils adapted to the several plants, and, in this manner, with due attention to heat and water, they root freely.

We noticed an experiment which Mr. Monck is making with grape vines. Passing through one of the houses, we observed that there was a small vine growing in a pot to each rafter ; but upon closer examination we found the vine to be only an inarching ; upon inquiring the object of inarching, when, it appeared to us, a plant on its own roots would reach the top of the house as soon as the most ardent cultivator could wish, we learnt that the object was to transfer the tender kinds to a hardy stock—the *Isabella*—as the latter was planted outside of the house in the border, and the stem was exposed to cold the distance of two feet or more, before it was brought into the house. How much necessity there is for adopting such a plan, and what is really to be gained, are questions which occurred to us at the moment. To obviate the danger of exposure of the stems, it was only necessary to bring the vines into the house at the surface of the ground. It may be advanced that the *Isabella* is a more thrifty stock, and the wood would be consequently larger and stronger : yet we believe nothing would be gained in this respect. Should Mr. Monck discover any benefit from the plan, we should be pleased to have him communicate to us the result.

Nursery of Wm. Reid, Murray Hill, 4th Avenue, near 34th St. On the high ground through which the first deep cut is made for the Haarlem Rail-road, a short distance beyond Mr. Monck's, we found the nursery of Mr. Reid, occupying upwards of twelve acres of land well suited to

the purpose, being of a rich adhesive loam; from the height of the ground, all the surface water is carried off, leaving the soil at all times in a good working condition. The nursery forms a square, being bounded by the 4th avenue on one side, and the 5th on the other. The main entrance is from the latter avenue. The land is divided into two lots—one in the rear of Mr. Reid's house, and the other in front. The greenhouses and pits, four in number, are situated immediately in front of the dwelling, and the main walk proceeds from the house through the front nursery to an entrance on the south side, through which we came, and which is the nearest and most convenient to those who take a conveyance by the cars.

Although Mr. Reid's ranges of greenhouses exceed two hundred feet, yet he does not give much attention to greenhouse plants. Besides a good collection of Bengal, Tea and Noisette roses, and a few miscellaneous plants, a collection of chrysanthemums and some of the common plants which appear most in demand, Mr. Reid has few which would be new to our readers. Indeed, he informed us that the increasing duties of his tree department, have rendered it imperative for him to give up the cultivation of a complete assortment of greenhouse plants.

In passing through the main walk of the nursery above alluded to, we noticed Mr. Reid's collection of specimen fruit trees, which are planted on either side; they have been set out from three to eight years or more, and many of them have come into bearing. From these he cuts scions for propagation, the only course a nurseryman can adopt, who wishes to acquire a good reputation, and, after having acquired one, to keep it. To cut scions from trees which never have borne, or to depend upon others for the genuineness of a kind, is a policy which no one should adopt. It has been the source from whence have proceeded more errors than all other causes together, and, as long as it is practised, will be the means of continuing the errors and confusion which abound in too many of our nurserymen's catalogues. Mr. Reid's *Catalogue* is before us, and embraces upwards of 120 varieties of pears, 100 of apples, and 200 of miscellaneous fruits.

On the borders of this walk, also, Mr. Reid has interspersed here and there specimens of several of the finer shrubs; such as magnolias, *Ribes sanguineum*, *Euonymus*,

&c. The *Wistaria Consequana* has proved perfectly hardy with Mr. Reid, even harder than the American species, *W. frutescens*. It rambles over the border, and produces a superb display of its elegant flowers every spring; Mr. Reid finds that it is easily increased by layers. The beautiful *Ribes sanguineum*, as well as the *Magnolia conspicua*, is also hardy; both flowering profusely every spring. The Chinese arbor vitæ, of which we saw here several rows, is equally as hardy as the American. It must be that the elevated situation on which Mr. Reid's nursery stands is highly favorable to acclimation. With us near Boston the *Ribes sanguineum*, in an ordinary situation, generally has the branches killed nearly down to the ground every winter. That elegant Alpine plant, the *Sedum Sieboldii*, was showing several umbels of its deep rosy flowers; it is a valuable acquisition.

The nursery of fruit trees occupies the space in the rear of the house, and we here found a good stock of pears, peaches, plums, &c. Of pears, the trees were thrifty and healthy, and of good size. The stock of peaches and cherries, particularly of the former, is large and fine. Mr. Reid has also a fine quantity of apricots, worked well and of handsome size. The apricot is a neglected fruit, and we could wish to see it often introduced into gardens; by a little care it may be made to produce a considerable quantity of its luscious fruit, which, ripening so long before the plum or peach, is highly desirable.

Looking among the peach trees, Mr. Reid pointed out to us a weeping variety, which came up accidentally in a bed of several hundred; perceiving, when budding the trees two years ago, that this one had a very procumbent habit, he passed it by, taking the opportunity, however, upon a second inspection of it, to bud a few other trees with the seedling, to see if it would retain its habit; this it has done, and both the original tree, and the young ones worked from it, are quite weeping, the branches inclining directly to the ground. Worked standard high, the trees would have a good effect; and if the fruit should prove to be handsome, even if not worth any thing as an eating variety, it would be a most desirable addition to our limited number of weeping trees and shrubs. Crossed with the double-flowering peach or almond, a double-flowered weeping peach may yet be produced.

We found the dahlias here in fine bloom (October 24th), although they had been cut off in lower situations around the city. Mr. Reid cultivates a large number, and made a good display at the exhibition of the American Institute. On the whole, we were much pleased with Mr. Reid's nursery, and the good order which seemed to predominate in every part.

Nursery and Flower Garden of J. B. Mantel, Bloomingdale Road, corner of 46th St.—Continuing on our route by the way of the Haarlem Rail-road, we were set down at 42d Street. Taking our course towards the Bloomingdale road, we past by the great distributing reservoir of the celebrated Croton Water-Works, a stupendous piece of masonry, its massive walls, in the Egyptian style, carried up nearly a hundred feet. Passing the 5th, 6th, and 7th avenues, and turning to our right on the 8th, a few rods beyond, we found ourselves in the nursery of Mr. Mantel, whose collection is noted for its fine variety of pears, and its number of superior roses. Mr. Mantel having gone to the city, we had not the pleasure of seeing him, which we much regretted, as, from the variety of plants which he possesses and of which he only could give us information, we are not enabled to make our call at his nursery so interesting as it otherwise would have been.

The grounds occupied by Mr. Mantel are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent; the situation not much elevated, but the soil a good rich loam. The houses for plants are five in number, each about fifty feet long. Two were filled with camellias; one with orange trees, one with miscellaneous plants, and the fifth is devoted to the propagation of plants alone; most of them are built with a kind of span roof, similar to those mentioned at Mr. Monck's.

The collection of camellias contains a great number of varieties, though there are but few large specimens. The whole, however, were not in the best condition; they seemed to have suffered severely from the attacks of the red spider, an insect which, though rarely infecting the camellia, is sure destruction to the foliage, when it is once allowed to commence its ravages. Not being the season of their blooming, and a large part of the plants being yet too small to flower, we did not note down the names of any of the varieties. The miscellaneous plants embrace the usual va-

riety. Mr. Mantel's stock of oranges is large,—the plants dwarf and stocky,—and in very good health. The variety is the Otaheite, well adapted to parlor cultivation, from its blooming, and producing fruit when only a foot high.

The roses were to us the chief attraction here: but the season being rather late, few were in bloom; and we regretted that our visit had not been made a month earlier, when we should have seen a splendid display. The plants were nearly all turned out into the ground, or plunged in pots, and had made a good growth. Among those which were extra fine, we noted down Bougère, an immensely large tea rose, of globular form, extremely double and of a pale rosy bronze shade; Triumph of Luxembourg, well known as a superb tea rose, something in the way of Bougère, very large, but with a deep buff shade. Several kinds, under numbers, were exceedingly fine. Among the Bourbons, Augustine Lelièvre was in bloom, showing several of its globular, bright rosy, flowers. Mr. Mantel has a large number of standard roses of the Bengal and Tea varieties, several of which were in bloom: his *Catalogue*, which is now before us, contains upwards of two hundred and fifty kinds of Bengal, Tea, Noisette, and Bourbon roses.

Mr. Mantel has a fine collection of fruits, as many of our readers are probably aware; he exhibited sixty-two varieties of pears at the Fair of the American Institute. The trees, from which these specimens were taken, are planted in the border side of the main walks, and are trained in the pyramidal or *en quenouille* form, a mode which we have advised as best to adopt in all small gardens, where the ground is wanted for raising flowers or vegetables. Trees thus trained do not shade the ground to any extent, are easily kept within limits, and produce a supply of fruit proportionate to the space they occupy.

Most of the worked fruit trees we noticed to be of foreign growth. Mr. Mantel has an extensive acquaintance in France, and from sources with which he is well acquainted, from personal inspection, he procures his trees. He has, however, a quantity of seedling stocks coming on, which will soon be ready for grafting or budding.

Had our time permitted, we should have endeavored to call at this establishment again, with the hope of seeing Mr. Mantel; we had not leisure to do so, and at another time we may allude to this place again.

Commercial Garden of Messrs. Parsons & Co., Flushing, L. I.—Flushing is well known as the location of the extensive establishment of the late Mr. Prince, described in our Vol. I p. 285, now conducted by his son, Wm. R. Prince. To visit the new garden of our friends Messrs. Parsons & Co. was our object, and taking the steamer at Fulton slip, in an hour and a half we were landed at Flushing.

The garden of Parsons & Co. is situated about three-quarters of a mile from the landing, on the main road, and occupies twenty or more acres of land, and can be enlarged to any extent the demand for trees may create. That now laid down to the nursery, is in the form of a square, bounded on two sides by roads, and, on the other two, by land belonging to Mr. Parsons. The walks are laid out at right angles, and little has yet been done to them except to mark and stake them out.

But four or five years having elapsed since this establishment was commenced, it is not to be expected that a very large stock would have been accumulated in so short a period, yet we were surprised to find so good an assortment of trees. Of cherries and peaches, were several long rows of very fine trees; the pears and apples of course small, as time only will enable the nurserymen to supply these. An immense number of stocks are under way. Messrs. Parsons have no greenhouse connected with their garden, but devote their attention to fruit and ornamental trees, hardy shrubs and plants.

We noticed here the plan carried into execution of grafting on the roots of trees, as recommended by our correspondent, a Gardener (Vol. VI. p. 249). We have tried the plan ourselves, but have not yet had sufficient time to test it. Messrs. Parsons stated to us that it was their intention to graft another large lot the ensuing spring, considering that it is a great saving of time. Those grafted last spring were mostly apples, and had made a growth of from one to three feet, but few in the whole number failing to grow at all. As soon as we test the merits of the plan, we shall speak of it again; in the mean time, we should be pleased to have Messrs. Parsons note the progress of their trees, and give us the result.

Gratified with an inspection of this new place, and pleased with the kind attention of Mr. Parsons, to whom we return our thanks, we took leave and passed over on

the opposite side of the way, where on the return, a few rods from the Commercial Garden, we found the old and well-known establishment of the

Bloodgood Nursery, Messrs. Wilcomb & King, Proprietors.—The day being now on the decline, we had but a few moments to spare, unless we made up our minds to remain during the night, and, though urged to do so by the politeness of Mr. Wilcomb, we were compelled to decline the pleasure it would have afforded us, from the necessity of our previous engagements.

The residence of the proprietors is situated nearly on the main road, a small lot of only about four or five acres intervening. Their main nursery is situated about a mile beyond, and comprises nearly forty acres of ground well filled with trees, the collection of a series of years, commenced long ago by the late Mr. Bloodgood, an excellent nurseryman and cultivator of trees. This part of the establishment we had not time to see.

The ground in front of the house is completely filled with a young and thrifty stock of pear trees, probably numbering, large and small, forty or fifty thousand. The season for executing orders having just commenced, the men were taking up the trees. Messrs. Wilcomb & King have a good variety of kinds, and, taken as a whole, their nursery of pears was as good a stock to select from as the most ardent cultivator could wish.

The Bleeker's meadow pear is used in this nursery, as a stock for grafting the weaker growing sorts upon. No variety, probably, is more vigorous or robust in its habit than this; it throws up a straight stem several feet high, and often branches the first season. At the desired height for standards, they are then budded with such varieties as have a weak and procumbent habit, and which, grafted near the surface, would require a long time, and perhaps never make a good-shaped tree. We think the object good, and would advise a trial of it; we certainly never saw such thrifty and erect trees, as we noticed in the many hundreds which were growing in parallel rows.

That fine summer pear, the Bloodgood, of first-rate quality, was originated in this nursery by the late proprietor, and it will serve to perpetuate the services which he, in common with Messrs. Prince and other nurserymen of the

early part of the present century, rendered to horticulture, in the growth and spread of the fine fruits which are now to be found in every part of the country.

The day being delightful for the season, after calling upon our friend Mr. Prince, we left Flushing in the stage-coach, and, passing through the pleasant village of Newtown, and Brooklyn city, we reached New York just before dark, highly gratified with our day's tour.

ART. II. *Note upon the Poire d'Angora (Angora pear) and some additional Remarks upon the Paulownia imperialis.*
By WILLIAM KENRICK, Nonantum Hill, Newton.

CONCERNING this new fruit, I have lately received the following particulars from my correspondent in France, or rather from two distinct and separate sources from that country, on both which I confidently rely. A new fruit, of enormous size—some having been lately produced in France, weighing near five pounds. From Angora, near Constantinople, and from the latter city sent lately by the French ambassador into France. Its color, of a beautiful red next the sun, yellow in the shade; a splendid fruit for the table, all winter; a dessert fruit, as understood; the foliage and the fruit being distinct, and not to be confounded with the old Angora, or any other known.

In a former number of your Magazine, the late Mr. Manning had expressed doubts, amounting to a denial of the existence of such a new fruit, thus evidently unknown to him. He had been deceived in regard to the tree sent him from Europe as the *Angora*, and which, on a careful comparison of the young wood and leaf, he pronounced to be the Catillac; this last, in its leaf and young wood, being peculiar, as every intelligent nurseryman of Europe must certainly know. But, of the existence of such a fruit, I have every reason to believe, and none to doubt.

Paulownia imperialis.—Mr. Loudon has contended that the extremely rapid growth of the tree is no positive proof that the *Paulownia* will not prove perfectly hardy in

Britain. In Normandy, as I am lately informed by letter, the Paulownia, while young, is tender; afterwards, hardy; and so, as I believe, it must also on trial prove here.

Nonantum Hill, Jan. 2, 1843.

W. K.

ART. III. *Notice of a new sweet apple called the Bradwell Apple*—in a letter to the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. By A. H. ERNST, corresponding member, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SOME thirty-five or forty years since, the late Jacob Bradwell, a highly respectable and intelligent pioneer of this region, obtained from one of his neighbors, one hundred seedling apple trees, there being no grafted fruit trees at this early day, and planted the same on his farm on the little Miami River, thirteen miles N. E. from this city, (Cincinnati)—most all proved inferior or worthless, except one tree, the parent of this most valuable winter fruit, a specimen of which, I have the honor of sending you by the politeness of Mr. Redden of Saugus, for your inspection, and that of the brethren of our society.

Description.—The size is above medium, the form flat, tapering to the blossom, and which is somewhat sunk; the stem is short and small, planted in a deep hollow—a fair, smooth and thin skin, which is, when fully ripe, of a greenish yellow, clouded with dark blotches with numerous small dark spots over the surface—flesh white, tender, sweet, juicy and remarkably free from that sponginess so common a fault in sweet apples. It is an excellent table and kitchen fruit from December to April or May.

Respectfully yours,

A. H. ERNST.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 1842.

The apple above described by Mr. Ernst, was placed upon the society's table by the President, for examination, and by the kindness of the fruit committee, we tasted the same; we can therefore fully confirm the statement made by the writer in regard to the excellency of this fruit, and would

recommend it as one of the most valuable sweet apples we are acquainted with. We trust Mr. Ernst will favor the society with a few scions, provided he should have some to spare, which may be distributed among the members, as the introduction of this fruit into the vicinity of Boston is highly desirable. In our climate it may not sustain the high character which it obtains in the west, as the late Mr. Manning suggested in regard to all western fruits when transferred to our New England soil; but we are of the opinion of Mr. Ernst, expressed in his communication at page 24, that, though such an inference may be drawn, yet a fair trial should be made before judgment is pronounced.—Ed.

ART. IV. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery. Each number containing from six to eight plates, with additional miscellaneous information, relative to new Plants. In monthly numbers; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardener's Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Botanical and Floricultural Intelligence. Rare Plants of North Carolina.—In the last number of Silliman's *Journal* for January, 1843, we find an article by M. A. Curtis, giving an account of some new and rare plants of North Carolina. The following are the names of the plants:—

Hypérícum Buckléii Curtis—grows 8 to 12 inches high;

leaves 6 to 7 inches long, and 3 to 4 broad, pale beneath. Discovered in 1839 on Whiteside mountain, and found the last year on many other mountains of North Carolina.

Thermopsis canadensis Curtis—stem 3 to 5 feet high, glabrous; leaflets $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long; flowers yellow, appearing from May to July. Discovered in 1839, near Pigeon river, and found in many other places last summer by Mr. Buckley.

Thermopsis fraxinifolia.—*Baptisia mollis* Nutt. and Torrey and Gray's *Flora*. Stem 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; slender, branching, nearly glabrous. Found on Table mountain.

Baptisia mollis Michx. Stem 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; diffusely branching, softly pubescent; flowers yellow, appearing in April and May. This plant was discovered by Michaux, but has not probably been seen since his time, until detected last year on the Columbia river in Lincoln county.

The last three are said to be well worthy of cultivation.

The other plants are *Heliánthus Dowellianus* Curt., *Vaccinium ursinum* Curt., *Lindernia saxicola* Curt., *Juncus cylindricus*, *Muhlenbergia filipes*, *Carex Mitchelliana* and *glaucescens* var. *androgyna*. (*Silliman's Journal*, Vol. XLIV. p. 82.)

New Cacti.—The raising of hybrids of the *Cacti* family is now attracting the attention of English florists, and we notice the advertisements of some new sorts in the *Gard. Chronicle*.

Conway's Giant.—This is the name of a new seedling, of extraordinary beauty, raised by Mr. Conway, nurseryman, between the *speciosissimus* and *Ackermānii*, having the large size of the former, and the rich scarlet color of the latter, with only a tinge of violet inside. Although the plant has only flowered for the first time, and is quite small, the blossoms measure eight inches in diameter. The petals have a fine broad, oblong outline, and the stigma is a bright violet. Such is the description given of it from a flower sent to Dr. Lindley.

Cereus speciosus elegans.—One of the most distinct seedlings yet raised. In habit it approximates most nearly to *Jenkinsonii*, while the flowers have the color and figure of *C. speciosus*, being, besides, nearly twice as large, of a deeper and richer pink tint, and rather fuller of petals. (*Gard. Chronicle*, 1842, p. 473.)

Verbenas.—An immense number of new varieties are

now annually raised by English cultivators, and this flower seems to be becoming a greater favorite than ever. In the late number of the *Chronicle*, above alluded to, we find many of remarkable beauty mentioned. Among others, one called *Lacônii*, a fine blue, with delightful fragrance, vigorous and compact habit, and the flowers measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Also, the *Princess Royal*, a pure snowy white, the flowers remarkably large and highly fragrant, and retaining the purity of the white during fading. The heads of flowers are so compact as to form a perfect ball.

A year or two ago much attention was given to the verbenas by our amateur cultivators and florists; but, latterly, very little desire seems to have been manifested for this fine tribe; and during the year just past we are aware of but two or three new varieties of any merit having been raised. We hope our bringing this subject up at this time will induce those who have heretofore been successful in raising new varieties to make further attempts to greater improvement; as there is no doubt but that kinds far superior to any we now possess may yet be produced.

Seedling Phloxes.—This splendid tribe of plants, one of the most ornamental among the whole class of perennials, is deservedly acquiring more attention. Some fine new varieties have lately been produced in England, and a few of them are noticed in our Vol. VII. p. 418, when we saw them in bloom at Mr. Buist's, in Philadelphia. Many very beautiful varieties have been raised by our own amateurs and gardeners; and we may name the *Bréckii* and Mr. Carter's seedlings, white, and striped, as three which are equal to any to be found in our collections; we may even go further, and say, that there is none which will compare with the *Bréckii*. We have ourselves raised a large number of seedlings, many of which are far better than several kinds which we imported from England a few years ago.

Van Houtte's phlox is the name of a new seedling, raised in Ghent by the florist whose name is attached. The stem is three and a half feet high; panicle, two feet; erect; corymbs of flowers compact, large; corollas plain, pure white, with a large amaranth stripe through the centre of each petal. It is advertised for sale in London at 10s. 6d. per plant.

We are glad here to inform our amateur friends that it is the intention of the Committee on Flowers of the Massa-

chusetts Horticultural Society to offer a few premiums to encourage the cultivation of this fine perennial, and particularly with a view to the origination of seedlings. The phloxes are all natives of North America, and do not flourish in the moist climate of England, as they do in the drier atmosphere of their native country.

We trust our amateur cultivators will be induced to give more attention to the phlox, with a view to the production of more splendid varieties.—*Ed.*

Ranunculaceæ.

HELLEBORUS

olympicus Lindl. Olympian Hellebore. A hardy herbaceous plant; growing 2 feet high; with white flowers; appearing in summer; a native of Eastern Europe; increased by seeds and division of the roots. Cultivated in any good moist soil. *Bot. Reg.*, 1842, t. 58.

Another fine plant of late introduction to the Horticultural Society's garden. The seeds were received from Her Majesty's consul, Mr. Sanderson, at Brusa. In regard to beauty, it may be compared to the *H. orientalis* (noticed in Vol. VIII, p. 294). The leaves are large and palmate, and the flower stems are terminated with greenish white, pendulous flowers. It forms a pretty herbaceous plant, flourishing in a moist situation with a peat soil. It is easily increased by division of the roots or by seeds, which should be planted as soon as they are ripe in pots of light rich soil. (*Bot. Reg.*, Oct.)

Cactææ.

CEREUS

coccineus (garden hybrid) Small-flowered show cereus. A greenhouse plant; growing 2 feet high; with scarlet flowers; appearing in July: a hybrid variety; increased by cuttings; cultivated in loam, peat and dung. *Bot. Reg.*, 1842, t. 49.

A splendid variety of the cereus which we have previously noticed as having flowered in the collection of Messrs. Hovey & Co. (Vol. VI. p. 296,) where we gave a description of the flower and the source from whence they received the plant. The drawing of that now under notice, was made from a plant sent from Bury Hill, by Mr. Scott, gardener to Charles Barclay, Esq., and called *C. coccineus*. It is not, however, a distinct species, as there are already two called *coccineus* by botanists; but undoubtedly a garden hybrid of unknown origin. Our plant, which from the figure is undoubtedly the same, was received from France, and we have never met with it unless received from the same source: It is probably a seedling by some of the French

florists. It is a beautiful variety, with fine formed scarlet flowers, having the elegant bluish tinge of the speciosissimus; but in its habit of growth it is dwarf and neat, and does not occupy the room of the former. Add to this its habit of flowering in July, even after the speciosissimus is gone and its claims are at once apparent.

Dr. Lindley remarks that it was formerly the habit of cultivators to grow the *Cacti* in the poorest soil, such as old lime and brick rubbish; but it is now well known that they do far better in a much richer compost. Equal parts of rich loam, sandy peat and dung well mixed together, seem to suit them admirably. The principal point in their management is, to supply them freely with water when growing in the summer, and then to place them in a warm part of the garden in autumn, fully exposed to the sun. (*Bot. Reg.*, Sept.)

Onagraceæ.

GODETIA.

grandiflora Lindl. Large flowered godetia. A hardy annual; growing 2 feet high; with white and rose flowers; appearing in July and August; a native of the north-west coast; increased by seeds. *Bot. Reg.*, 1842, t. 61.

A native of the Columbia River or North-West coast, "the country, above all others, rich in handsome hardy annuals." The present subject is quite a new species. Douglas never met with it; nor is it found any where among the collections of other travellers. The flowers are the largest of any, and are of a peculiarly delicate texture; the petals fine white, delicately streaked or blotched with deep rose just below the middle of each. Unfortunately no seed was saved of this species, and it is probably lost to gardens till again introduced.

The genus *Godetia* was separated from *Ænothëra* by Dr. Spach, a German botanist; and at the time (*Vol. II. p. 217*) Dr. Lindley made serious objections to his attempt at making the separation. He confesses now, however, that that botanist was right for once, and that *Godetia* is really quite a distinct genus. Its technical character consists in its seeds having an appendage in the form of a shallow membranous cup, which no doubt represents the tuft of hairs peculiar in *Epilobium*; but its constitutional differences are also remarkable. Its flowers are never yellow, as in true *Ænothëra*, and, what is remarkable, there is, in almost every species, a distinct indication of a deeper blotch,

or a spot below the middle of each petal; and where this is not evident, the general color of the petal becomes darker at that place. This constant tendency must be an indication of some remarkable physiological peculiarity, although we cannot explain its nature, and such indications are by no means to be overlooked in determining the limits of genera. (*Bot. Reg.*, Nov.)

Aristolochidææ.

ARISTOLOCHIA

gigas Lindl. Giant Birthwort. A greenhouse climber; growing 10 feet high; with white and purple flowers; appearing in summer; a native of Guatemala; increased by cutting; cultivated in loam, heath mould and sand. *Bot. Reg.*, 1842, t. 60.

This immensely large and fine species forms one of the most "striking objects" of the greenhouse, either trained up the rafters or on a trellis. The flowers are at least ten inches in diameter, and beautifully spotted with purple, deepening to a dark purple in the centre. The foliage is cordate, acuminate, sub-pubescent, and not very large. This species was first exhibited at the garden of the London Horticultural Society, at its shows in June and July, and excited the astonishment of the visitors, from the great size of its flowers, and the smallness of the plant, which was growing in a pot, the branches trained to a trellis. It was sent home from Guatemala by Mr. Hartweg, and flowered for the first time last summer. It strikes readily from cuttings, and, if potted in a mixture of heath mould, loam and sand, it will grow and flower freely. (*Bot. Reg.*, Nov.)

Leguminosæ.

INDIGOFERA.

doona De Cand. The Doona indigo. A greenhouse plant; growing four or five feet high; with rose-colored flowers; appearing in May; a native of East Indies; increased by cuttings and seeds; cultivated in good garden soil. *Bot. Reg.*, 1842, t. 57.

"Pretty when in flower," forming a straggling bush, whose bright, deep rose-colored blossoms, are highly ornamental. Stem shrubby, with 8-10 pinnate leaves, and axillary spikes or clusters of deep rose-colored flowers, thickly covering the stems, and contrasting agreeably with the delicate foliage. It appears to be half-hardy, and flowers freely in July and August, if turned out into the border. The seeds were sent from the Botanical Garden of Saharunpur, and presented to the Horticultural Society by the Directors of the East India Company. It grows freely from cuttings, treated in the ordinary manner. (*Bot. Reg.*, Oct.)

*Geraniaceæ.***GERANIUM.**

erianthum De Cand. Woolly-flowered geranium. A hardy perennial; growing two feet high; with rosy, purple flowers; appearing in June and July; a native of the North-West Coast; increased by division of the root; cultivated in any good soil. Bot. Reg., 1842, t. 52.

A fine, hardy, annual species of the North American geraniums; the seeds of this one having been received by the Horticultural Society from the North-West Coast. With the same general habit of the other species, it has clusters of fine rosy purple flowers, which appear freely in June and July. Several of the species are desirable perennials, easy to cultivate, and very ornamental. *G. ibéricum*, *striatum*, *pratense*, *eriosémon sylvaticum* and *eriantheum* form a catalogue of some of the best. It is easily propagated by division of the roots, and grows freely in any good wet garden soil. (*Bot. Reg.*, Sept.)

*Oxalidaceæ.***OxALIS.**

rubrocincta Lindl. Red edged wood sorrel. A greenhouse plant; growing one foot high; with yellow flowers; appearing in September; a native of Guatemala; increased by offsets; cultivated in light rich soil. Bot. Reg., 1842, t. 64.

"A neat-looking species, remarkable for the appearance of its leaves, which are very succulent, brittle, having almost a crystalline fracture, and bordered with a rich, purple edge, within which is a distinct row of deep purple dots, many of a similar kind being scattered over the underside of the leaf." The stems are fragile, pubescent; leaves trifoliate, folioles obcordate, scape divided at the top, each forming racemes of flowers of a deep golden yellow. The bulbs were received in the earth which accompanied some of Mr. Hartweg's plants, and they sprang up and flowered in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, in September, 1841. It should be potted in April, in light, rich soil, and after flowering and completing the growth of its leaves in October, should be kept in a dry place out of the danger of frost. (*Bot. Reg.*, Nov.)

*Begoniaceæ.***BEGONIA.**

crassicaulis Lindl. Thick-stemmed Begonia. A bothouse plant; growing two feet high; with pink flowers; appearing in February; a native of Guatemala; increased by cuttings; cultivated in light peaty soil. Bot. Reg., 1842, t. 44.

"A handsome species," producing narrow panicles of white and pink flowers, which appear in great profusion in February, upon its rugged gouty stems, several weeks be-

fore the leaves. Each flower consists of two petals only, which, being rounded and convex, give the appearance of a bivalve shell. It was introduced by Mr. Hartweg from Guatemala, and it grows freely in a damp stove, requiring only a light peaty soil. (*Bot. Reg.*, Aug.)

Ericaceæ.

AZALEA.

var. double red. A greenhouse plant, growing three feet high; with deep red flowers; appearing in March and April; a native of China; increased by cuttings; cultivated in rich peat and sand. *Bot. Reg.*, 1842, t. 56.

"The beauty of the azaleas, their endless variety, their brilliant colors, delicate texture and profuse blooming," says Dr. Lindley, "place them at the head of all the races of cultivated plants." They are truly, in our opinion, the most beautiful plants which ornament our greenhouse collections, and are not sufficiently appreciated by cultivators. The present subject is of Chinese origin and lately introduced. The flowers are of a deep-red color, large, quite double, and splendidly colored, but not symmetrically arranged. It nevertheless is a fine kind, from the showiness of its large and brilliant flowers. It is easily raised from cuttings, or it may be worked upon the common sorts. A rich peat soil is the most suitable, and when the plants are strong, manure-water will be found beneficial. (*Bot. Reg.*, 1842, t. 56.)

Plumbaginidææ.

STATICE.

monopétala var. denudata. Naked, monopetalous sea lavender. A frame plant; growing a foot high; with lilac flowers; appearing in summer; increased by cuttings; cultivated in rich light soil. *Bot. Reg.*, 1842, t. 58.

A pretty plant, probably a garden variety of the monopétala, as it is nowhere to be found in books. It has slender stems, with small and pale flowers. It is nearly hardy, requiring only a slight protection in winter when planted in the open border, but it suffers from damp. Perhaps in our dry climate it may prove perfectly hardy. It is easily increased by cuttings. (*Bot. Reg.*, Oct.)

Convolvulidææ.

PHARBITIS

ocirina Lindl. Royal purple gaybine. A hothouse climber; growing twenty feet high; with purple flowers appearing in spring; a native of Cuba; increased by cuttings, cultivated in sandy loam, leaf-mould and sand. *Bot. Reg.*, 1842, t. 50.

"A beautiful climber," with large tuberous roots which throw up a stem annually, growing rapidly during summer, and dying down every winter. The leaves are has-

tate, three-parted, with ovate acuminate lobes, and axillary flower-stems, producing a cluster of three or four deep, rich, purple bell-shaped blossoms. The species is easily cultivated and may be treated as an annual. The tuberous roots should be potted in spring and placed in a hotbed, and as the stems advance they should be shifted into larger pots or placed in the open ground in June, where they will grow rapidly and flower abundantly. At the end of the season, the roots should be taken up and placed away in paper or sand until the potting season again arrives. Sandy loam peat and sand suit them, with but little water when first potted. (*Bot. Reg.*, Sept.)

Primulaceæ.

PRIMULA

denticulata Smth. Tooth-letted primrose. A hardy plant; growing a foot high; with pale lilac flowers; appearing in spring; a native of India; increased by division of the root or by seeds, cultivated in wet loamy soil. *Bot. Reg.*, 1843, t. 47.

A fine hardy species, a native of the Himalayan mountains, where it is found growing at an elevation of eight or ten thousand feet; in early spring, when the snow has just begun to melt from the neighborhood of stones and trees, or from situations exposed to the full influence of the solar rays, this species is found in luxuriant flower. The foliage has much the appearance of the common polyanthos, and the flowers, which are of a delicate pale lilac shade, appear in a dense umbel. In the London Horticultural Society's garden, it has flowered in a pot in a frame, but it is quite hardy. In cultivation it requires a rich loamy soil, and a dry situation; it is easily increased either by division of the root or by seeds, which should be sown in pans filled with light soil, a quarter of an inch deep. They should afterwards be transplanted to a proper situation in the border. (*Bot. Reg.*, Aug.)

Bignoniaceæ.

BIGNONIA

picta Lindl. Painted bignonia. A greenhouse climber; growing ten feet high; with violet flowers; appearing in April or May; increased by cuttings and seeds; cultivated in a rich loamy soil. *Bot. Reg.*, 1843, t. 45.

All the bignonias are handsome plants, though several of them are of too robust a growth to cultivate in pots. The present subject is, however, of slender habit, "particularly well suited for trellising in a pot." It has large violet flowers, with deep rich purple veins which have a fine appearance. Its treatment should be the same as that for

the other species, viz. a rich strong loamy soil—in sandy soils they grow freely, but never flower well, and occupy too much room. It is readily increased either by cuttings or seeds.

A species, called *B. Carolinæ*, is also noticed by Dr. Lipdley, under the same head. It is equally handsome with the *B. picta*, but has cream-colored, spotless flowers, with an equally slender mode of growth. (*Bot. Reg.*, Aug.)

Bromeliaceæ.

TILLANDSIA

rubida Lindl. Madder-colored Tillandsia. A stove epiphyte; growing one foot high; with red flowers; appearing in February; a native of Brazil; increased by division of the roots. *Bot. Reg.*, 1842, t. 63.

A beautiful species, gay, with madder-colored flowers, which continue in bloom some weeks. The blossoms appear in a dense spike. It is easily cultivated in a dry stove or hothouse, where it will grow freely if placed in a basket, and suspended from the rafters. It was introduced from Brazil, by Messrs. Loddiges, and flowered in their nursery. (*Bot. Reg.*, Nov.)

Amaryllidaceæ.

COBURGIA

hamilis W. Herbert Humble coburg lily. A greenhouse bulb; growing six inches high; with orange-colored flowers; appearing in March and April; a native of Peru; increased by offsets; cultivated in strong rich soils. *Bot. Reg.*, 1842, t. 46.
Syn. *Chitanthes hamilis*, W. Herbert

A "very singular and pretty little plant," with a bright orange-colored flower, which "bends downwards as it advances, after the germ and scape, which were at first under ground, have acquired their full elongation,—and it rises daily and falls at night, and hangs so far down over the edge of the pot, that its limb must be firmly pressed against the ground, unless, as seems possible, it grows on steep banks." It is a greenhouse plant, flowering in March, and, from the bright tints of its flowers, a desirable addition to collections. All the coburgias like a strong, rich soil. (*Bot. Reg.*, Aug.)

Iridaceæ.

ANISANTHUS

(Garden hybrid.) Mr. Plant's Anisanth. A greenhouse bulb; growing a foot high; with scarlet flowers; appearing in March; increased by offsets. *Bot. Reg.*, 1842, t. 53.

An extremely splendid plant, produced from the seed of *Anisanthus splendens* and *Gladiolus Colvillii*, and is exactly intermediate between the two parents, both as respects its foliage and flowers, as well as the shape of the bulbs and

the mode of increase. The general habit resembles a slender gladiolus, and the flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, the lower petals being slightly edged with white.

"Here," says Dr. Lindley, in alluding to its origin, "is not only a fine addition to flowering plants, but abundant subject for consideration. In the first place, we have a male between two different genera; for, although the anisanths and corn flags are only distinguished by the extreme obliquity of the flower of the former, and their peculiar mode of propagation, and are consequently regarded by many botanists as separated upon insufficient grounds; yet it must be confessed that their differences are fully as great as, in other cases, are admitted as good marks of genera." In regard to its treatment, the bulbs should be potted in loam, leaf-mould and a little peat, in October, and placed in a cool frame until well rooted, when they should be removed to the greenhouse to bloom. Discontinue watering when the leaves have completed their growth, and remove the bulbs from the soil, placing them in paper bags until the season of potting arrives. (*Bot. Reg.*, Sept.)

Garden Memoranda.—In the new conservatory of Messrs. Hovey & Co., the following camellias will be in bloom in the month of February:

C. var. *amabile*
anemoneiflora alba
althææiflora
blanda
Colvillii
corallina
Chandleri
conspicua
conchiflora alba
Donckelaeri
eximia
Elphinstonii
elata
Fløyii
Gilesii
ignescens
imbricata
Juliana

C. var. *Landréthii*
Lindleyi
mutabilis
nobilissima
oxoniensis
ochroleuca
princeps
pæoniiflora
philadelphica
Prattii
Park's striped
speciosa
tricolor
traversi mutabilis
variegata
Vandesia superba
Welbankia
 C. *reticulata*

Besides these, there will be a collection of 100 kinds of roses, several of azaleas and ericas, and a great variety of miscellaneous plants.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. General Notices.

Material for Garden Walks or for preparing a flooring for greenhouse plants.—Very few cultivators of greenhouse plants, even those who manage them well in their winter dormitory, are particular about their summer treatment; and it is too frequently the case, that plants suffer more by negligence in the summer season than by all other causes together. Among the most important requisites for greenhouse plants in summer, is a suitable place to remove them to, where they may have the benefit of a free circulation of air—partial shade—and, above all, a good flooring where the pots may stand, so that the soil shall be unmolested by worms. The latter is the most difficult thing to guard against. An airy situation may be found, and it is easy to screen the plants from the rays of the mid-day sun; but to find that spot where the worms cannot obtain free egress, is no easy matter. Coal cinders have been recommended for the purpose of creating a bottom which should be proof against the boring of the worms: but we have never been able to keep them off. We notice, however, that a new substance has lately been recommended for garden walks and for floorings for greenhouse plants in summer, which appears, from the cheapness of its construction, and the long period it will remain firm, to be well adapted to the purpose. The Horticultural Society of London have had a place prepared for greenhouse plants with the material, which is found to answer the purpose completely.

The flooring or walk is prepared in the following manner: Procure a quantity of road-sand or similar powdery material—finely sifted lime-rubbish will do—and let it be thoroughly dried, so that it feels like dust when well handled. Also, sift out of the cinders from the dwelling-house or the stoke holes, (we presume Anthracite siftings would do—*Ed.*) the finer parts, and let that too be made perfectly dry. Then mix these materials carefully, in the proportion of two parts of road-sand to one part of cinder-siftings.

Next provide an iron cauldron in which coal-tar can be made boiling hot. In a dry place, on a dry day, spread a quantity of sand and cinder-ashes on the ground, as a bricklayer spreads his lime, making it hollow in the middle—and into that pour the hot tar. Then with a shovel incorporate the whole as in the operation in making mortar; and when a stiff paste has been thus formed, spread it over the ground where the walk or flooring is to be constructed. In order to receive it, the ground should have been previously beaten or trodden down as firm and as level as it is possible.

The asphalte mortar, for this is a kind of coarse asphalte, may be spread with a spade to the thickness of three or four inches, then powdered all over with a dry and rather coarse sand: after which, a few passages of the roller will keep it hard, and the work is done. The final addition of dry sand, is to give the asphalte a face, and to prevent its sticking to the roller. The work may then be left for a few days to harden, when it will be fit for use. Prepared in this manner, walks or floorings will last for very many years. (*Gardener's Chronicle*, 1842, p. 579.)

Management of the Banksian Rose.—The Banksian rose produces its blossoms upon one-year old wood, and not otherwise. If, as is customary, the plant is pruned in the spring, all the flowering wood is removed, and so good bye to blossoms till new wood can be formed. By the autumn, the new wood is ready; but, in the succeeding spring, it is usually cut off again: and in this way the flowering branches are incessantly removed. The proper time for pruning the Banksian rose is *midsummer*, after the flowering is over: then new wood is formed abundantly in the latter part of the year; and when the spring arrives will pour forth its floral treasures with the profusion of a prodigal. Now, then, is the season (June 25th,) for cutting the branches close back, and we trust our readers will profit by our advice. Mr. Frost finds the stronger the plant is, and the more young wood is laid on after midsummer-pruning, the finer will be the bloom, for there will be a cluster of roses on the end of every shoot that starts from the bosom of the leaves.—(*Id.* 1842, p. 420.)

Summer Pruning of fruit trees.—We have received from Mr. Bowers, of Laleham, specimens of pear tree shoots in different stages of advancement towards fructification, to show the beneficial results produced by his system of management, from which it is apparent that the practice of breaking down the shoots instead of wholly removing them, is a good one. It is particularly applicable to strong growing trees, and, in conjunction with root-pruning in autumn, will, no doubt, as Mr. Bowers observes, restore trees to fruitfulness where the prevalent system of summer-pruning has entirely failed. The shoots of these may be broken down within two or three inches of their base, so as to preserve about one fourth of their substance in connexion with the tree. He likewise removes half the strong downward-growing roots the first season, and the other half the next one, which he finds to be sufficient root-pruning for several years; but the summer treatment he repeats until the trees are reduced to a fruitful state.—(*Id.* 1842, p. 494.)

Gooseberry caterpillars.—Quick lime mixed with the earth in the spring of the year, under each gooseberry bush, will completely destroy this insect.—(*Id.* 1842, p. 494.)

Effects of Guano and Nitrate of Soda.—With a view of trying the effects of guano and nitrate of soda, I selected three plants of *Impatiens granduligera* (a species of balsam) of equal growth, and planted them in similar sized pots as follows:—One in sandy loam and leaf mould, with dung, the remains of an old cucumber bed; a second in the same soil, adding about a dessert-spoonful of nitrate of soda on the surface; and a third in equal parts of the former soil and pure sandy loam, adding about a table-spoonful or more of guano. They were placed in similar situations. The plant in the cucumber soil is much the largest, being upwards of 6 feet high, but its wood is very long jointed. That in the guano is about 4 feet high, much more compact, of a deeper green, and its foliage much smaller than the others. That with nitrate of soda grew more slowly than either of its companions, and is not materially different in appearance from that in the cucumber soil, except that its leaf is smaller, and the plant more compact. The flowers of that planted in guano, as far as they have yet expanded, are much smaller and deeper colored than those of No. 1. I may mention that if there be any difference in their situations in regard to light, No. 1 is most favorable, so that its tendency to draw does not arise from that cause.—(*Id.* 1842, p. 494).

Fuchsia fulgens.—This plant may be flowered very successfully, both in the open ground and in pots plunged in the borders. They also make fine groups in flower gardens by turning them out of the pots when they grow very luxuriantly. The soil they like is composed of loam, sand and leaf-mould.—(*Id.* 1842, p. 526.)

Summer Management of Heaths.—My heaths are all placed in a pit facing south, on a slate platform or stage. The plants are sufficiently distant not to touch one another; but the chief point is, having the pots all plunged in moss. The lights have been off since June last, so that they have the full influence of the sun and air; and the plants are very healthy and bushy, and flower freely. Heaths being natives of the Cape of Good Hope, would not suffer from the heat of the sun in this climate, if the roots are protected; and this the moss does effectually, and keeps them cool and moist also.—(*Gardener's Chronicle*, 1842, p. 574.)

Effects of salt upon Celery.—Some time ago you pointed out the beneficial effects of salt in growing asparagus. There is another plant cultivated in gardens, which would be greatly benefited if a little more salt was added to its food—for I believe the manure which it commonly receives, is as wairish to its taste, as brose without salt to a Scotchman. Celery is the plant I mean; I recollect gathering it in a wild state, some years ago, on the north side of the Frith of Forth, in situations that would be watered by spring tides—and, I believe that it is commonly found, both in England and Scotland, in ditches near the sea. This season I gave a considerable quantity of salt to a row of celery, by putting it between the plants some time after they were planted. I then watered them freely, which carried the saline particles down to the roots. This appears to have done the plants much good, for they grew remarkably well afterwards. From the Report of the Covent Garden Market, some time ago, it appears that celery this season has been rather shorter than usual. Some of my plants to which salt was applied, measured, by the middle of September, four feet in height, thirty inches of which were well blanched.—(*Id.* 1842, p. 693.)

Cultivation of the Strawberry.—On the piece of ground intended for planting, I spread a layer of *long* stable dung a foot thick. I trench the ground 3 feet deep, putting the manure at the bottom of the trench. *Long* dung is then spread on the surface of the trenched ground to the depth of six inches, and afterwards dug in. Beds four feet wide are marked out, with a foot-alley between each—which is highly necessary to prevent those who gather the fruit, from treading between the plants: and lastly, the runners are planted two feet apart. A bed thus made will last three years without requiring anything farther, not even so much as a top-dressing; but the runners should be removed, and the beds kept free from weeds. As I make my plantations from July to October, the plants come into bearing the following spring—strawberries planted upon ground thus prepared, do not require to be watered even in the hottest weather, because of the depth to which the roots will penetrate. I find that stony growing kinds, such as the British Queen, require a more loamy soil than others. If the planting is deferred until spring, the crop will not be half so large.—(*Id.* 1842, p. 694.)

Grafting Cacti.—The following method of grafting cacti I find to be very ornamental. Last year, having several plants of *Pereskia aculeata*, from 8 to 10 feet high, which had been grafted at the top with *Cereus flag-*

elliformis, I inserted at ten various heights upon latter, grafts of different kinds of Epiphyllum, such as Ackermanni and truncatum, with Cereus speciosus and triumphans. The beauty in June last of a plant of this kind which had been grafted in the previous autumn, I cannot describe. In grafting them, I make with the point of the knife, an incision upwards, into which I insert small grafts, pared a little on both sides, of the kinds required. A small piece of matting is bound round the wounded stem to keep the grafts light till they have taken hold, which generally is the case in three weeks' time; the bast is then untied. Where room is no object, I think it preferable to graft E. truncatum upon specimens by itself, as it flowers in the autumn, whereas the other kinds bloom in the spring and summer. The pendulous habit of C. flagelliformis, allows of its being trained in any form, according to the fancy of the owner. I have grafted cacti at all seasons of the year; but I find that the best time is from the end of September until November—probably owing to the plants being in a more dormant state. I apply no fire to the house during this period, unless to dry up damp or exclude frost. One specimen of Pereskia aculeata, nine feet high, which was grafted two years ago in the E. truncatum, the grafts being inserted three inches apart, along the whole height of the stem, and alternately on each side, has now the appearance of a pillar, and in about six weeks' time will be covered with many hundred flowers. It is advisable in grafting these plants to insert the scion upside down, especially if worked on the main stem; in which case I remove a small piece of the bark from the stock, and fit a piece of the desired kind upon it. If this is bound up so as to prevent air from entering between the parts, it will take quite as well as if grafted in the usual way. Where this operation is performed upon spurs, the latter should be trained downwards previously to being grafted, otherwise the grafts, especially those with fleshy leaves, are apt to break off when they attain to any size. I have also grafted the truncatum upon a stock of Cactus braziliensis, which makes an excellent standard, as from its robust habit it does not require any support. E. truncatum succeeds better if suspended with a ball of earth about its roots, in a wire basket filled with moss, than when grown in a pot. Another ornamental plan is to get a large specimen of Cereus flagelliformis on its own roots, and turn it out of the pot with the ball entire; then to plant it in a wire basket tightly filled with moss, so that the earth may neither run through nor be seen. Stud the plant all over with grafts of E. truncatum, and when they have taken hold, tie down the cereus neatly all over the ball or basket; the E. truncatum will soon cover it, so that it cannot be seen, and it will amply repay any one for the trouble.—(*Gardener's Chronicle*, 1842, p. 725.)

ART. II. Foreign Notices.

FRANCE.

Exhibition of the new Horticultural Society of Paris.—Paris, September, 1842.—“Cercle des Conférences Horticoles du Département de la

Seine." This is the name of a new Horticultural Society established within the last year by the Nurserymen and Florists of Paris, and, at present, I believe, almost entirely confined to their body. It does not, however, exclude others, and will, no doubt, soon number among its members many of the principal amateurs of the neighborhood. Its President is Monsieur Bréon, a very respectable nursery and seedsman, who formerly held the office of Government Botanist in the Isle de Bourbon, and to whom we are indebted for the introduction of *Rosa borboniana* and its new splendid varieties. Unlike its more exalted companion—the Royal Society—it seeks no patronage from state, but hopes by its own merits to win public favor; it starts upon the maxim, "Be just and fear not," and certainly its first public exhibition, which was holden at the Tuilleries from the 20th to 24th of this month, argues well for its impartiality and future prospects.

The weather for the last four months has been any thing but favorable for floricultural exhibitions; therefore the plants were neither so numerous nor fine as could have been desired. Nevertheless, fine specimens were exhibited of *Strelitzia reginae* and *augusta*, *Amaranthus giganteus* (12 feet high), *Musa Cavendishii* in fine fruit, *Thumbérgia Baxteri*, *Rusælia juncæ*, *Bouvardia splendens*, *Achimenes longiflora*, *Leschenaultia formosa*, *Ericas*, *Cypripedium insigne*, &c. &c. *Bignonia jasminiflora*, in fine flower by M. Modeste Guérin; also, a splendid large branch of *Tamarix orientalis*, twelve feet high, literally covered with delicate pink flowers; and a plant of *Fraxinus lasciniata*, grafted in May, which had made a shoot 12 feet long. The neriums of M. Mabire were, as usual, remarkably fine. China Roses were in great abundance, there being no less than ten exhibitors of them as cut flowers, or plants in pots. In spite of the untoward season, many were in all their beauty, especially the Bourbons, which, together with the hybride remontantes, are the reigning favorites; certainly their large finely formed flowers, and handsome glossy foliage, eminently entitle them to this distinction. The collections of M. M. Verdier, Paillet, Levêque, were the most worthy of praise, and contained, among others, full-grown specimens of the *devoniensis*, Bougère, Goubalt, Mansais, Triomphe de la Gullotière, Elise sauvage, Triomphe de Luxembourg, Princesse Hélène, Caroline, Duchesse d'Orleans, Isle de Bourbon, Pacquin, Chatenay, Reine des Bourbons, Doctor Roques, Triomphe de Plantier, Bréon, Paul Joseph, (a fine new variety of a very dark purplish crimson by M. Levêque, Boulevard de l'hôpital,) Victoire Paumy, Prince Charles, Comices de Seine et Marne (this is the splendid crimson seedling raised by M. Desprez); Emelie Courtier, Pucelle genevoise and Fabert; hybrids Comte de Paris, Duc d'Aumale, Rivers, Belle Sara, Prince Albert, Clementine Duval, Prudence, &c. &c. The Dahlias were neither numerous nor fine; indeed one half of the plants round Paris have given no blooms: and as to those which have, the red spider and earwigs have held mastery so complete over both leaves and flowers, that a fine show was all but impossible. Had this, however, not been the case, the stands would (to English eyes) have been so disfigured with tipped varieties as scarcely to deserve attention. M. Soutif had some large blooms of Reine des Fées, Pygmalion, Reine d'or, Caroline Walner, Modesta, purpurea alba, Beauté de Paris, Prince Albert, President of the West, Poole's White, Lady Cooper, Chas. XII., Constantia, Comte de Cussy, Roullard, Triomphe de Tours, Andrew Marvel, Maid of Bath, Rival Revenge and Winterton Rival. Some few seedlings were also exhibited, but none above mediocrity.

I now come to the fruit, which has this summer flourished under the influence of all but a Persian sun. The grapes and pears, of an unusually large size, were the admiration of all; in fact, the sight was provokingly tantalizing to those who had not the means of indulging in these bounties of nature, and almost too much even for the regular *gourmands* of Paris. The chasselas de Fontainebleau possessed that beautiful transparency and golden color seldom seen elsewhere than on the Continent, and for which they are so celebrated. Besides these, were the Chasselas violet; Madeleine blanche, very large; Gromier du Cantal, large violet purple; Frankenthal (black Hamburg,) fine, but not equal to those exhibited at Chiswick; Gros Riber de Maroc, large white; Gros Damas blanc, large; Bourdalès, large white; Cornichon blanc, having large and curiously formed berries; with enormous bunches of Raisins de la Palestine. Mr. Flantin exhibited very fine large aubergines, or fruit of the Egg plant, both long and round varieties with red and yellow fruit. The pears and apples by Mr. Jamison, were all that could be desired. The following kinds were, however, from their large size, most conspicuous:—*Pears*,—Catillac, Van Mons Leon Leclerc, Beurré d'Angleterre, Beurré d'hiver, Incomparable, Passe Colmar, Bon Chrétien d'hiver, Calabasse, Doyenné d'hiver, Doré, Bergamotte de la Penticôte, Royale d'hiver, Beurré Chaumontel, Bezi de la Motte, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Colmar d'hiver, Belle Angevine, Beurré d'Aremberg, St. Germain. *Apples*,—Calville blanc, Reinette du Canada, (of an enormous size) Géante de Suisse, (very large,) Alexander, Calville rouge, Reinette d'Holland and Belle Josephine.—(*Correspondent of the Gardener's Chronicle*, 1842, p. 694.)

ART. III. *Retrospective Criticism.*

The Ohio Grape and Herbemont's Madeira.—(Vol. VIII. p. 42)—Dear Sir: You are wrong in your suggestion, that my Ohio grape is the same as Herbemont's Madeira; Herbemont's Madeira I obtained from him many years since. Have an abundance of them in my vineyards; make a good wine from them, but find the fruit subject to rot. It is a fine table grape, but the bunches do not attain more than half the size of the Ohio grape. The wood of the Ohio grape is of a peculiar red color, and may be readily distinguished from the wood of any other grape. The wood of Herbemont's Madeira is of a light color, and has a peculiar blue shade. The Guignard Madeira, as a table grape, is equal to the Herbemont, but does not make as good wine. The bunches are about the same size with the Herbemont and less subject to rot. Cuttings of the Ohio grape were left in my absence, with my gardener, some fourteen years since, in a sear-box, at a period when I was advertising for native grapes in various parts of the Western and Southern States. Out of about sixty varieties, three or four only were worth cultivating; and this, far superior to the others. Hard as times are, I will give five hundred dollars for a native grape whose fruit shall surpass it.—*Yours, N. Longworth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1842.*

[When we made the remark above referred to, we had just been tasting the Herbemont Madeira, and, without looking into the subject much, the suggestion came into our mind that, as its origin was unknown, it might possibly prove synonymous with that variety. We are convinced now that it is quite a different grape.

But in looking into several works to find the description of Herbemont's Madeira, we, at the same time, examined carefully the description of other sorts, as the unknown origin of the Ohio grape induced us to think it might be synonymous with some other kind; and after some considerable time spent in this labor, even more than we well knew how to spare, we believe we have ascertained that it is *not* a new variety, but an old grape under a new name. Its *true* name we believe to be Norton's Virginia seedling, itself a superior fruit; and we will briefly state the reasons which have guided us in coming to this conclusion.

1st. The similarity of the description of the Ohio grape, and the Norton seedling.

By a reference to Mr. Longworth's communication in our last volume (VIII p. 167,) it will be seen that the Ohio grape is described as "*perfectly hardy, a fine bearer, never has the mildew or rot, and the bunches very large, say four times as big as the Burgundy.*" In addition to this description, Mr. Longworth names above, one character of the Ohio grape as different from all others, viz: its *peculiar red wood*. We will now compare this description with two descriptions of the Virginia seedling: the first from Prince's *Treatise on the Vine* and the second from Kenrick's *Orchardist*, the latter in Mr. Norton's own words.

"*Norton's Virginia Seedling.*—This distinct variety owes its origin to Dr. N. N. Norton of Virginia. . . . It was raised from seed of the Bland, which fructifies in the vicinity of the *Meunier* or *Miller's Burgundy*; there exists, consequently, some probability that it is a hybrid between these two. . . . The shoots are strong and vigorous and of a red color. The vine resists the cold of the most severe winters, never failing to produce fruit and that most profusely, thriving even without pruning. . . . The fruit is of the darkest purple or black color, and ripens in September. The bunches are usually eight or nine inches long, and weigh about a quarter of a pound each: the berries are round and a little flattened at the end, and about the size of the *Meunier* (or *Burgundy*). In conclusion, Dr. Norton remarks that "for the purpose of making wine this is hardly to be excelled by any foreign variety."—(*Treatise on the Vine*, pp. 186, 187.)

"This very superior grape was originated by Dr. Norton of Magnolia, one mile from the city of Richmond in Va. The fruit is below medium size; fine as a table grape and most excellent for wine. Through the kindness of Dr. Norton, I am favored with a full account of this grape, which I subjoin in his own words.

"Produced by artificial impregnation from the Bland and *Meunier*. Foliage somewhat resembling the Bland. The shoots are of a red color, hardy, and resisting the greatest degree of cold which happens in any portion of the Union: thriving with little care, and never failing to produce abundant crops of fruit, which has not within the last 15 years been known to mildew or rot. . . . Bunches 9 to 10 inches long, sometimes shouldered and moderately compact. In regard to its earliness, Dr. Norton further remarks that, "in whatever climate the Indian corns mature their

seeds, the Norton's seedling grape will certainly return a most astonishing yield to the cultivator."—(*American Orchardist*, pp. 259, 260.)

Owing to the length of the descriptions, we have only copied such parts of them as are necessary to show their similarity with Mr. Longworth's account of the Ohio grape; and we have italicised those parts which are most important, and which are, word for word, in most instances the same. The peculiar *red wood*—the *perfect hardness of the vine*—its *great productiveness*—the *length of the bunches*—its *earliness*—and last, the freedom of the berries from *mildew or rot*.

2d. The period of the origin of the Norton grape, and the proximity of Ohio to Virginia.

Mr. Longworth states that he received cuttings of the Ohio grape about *fourteen years ago* in a segar-box, from some *unknown source*, at a period when he had advertised for native grapes. It appears from Dr. Norton's account of his grape, that it was raised about 25 years ago. Soon after its production, owing to its excellence, it was cultivated in various parts of Virginia, and at the time Mr. Longworth received his cuttings, it had become common in collections. When Mr. Longworth's advertisement appeared in the newspapers, it would have undoubtedly been seen by possessors of the Norton grape in Virginia, and it is natural to suppose that some liberal cultivator, desirous of extending the growth of so good a grape, and of gratifying Mr. Longworth in his laudable endeavor to secure a collection of the best grapes, put up a few cuttings in a box and sent them to him by some private hand, who left them during that gentleman's absence from home. Hence his inability to discover the source from whence they were received. Upon these facts we are confirmed in our opinion that the Ohio grape is the same as Norton's Virginia seedling. We leave others to judge by the evidence we have adduced.

In making the above remarks, it will not, of course, be understood that we intend to undervalue the Ohio grape. Our object is only to correct an error—so that those who already possess the Norton's seedling, will not purchase the Ohio grape as a *new variety*. So far as we could judge from the specimens sent us by Mr. Longworth, the grape is worthy of introduction into every garden, more particularly in the climate of New England, where the Isabella in some seasons does not ripen.—*Ed.*

ART. IV. *Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.*

December 20th, 1842.—The stated meeting of the Society was held in its new hall this evening—the President in the chair.

[It will probably be recollected that, in the early part of the last year, this society appointed a committee to award premiums, under certain rules and regulations, which we published at that time, (Vol. VIII. p. 197) for new plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables. The year having expired, that committee, with the Hon. Horace Binney as chairman, have submitted their annual report; and as we deem it a paper of interest and impor-

tance to all horticultural societies, we have copied it entire, and ask for it an attentive perusal.—*Ed.*]

"The committee on new plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables, present to the society their annual report.

By their reports, from time to time, made at the Society's monthly meetings, it has appeared, since their appointment in February last, that the following specimens have been exhibited to the committee; some in competition for premiums to be awarded, and some not; several of them coming clearly within the rules for competitors established by the committee, some not so clearly, and one at least very clearly excluded.

Robert Buist has exhibited several seedling *Cinerarias*, seedling *Azaleas*, a seedling *Camellia*, a new species of *Lilium* from Japan, a species of *Gladiolus*, the *Eclatante frappante* of the Dutch gardeners, and a new variety of grape, the *Muscat blanc hatif*, intermediate between the muscat and the sweet-water.

Peter Mackenzie has exhibited several seedling *Azaleas*, and two specimens of *Rosa Devoniensis*. He also exhibited some *Gesnerias*, but without any written statement concerning them.

William Chalmers, Jr., has exhibited a seedling *Cereus*, a new variety from the seed of the *Cereus Jenkinsoni*, impregnated with the pollen of the *Cereus speciosissimus*.

John Sherwood has exhibited a specimen of the *Doryanthes excelsa*, which is the plant referred to as being clearly excluded by the rules of the committee.

Although the number of specimens thus exhibited has not been as great, nor, with one or two exceptions, as remarkable for beauty as the committee hope will hereafter be shown, they are by no means discouraged, by this the first year's trial of the plan.

The committee entertain a thorough conviction, that if it is intended to perpetuate this society, it must be borne in mind that the great security for this is the continuing respect of men of science, which is to be obtained only by the society's so distributing its honors and rewards as to stimulate its members to regular and constant advances in the science of horticulture, in its largest sense.

It is not meant to undervalue the advantages, in such a community as ours, of a rich display of beautiful flowers, though of common or well-known kinds; or of the fruits of the orchard, the peach, pear, plum and apple, in which our country abounds; or of the products of the kitchen-garden, always a prominent attraction to those who think that utility is a necessary characteristic of beauty. No horticultural society can think of neglecting these, nor can they be neglected, in a world where every body has an eye or a palate to be gratified, and to seek for gratification. But the meaning of the committee is this: that a society which does not carry its views, and carry them with ardor, beyond displays of this kind, must expect sooner or later to decline and become extinct.

It will do so under the influence of two well-known principles of our nature—the one, perhaps, an evidence of infirmity—that things common, however excellent, are at last regarded with indifference; and the other, very far from being an infirmity, the constant reaching forward of our minds from what we know to what is unknown to us. Variety is necessary, even to the eyes and palates that seem to be, in no considerable degree, under the direction of the mind; and increasing knowledge is a ne-

cessary of life to all whose minds are, in any considerable degree, imbued with the love of it.

There is another principle which may be adverted to, as having a strong influence upon the duration of such a society as this. It is a scientific as well as a practical society. It need not be said, that in the estimation of the best judges, the scientific objects of such a society deservedly hold the preëminence; and that if its pretensions in this branch are not respectably sustained, no degree of merit, in encouraging the practical department, will secure the consideration and respect of judges of this description. The opinion of such men rule the world in such matters. What they respect the mass will respect, and assist to carry forward. What they despise or ridicule, or treat as unworthy of their regard, the mass will finally imitate them, in perhaps despising and ridiculing, and certainly in neglecting.

The committee desire to impress upon the members of the society the connexion between these considerations and the growth and permanent existence of the institution.

The society has now been in existence about fifteen years, and its influence thus far has been quite remarkable. The practice of horticulture has made, within that period, very striking advances among us. It is not at all probable that, for the time to come, its progress, in the practical part, will be in the same proportion. A taste for the flowers and fruits that it has made so abundant, has also increased to an equal extent. We have many professional gardens, and an equal or greater number belonging to private gentlemen, that give the air of spring to the decoration of our winter saloons; and the skill which has been shown in the kitchen-garden, has been such as almost equally to divide the praises of the city between Camellias, Azaleas and Cacti, and the magnificent specimens of every culinary vegetable with which, for the greater part of the year, our tables are covered. In these respects we have done well. The practice of the art, and a taste for its products, are in great perfection; and the society may claim much of the credit of it. But the question is, whether the society has now the scientific cast in its researches which the community begins to look for, in a body so near its maturity, in point of age? The committee do not mean to say that it has not; but the duties of the committee seem to include that of calling the attention of the society to the subject, and of hinting its apprehension that mere displays of beautiful flowers, fine fruits and superb vegetables, may at length become so uniform and so common, that the merit of producing and exhibiting them, like every thing that is common, will be undervalued.

It was the object of the society, in appointing the committee on new plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables, to encourage its professional and amateur gardeners to extend their researches into all the regions of horticulture, and to increase their collections by the constant accession of things *new*, as well as beautiful or useful,—to keep its members up to the knowledge of what is doing in other parts of the world in this department,—to emulate the steps of similar societies abroad,—and thus to secure both the respect of the learned, and the continuance of public favor and support. One of the express objects of our incorporation was, to introduce into our country “new varieties and species.”

We have ample means among us to promote this enterprise. We have in our society men who have adequate knowledge and adequate resources.

The fear is that, with an important portion of them, that which is profitable in point of emolument may be placed too much in advance of that which will simply elevate the character of the society. It is quite natural, that while lovers will spend more than the superfluous of their money in purchasing bouquets for their mistresses, or while the elegant embellishment of flowers is preferred before all others in the ball or supper-room, the requisite supply should be found in the professional gardens of the city. It is not surprising that it should be so; and yet it is clear that all this may continue, and become more and more profitable to the gardener, while the society is declining in reputation, and going gradually out of existence without a name. The professional gardeners conform to one of the universal laws of trade, in following the impulse of the public taste, even though it be satisfied with any thing that has beauty of form or color, or fragrance, without regard to rarity or scientific value; but so much the more incumbent upon the society is the duty of giving the weight of its recommendation, and the aid of its rewards, to stimulate the professor or amateur of horticulture, in collecting those specimens which the public does not at present call for. In the end, the interests of the society and of the professional gardener, in making these collections, will no doubt be found to be the same; but, for the present, this is by no means so apparent, as, without the special encouragement and aid of the society, will lead to a concurrence, by the professional gardeners, in those measures which it most concerns the society to promote.

The committee may have dwelt too long upon this subject, and yet its importance would justify them in making further remarks. They would not have been justified in withholding such as they have made, after having been forced by their position to observe, that the new plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables offered in competition since the institution of the committee, are to be found in the short list which is given at the commencement of their report, and that of these the largest number consist of varieties produced at home by the process of *hybridizing*.

It remains for the committee to advert to some considerations that have in part governed them, and in their opinion ought always to govern, the committee in the award of the premiums placed at their disposal by the society.

The object being to increase the number of *new* plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, that which is to the greatest degree new, is necessarily deserving of preference before that which is so in a less degree. That which is new in genus, is entitled to priority in the eyes of such a committee, before that which is new in species, and that which is new in species before that which is new in variety. Specimens which are obtained from foreign countries or from distant localities in our own country, are thought to be more worthy of reward, than these hybrid varieties or seedlings that are raised in our own city. Particular beauty or excellence in color or form, or in any other particular, may very well entitle a new specimen to reward, beyond the degree to which it would be entitled under the preceding general rules; but as general rules they deem them worthy of general adherence.

It is most specially to be regarded as incumbent on the committee not to receive, *at least hereafter*, any specimen for exhibition, without having an explicit attestation in writing, by the exhibitor, to all the points of fact required by the regulations, particularly as to *newness* within the limits

there prescribed. The committee say, at least *hereafter*;—for in regard to this, the first year's competition, they have thought it best to overlook some defects of statement in this particular, not to discourage the praiseworthy effort of those who have begun this competition; an exact compliance may, with great propriety, be required hereafter. The facts to be stated must necessarily be in the knowledge or belief of the exhibiter; and if he omits to state them according to his knowledge or belief, the committee ought to regard the specimens exhibited as excluded from competition by the regulations.

Upon the whole, the committee have deemed it their duty to award definitely the following premiums to the following persons:

To *Robert Buist*, for the greatest number of new plants and flowers exhibited, to wit, *Cinerarias*, *Camellia*, *Lilium*, *Gladiolus*, and *Muscat Blanc Hatif Grape*—the *Azaleas* not being, in the opinion of the committee, within the regulations, *twenty dollars*.

To *Peter Mackenzie*, for six specimens of *Azalea* and two specimens of *Rosa Devoniensis*—thirteen other specimens of *Azalea* not being, in the opinion of the committee, within the regulations, *ten dollars*.

To *William Chalmers, Jr.*, for a beautiful specimen of *Cereus*, which the committee learn he has called *Cereus Peperi*, *five dollars*.

The specimen of *Doryanthes excelsa*, exhibited by John Sherwood, does not come within the regulations, and therefore it is not within the power of the committee to award definitely a premium for it; but the merit of Mr. Sherwood in the treatment of the plant, and the beauty of the specimen, were such, that the committee unanimously concur in recommending to the society to award to Mr. Sherwood a premium of *ten dollars*."

The committee for establishing premiums have adopted their schedule of prizes for 1843, but as the subjects for premiums are very numerous, we have not room to give it entire. We can only name a few of the more prominent ones.

February meeting.—For the best 10 varieties of *Camellias*, ten dollars; 2d best, five dollars.

March.—Best half-peck of pears, three dollars.

April.—Best 10 *pelargoniums*, three dollars. *Hyacinths*, three dollars. Best *auriculas*, three.

May.—Best ever-blooming roses, twelve named varieties, in pots, seven dollars. Next best, four dollars. Best seedling, three dollars. Best American seedling *camellia*, at any stated meeting, from December to May inclusive, five dollars.

June.—Best foreign grapes, under glass, five dollars. Best garden roses, 12 varieties, three dollars. Best pinks, three dollars.

July.—Best cauliflowers, open ground, six heads, three dollars. Best raspberries, two dollars.

August.—Best pears, three dollars. Best peaches, two dollars. Plums, two dollars.

September.—Best *Isabella* grapes, not less than six bunches, three dollars. Best *Bland*, three dollars. Best *Catawba*, three dollars. Best *Elsinborough*, three dollars.

Best foreign grapes, open air, four bunches, five dollars. Eight prizes, viz: one for each of the following sorts—*Hamburgh*, *Haslteretto*, black *Constantia*, *Chasselas*, white *Gascoigne*, white *Frontignac*, *St. Peters*, and one other sort.

Best seedling parti-colored dahlia, three dollars. Best self-colored, three dollars. Best design of cut flowers, twenty dollars. Next best, fifteen dollars. Next best, ten dollars.

November.—Best chrysanthemums, 12 varieties, three dollars. Best seedling, three dollars.

December.—Best seedling peach, pear, plum, apple, cherry or grape, during the year 1843, five dollars each. Also \$200, to be appropriated for the introduction of new plants, &c., agreeably to the report above.

The whole amounting to upwards of \$600. This is certainly affording good encouragement to the members, and we no longer wonder at the astonishing increase of this excellent institution.

The objects exhibited at this meeting, were *Camellias*, *Cypripedium venustum*, *Rondeletia speciosa*, and other plants, by R. Buist. *Camellias*, roses, &c., by Ritchie & Dick. *Maxillaria picta*, and a beautiful species of *Lælia*, from Peter Raabe. *Lælia Barkeriana*, in fine bloom from W. Chalmers, Sen. (*Soc. Report.*)

ART. IV. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, December 31, 1842.—Exhibited—Fruit: From B. V. French. Pennock's Red Winter, Baldwin, Bellflower, Flushing Seek-no-Further, and one variety without name; the specimens were fine, particularly the Baldwins: the Flushing Seek-no-further was considered one of the best apples cultivated. From E. Tufts, Cambridgeport, handsome Baldwin and Roxbury Russett apples.

January 7, 1843.—The quarterly stated meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair, and the following business was transacted.

The committee appointed to examine the books and accounts of the Mount Auburn Association, reported that they had attended to that duty in part; but owing to the Treasurer's books not being quite ready, they had made an arrangement for a settlement in a few days, and would make their report at the adjourned meeting.

Prof. Russell made a report in relation to the seeds committed to his care: the report was accepted and placed in the hands of the publishing committee, to publish such parts of it as they deem proper, in the forthcoming *Transactions* of the Society for 1842.

It was then voted that the President, J. E. Teschemacher, Prof. Russell, and W. E. Carter, be a committee to distribute the seeds, and that they also be requested to procure a suitable return of seeds to reciprocate favors, as advised in Prof. Russell's report.

The President then read a letter from Mr. Brookhouse, of Salem, asking the aid of the Society in any manner most agreeable to them, whereby the family of its late respected member, Mr. Manning, may be relieved from the incumbrances now resting on the homestead and nursery.

It was voted that the subject be referred to a special committee of five,

to report at the next meeting—and the President, Messrs. Vose, French, Walker and Lovett were appointed that committee.

The chairman of the Library Committee submitted a report, recommending the purchase of several new books, and others, to complete imperfect sets now in the Library: And it was moved and voted that the consideration of the report lay over till the next meeting.

The reports of the several committees on Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, awarding premiums for 1842, were read by the President and referred to the Executive Committee for approval.

R. T. Paine, at his request, was excused from serving on the Library Committee for 1843 and 1844.

The President read a letter from A. H. Ernst, corresponding member, describing a new apple: And it was voted that the Society's grateful acknowledgments be presented to Mr. Ernst, for the zeal which he has manifested in the cause of Horticulture, and his endeavors to promote the interests of the Society. The Corresponding Secretary was requested to notify Mr. Ernst of this vote.

On motion of Mr. Walker, it was voted that the Recording Secretary be added to the committee for publishing the *Transactions* of the Society for 1842.

Adjourned two weeks to January 21st.

Exhibited—Fruit: From the President of the Society fine specimens of Easter Beurré pears; also a specimen of the Bradwell apple, a new sweet variety (described in a previous page), from A. H. Ernst, Cincinnati. From J. Lovett, Beurré Diel, Glout Morceau and Passe Colmar pears. From J. F. Pierce, Dorchester Seaver sweet, and a kind called Rams-Horn Apples: also, Catillac pears.

January 21st.—An adjourned meeting from the 7th inst. was held to-day—the President in the chair.

The chairman of the committee to whom was referred Mr. Brookhouse's letter in relation to Mr. Manning's estate, asked leave to defer their report till the next meeting.

The committee on the distribution of seeds wished to defer their report till the next meeting.

The chairman of the committee for the examination of the books and accounts of the Mount Auburn Association, reported that they had attended to the duty assigned them,—and that they had received from the treasurer of that Association, the sum of \$899 34, and that a receipt had been duly given for the same. The chairman also stated that on an examination of the treasurer's books, the committee had found that there had been received by that Association, for interments in the public tombs, a sum amounting to \$375. The Treasurer of the Mount Auburn Association was of the opinion that no portion of this sum belonged to the Horticultural Society: but the chairman, who had examined the act of incorporation, thought differently, and it was thereon voted, that the same committee have power to act in the premises, and receive such proportional sums as may, by right, belong to the Society.

The report of the committee was accepted.

The following report of the Library Committee was then called up.

"At a meeting of the Library Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, recently held, the condition of the Library was taken into consideration with reference to the importance of completing the

broken sets of certain valuable works which the Society now possess. Of these may be named as important—the *Transactions* of the London Horticultural Society and Loudon's *Gardener's Magazine*, both of which it is deemed desirable to procure, and that the Society continue its subscription for the same in future.

The set of Michaux's *Sylva* is deficient of its third volume, and the committee recommend the purchase of the same, if it can be obtained, or in failure thereof, the new edition with Mr. Nuttall's continuation.

In the opinion of the committee, it was considered desirable for the interests of the Society to enrich its Library with the most valuable Horticultural publications of the day, and also to add, from time to time, such as are best adapted to the science the Society are seeking to promote: under this view of the subject, the committee recommend the purchase of the following works:—

Noisette's *Jardin Fruiterer*, with about one hundred and thirty colored engravings of popular fruits; six copies of the new edition of the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*; Paxton's *Botanical Dictionary*; Supplements to the *Hortus Britannicus*, and the *Encyclopædia of Plants*; Torrey & Gray's *Flora of North America*; Dana's *Muck Manual*; Lindley's *Theory of Horticulture* (English edition); Mrs. Loudon's *Flower-Garden of Ornamental Annuals—of Ornamental Perennials*, and of *Bulbous Roots*; Paxton's *Magazine of Botany*, commencing with the first number of the work; Rogers's *Fruit Cultivator*; Ruffin on *Calcareous Manures*; *Land Draining*, by the author of *British Husbandry*; *Use and Abuse of Lime*; *Book of the Farm*, by H. Stephens.

The committee submit this report with the desire that an appropriation may be made for the purposes above-named, whenever, in the opinion of the Society, it can be done with a due regard to the state of its financial affairs—and also of suggesting the propriety of setting apart, annually, a certain sum in aid of the Library."

On motion of Mr. Vose, the above report was amended by adding Gray's *Botanical Text Book*—and instructing the committee to commence with the first number of the current volume of such works as are published periodically, instead of procuring back volumes; and providing also that the appropriation, for the purchase of the books, should not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars. The report was then accepted.

The chairman of the executive committee reported that they had approved of the several reports placed in their hands; and in consequence of all the appropriation placed at the disposal of the fruit committee having been awarded in premiums, as by their report, it was, on motion of Mr. Walker, voted, that a gratuity of \$10 be awarded to D. Haggerston, for the very splendid basket of fruit furnished by him at the annual exhibition of the Society.

Adjourned two weeks to Feb. 4.

Exhibited.—Fruit: From the Pomological Garden, Easter Beurré, Monsieur le Curé, and a new pear from Van Mons (No. 1425); also yellow Bellflower, Danvers winter sweet, and a new apple, called Conquest de Végers. From Cheever Newhall, Ambrette pears. From S. Walker, a pear called the Fortunée, a small and inferior fruit; also two varieties of apples, names unknown.

Flowers:—Two Bouquets from J. L. L. F. Warren.

ART. V. Faneuil Hall Market.

<i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i>		From	To	<i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i>		From	To
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Potatoes, new :				Squashes, per pound :			
Chenangoes, { per barrel,	87½	1 00		Autumnal Marrow, . . .	5	6	
{ per bushel,	30	—		Canada Crookneck, . . .	4		
Common, { per barrel, .	75	—		Winter Crookneck, . . .	3	4	
{ per bushel, .	30	—		Pumpkins, each, . . .	10	12½	
Eastports, { per barrel, .	1 25	1 50					
{ per bushel, .	50	62½					
Nova Scotia, { per barrel, .	75	1 00					
{ per bushel, .	30	—					
Sweet, per bushel, . . .	1 25	1 50		<i>Fruits.</i>			
Turnips, per bushel :				Apples, dessert and cooking :			
Common, ...	25	37½		Baldwins, per barrel, . .	1 50	1 75	
Ruta Baga, ...	25	37½		Greenings, per barrel, . .	1 75	2 00	
Onions :				Rassetts, per barrel, . .	1 50	1 62½	
Red, per bunch, ...	2½	3		Spitzenberg, per barrel, .	1 75	2 00	
White, per bunch, ...	2½	3		Common, per barrel, . . .	75	1 00	
Yellow, per bushel, . . .	62½	75		Blue Pearmain, per barrel,	1 50	1 75	
White, pr bush. (most gone)		1 00		Seek-no-further, per barrel,	2 50	—	
Beets, per bushel, ...	50	75		Lady apple, per half peck,	25	—	
Carrots, per bushel, . . .	50	62½		Common sweet, per bushel,	1 00	—	
Parsnips, per bushel, . . .	75	—		Danvers sweet, per bushel,	1 00	—	
Salsify, per dozen roots, .	12½	—		Dried apple, per lb., . .	3	4	
Horseradish, per pound, . .	8	12½		Pears, per half peck or doz :			
Garlic, per pound, ...	12½	—		Beurré Diel, per dozen, .	25	37½	
				Winter Doyenne, per doz.,	25	37	
<i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i>				Monsieur Le Curé, pr doz.,	25	—	
Cabbages, per dozen :				Passe Colmar, per doz., .	50	75	
Drumheads, ...	37½	50		Beurré d'Arenberg, pr doz.	50	75	
Savoy, ...	37½	50		Columbian, per doz., . .	50	75	
Red Dutch, ...	50	75		Messire Jean, per half pk.,	50	—	
Brocolis, each, ...	12½	25		Chaumontel, per half pk.,	50	—	
Cauliflowers, each, ...	25	31		Lewis, per half pk., . . .	—	—	
Lettuce, per head, ...	10	12		St. Germain, per dozen, .	37½	50	
Celery, per root, ...	6	8		Baking, per bushel, . . .	1 50	—	
Spinach, per peck, ...	25	—		Quinces, per bushel, . . .	3 00	—	
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal.,	25	—		Cranberries, per bushel, .	5 00	6 00	
Peppers (pickled) per gallon,	37½	—		Tomatoes, per dozen, . . .	25	—	
<i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i>				Grapes, per pound :			
Parsley, per half peck, . . .	37½	50		Malaga, white, ...	50	—	
Sage, per pound, ...	17	20		Malaga, purple, ...	50	—	
Marjorum, per bunch, ...	6	12½		Pine-apples, each, ...	25	50	
Savory, per bunch, ...	6	12½		Lemons, per dozen, . . .	—	—	
Spearmint, green, per bunch,	3	4		Oranges, { Sicily, ...	12½	25	
				{ Havana, ...	37½	50	
				Chestnuts, per bushel, . . .	3 00	3 50	
				Walnuts, per bushel, . . .	50	—	
				Cocoanuts, per hand., . . .	4	6	
				Almonds, per lb., ...	10	12	

REMARKS.—The month of January has been unusually mild, and there appears to have been a general breaking up of winter; after several days of warm, dull, foggy weather, which carried off all the snow and took nearly all the frost out of the ground, it cleared up, and a succession of pleasant weather has been experienced up to this date.

Vegetables.—The market remains in almost the same state as at the

time of our last report: unusually dull for the season. From the continued mild weather, potatoes have arrived rather freely, and the market has been well supplied; sweet are tolerably abundant for the season. Turnips are plenty, but those of superior quality command an advance from our last quotations. Bunched onions are abundant: yellow, by the bushel, are tolerably plentiful, but good whites are all gone. Beets abundant; carrots and parsnips freely supplied. Horseradish good and plentiful. Cabbages remain without alteration: the mild weather has been favorable for bringing in a good supply. Brocolis are all gone. Cauli-flowers are scarce and in considerable demand. Lettuce is quite scarce, and very little of good size is brought in. Celery is abundant and good. Spinach plentiful and cheap—the mild weather has materially advanced the crop. Squashes are scarce: autumnal marrows are about gone, and the principal supply is of winter crookneck, of which sort some fine ones have been brought in.

Fruit.—The stock of apples is now mostly reduced to Baldwins and Russets: Greenings are nearly all gone, as well as the other kinds enumerated above, excepting the sweet: prices, however, remain the same as in December, notwithstanding the superiority of the stock from being selected. Of pears, the principal stock is the Monsieur le Curé, a very good market variety, producing abundantly and of fair quality: some few lots of d'Arenbergs, Easter beurrés and St Germain's occasionally come to hand, which command good prices. Cranberries are remarkably high: those of good quality now command \$6 per bushel. Tomatoes are gone.

Grapes are exceedingly scarce, and very few Malagas remain in market: our prices are entirely nominal. Lemons and oranges are abundant and cheap. Chestnuts about done for the season. Walnuts remain the same.—*M. T., Boston, June 28th, 1843.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR FEBRUARY.

Grape Vines in some greenhouses, where a high temperature is kept up, will begin to swell their buds the middle of this month, and by the first of March will have broken into leaf. Tie up the shoots carefully as soon as the buds show signs of bursting, and, after they are once out, do not let the temperature fall too low during the night; and in fine weather give an abundance of air. Those who have grape vines in graperies, are referred to Mr. Johnson's paper in our last volume for information.

Peach trees in pots may be now brought into the graperies or greenhouse to forward their blooming.

Strawberries in pots may be introduced into the greenhouse, on a back shelf near the glass.

Scions of fruit trees may be cut now in case they were neglected last fall.

Prepare labels and other work, preparatory to setting out trees, &c. in the spring.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Camellias will now be in fine bloom, and will need attention: supply them well with water and shade the plants from the sun. Some of the plants will perhaps need repotting, as this should be done as soon as the buds show signs of breaking. Impregnate the flowers where seeds are wanted, and plant last year's seeds, if not done before. Inarching may be commenced the latter part of the month.

Roses will now be blooming finely; syringe occasionally and water with liquid manure: fumigate with tobacco to kill the green-fly: repot young plants.

Azaleas will now be blooming, and will need a good supply of water.

Geraniums will need repotting: syringe the plants, and use liquid manure at the roots.

*Oxalis*es will now be flowering: water freely.

Dahlia roots should be looked after: such as appear to be decaying should be potted and placed in a warm situation.

Verbenas will need repotting now; prune off the old wood to a good thrifty bud.

Cactuses should have more water as the season advances: repot young plants.

Achimenes coccinea and other species should now be potted.

Gladioluses may be potted now, and turned out into the border in May.

Cinerarias should be repotted now, if the plants need it.

Hyacinths now flowering will need a good supply of water.

Ericas may now be propagated from cuttings.

Annual seeds, such as Pansies, 10 week Stocks, *Phlox Drummondii*, &c., may be planted in pots or boxes for blooming early.

Amaryllis formosissima may be potted now.

Calceolarias will now need repotting: water carefully.

*Sparaxis*es and *Ixias* now coming into bloom will need additional supplies of water.

Fuchsias will need repotting; and if fine specimens are desired, they may have liquid manure occasionally.

Plants in frames should receive attention. In fine weather the sashes should be uncovered and air admitted.

VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.

If hot beds were made up last month agreeably to our directions, and seeds of cucumbers were planted, they will now be sufficiently advanced to be hilled out.

Tomato seeds should be planted in pots or boxes, if a supply of this fine vegetable is wanted early.

Eggplant seeds should also be planted, as it requires a long season to bring the fruit to maturity.

Lettuce, radishes and peppergrass should also be sown in a spare part of the bed, so that they may be pulled before the vines advance sufficiently to cover the soil.

Celery seed should be sown when it is desirable to have a good crop.

Cabbage seeds of various kinds should also be planted now.

Cauliflower and Brocoli seeds should be sown in small pots or boxes.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

MARCH, 1843.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Remarks upon the state of Horticulture in Indiana ; The favorableness of its climate for fruits, the production of Seedling Apples, &c.* By the Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Indianapolis, Indiana.

THE arrival of the January No. of your Magazine, has moved me to begin a letter, projected months ago, but hindered by numerous professional engagements. Indeed, I began a letter, giving you an account of our October fair, which I have burned. So I will begin, as far back as last summer, and give a brief view of Horticultural operations in this State. Our condition may interest you less and the extent of our operations—than by their *progress* in so new a State. In this town, the capital of the State, the stumps of the original forests yet remain in many streets: I aided in digging one out of the very centre of the town, close by our church, last summer;—and stumps with us have no such immortality as belong to your pine stumps, but decay in a few years. Our citizens are not wealthy, and still less are they men of leisure. All that is done among us, is done not by wealth—or as remedy for ennui—but by busy, thriving, hard-working men, who love horticulture.

In this State we have an area a little more than four times greater than Massachusetts. There are eighteen nurseries, whose proprietors are chiefly supported by their sales. Apple trees sell for *ten*, and pear, for *twenty*, cents. An orchard is to be found upon almost every farm, and lately the pear has been more than ever sought after. At our October fair, was exhibited the greatest variety of fruits and flowers ever exhibited in this State; perhaps I

may say, in the West. From 55 to 60 varieties of apples were shown—and *forty-three* new seedling apples competed for a premium. A branch of the R. I. Greening was exhibited, two feet in length, bearing fifteen apples, weighing 12 lbs. 9 oz. I send you a brief account of the fair, enclosed in some other papers. You will see a beet mentioned, weighing 32 lbs. You will also see three seedling apples named, and recommended for cultivation—*Tariff*, *Red Jacket*, and *Osceola*: the first two, capital fall apples—the last supposed to be a first-rate late winter apple. Those which we have, are not yet ripe (Jan. 24), nor at all fit for eating. The number of seedling apples in this State is very great, and some of them, in the neighborhood in which they grow, are esteemed more highly by the settlers, than the old standard fruits. The soil and climate so modify the flavor and other qualities of the apple, that there is some reason for believing that an apple originating on any given soil, will be better than many, which are introduced into it: for though the apple is raised with great facility in almost every soil—yet, it is probable that each variety affects a particular one, and will refuse its most perfect qualities to all except that one. Thus I perceive the most popular apples of New England, are natives—the *R. I. Greening*, *Hubbardston Nonsuch*, *Roxbury Russett*, *Baldwin*, *Minister*, &c. The choice apples of the middle states are natives of them: and to a very considerable extent this is becoming true of the West.

The annual meeting of our society is held during the winter, that the great number of citizens from abroad during the sessions of our courts and legislature, may be reached and interested in this subject. I shall send you the reports, address and proceedings of our winter meeting, so soon as they are published. I omitted to mention that, on selling the fruit last October, great competition arose for the pears, and they sold at 12½, 25, and 50 cents apiece, many of them. I obtained the only specimen of the Duchesse d'Angoulême (the first I believe which has ripened in the State), for the moderate price of 62½ cents. I am afraid I should have doubled the bid rather than lost her ladyship; and if all duchesses are of equal worth, commend me to their society—I need not say that I was "somewhat filled" with her company. It was not a dear bargain in the sequel, for the gentleman who raised it was so much

pleased with my enthusiasm for his favorite, that he presented me a tree of the same kind, and one of the *Beurré d'Arenberg*.

You will perceive, when you obtain the report of our winter meeting, that a premium of *fifty dollars* is offered for seedling apples. Other premiums to encourage gardens,—the obtaining of choice fruit trees,—introduction of hardy shrubs and flowers, &c. Our great design is to *awaken in the body of the people—among farmers, artisans and men of small means, a taste for fruits and flowers*, and to fill the State from the beginning, with the most select varieties. The peach, plum, cherry, apple, pear, quince, apricot, and small fruits—might search through our land and find no better soil and climate for their perfection than that of Indiana. Our variable springs are almost the only obstacle. Long summers, brilliantly clear atmosphere, great warmth, and dryness during the fall ripening months, give our fruit great *size, color, and flavor*. If the mass of the community take hold earnestly, *amateur cultivators* will spring up of themselves. As it is, I remember very few gardens in Massachusetts, except near large cities, which could compare with ten or twenty in this town—(Indianapolis is a town of about the size of Northampton).

In going to Terre Haute last summer, I stopped at a small, poverty-stricken little town, called *Mt. Meridian*; shakely houses, huts and hovels, pale faces, ragged children,—gave no great expectation of refinements. Putting up at the best tavern (at the West, no matter how small the town, there are always from two to five, or even eight taverns to choose among), I soon retired to bed, as the easiest way of reaching the next morning. On rising and going into the rear of the building for washing water (we are always *allowed* to help ourselves in such trifles), I found the well standing in the middle of a very beautiful little *flower garden*! neat beds, full of flowers, clean walks, trimmed borders. I could hardly trust my eyes! From the rear of the grounds I could almost throw a stone into the primeval forests, whose fragments yet lingered in parts of the garden; and the house was itself poorer than many a barn which I have seen in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Opening a rude wicket gate I entered a spot of nearly an acre, well laid out, and filled with the choicest vegetables, growing with the most vigorous health. Cur-

rants, raspberries (white and red Antwerp), strawberries, gooseberries, were thriving—and many select varieties of pear and apple. The whole garden bore evidence of careful cultivation and good taste. Such a spot, in such a town, and behind such a house, surrounded, and almost overshadowed by the forest, and produced not by wealth, but by the personal labor of one man—poor, advanced in life, delighted me more, I do believe, than would the grounds of the London Horticultural Society. If every county in our State had one such citizen, I should not fear for horticultural interests in our State. The best assortment of seeds and plants which our town will afford, shall be at the service of such a cultivator, the coming spring.

We know of no way of circulating your excellent Magazine so feasible, as offering it as a premium, and you will see that we have done so in several instances.

You will be pleased to learn that many of the pears which have given out in New England, do well as yet with us. The St. Michael (or fall butter as it is called here), thrives and bears excellently well, though Kenrick, following Fessenden, says that in New England it is "an out-cast, intolerable even to the sight." The specimens at our fall fair could hardly be surpassed.

A number of public-spirited gentlemen have associated, to plant all the private streets in this town with shade trees. We shall select from the ample stock of our own forests, mostly. But it is proposed to put in a number of pear and plum trees—the first being a beautiful-shaped tree as well as fruitful, and the plum, it is thought, will be free from the curculio, planted upon a highway. In the three squares, upon which stand the State House, Court House, and Governor's House, it is proposed to gather and plant a specimen of *ALL our forest trees*.

This reminds me of an incident in our early town history related to me by one of the first settlers. A large circle of nearly four acres was reserved in the centre of the town, and the native trees, sugar maples, left standing upon it. Under these trees, before churches were built, religious meetings were held in summer, and the prospect was that our town would have an adornment in this little grove, which no architecture can bestow. One morning, however, he was attracted thither by the sound of an axe, and found one of the leading lawyers in the place, exercising himself,

as a preparation for breakfast, in felling one of the largest trees. It was too far cut to be saved. And so good an example could not be lost upon others. One by one, these magnificent trees disappeared. Now, we have a huge yellow brick building in the centre of this circle; about a dozen locusts, with stems half as large as one's wrist, have for the three last years been struggling for life, until they seem weary and faint,—and so stand still.

The Court-House square, something larger than the former piece of ground, was covered with a noble growth of stately trees, and it was determined to save them. A man was set, however, to thin out the plat, and being left to his own discretion, he felled all the younger trees, and left the very old and tall ones standing. As might have been expected, the first wind, finding an easy passage through, uprooted a multitude of trees; and the citizens, to save the rest from a like fate, chopped them down instantly, and happily relieved this square too, from unpleasant shade. All is not yet told. At a later day, a number of gentlemen procured an order (if I mistake not), from the county commissioners, to plant out the ground with shade trees; and a large number of the locust were set. However, that nothing might break in upon the practice of the county, the jailer's cow was permitted to pasture upon the plat, and in the sight of the citizens, she proceeded patiently to bark the trees, or break them down, until not a single one was left. A gentleman not without a taste for horticulture, from day to day, saw, from his office door, this destruction, as he informed me with great *naïveté*, as though it were a sin to interfere and save the trees. Thus, in all our towns, comes first, extermination; then come scorching summer suns; and too late, the wish that the trees had been spared; and at last, planting begins;—and we who live amid the immense forests of a new country—on whose town plat, not fifteen years ago, grew immense oaks, maples, sycamores, beeches, tulip trees and elms,—are planting the short-lived locust (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*), to obtain a speedy shade! I can think of but three forest trees now standing in this town within a space of one mile square—two elms and one buckeye. The same scenes are enacting in every town which springs up at the West. We are gaining meadows, and corn bottoms, and green hill sides, and town plats, by an utter extermination of the forest.

Here and there an Indian may be found lingering around the old possessions of his nation, as if to mourn their loss, and to remind us of his ancestors; but of the forest, it is almost true that not a single tree is left to recall to our minds the glory of its fellows. Indeed, I have thought that those who were obliged to clear farms, or timber land, imbibe the same feelings toward trees which the pioneers have toward the Indians—as things to be destroyed of course. This devastation of our forests, the political economist regards as a blunder, and says it is an unthrifty practice, but one who looks upon trees, almost as if they had souls, witnesses this needless extermination with some feelings, which cannot be expressed, in the pound and penny language of the mere economist. I think it is Michaux who pronounces the full-grown elm to be the most magnificent production of the vegetable kingdom. Is not an old, and tall, and broad, and healthy tree, nobler to the eye than any temple, or cathedral? The wonder of a century's growth, ends in an hour, by some man who never for one single moment thinks of the majesty or beauty of his victim—who only thinks how soonest to get it down, and burned up, and out of the way of the plough.

Respectfully yours,

H. W. BEECHER.

Indianapolis, Indiana, Jan. 1843.

ART. II. *On the Cultivation of Grapes under glass, without fire-heat, as practised by Mr. Crawshaw, an eminent English cultivator.* By the EDITOR.

SOME time since (Vol. VIII, p. 350), a correspondent was solicitous that we should present our readers with an article from the pen of some practical cultivator, on the best treatment of the grape under glass without fire-heat; giving a detail of the complete management of the vines, together with the temperature of the house, the whole in the form of a *diary*, similar to the excellent paper, upon the growth of grapes in vineries, by Mr. Johnson, in our last volume. We shall endeavor, in the course of the present

volume, to comply with the request of such of our readers as are in want of information upon the subject; and as the season is now rapidly approaching, when operations must commence, we shall prevail upon some of our practical or amateur correspondents, to give us a diary of the temperature during the season of the growth of the vine; and such other information added, as will tend to render the article a safe guide to those who are unacquainted with the cultivation of the grape vine under glass.

A great quantity of grapes are cultivated under glass, both with, and without fire-heat, in the vicinity of Boston, for the supply of the market; probably to more extent than all the other forced grapes throughout the country. There are but few cultivators around New York, and it is but recently that the growth of the grape in houses has been commenced in the vicinity of Philadelphia; and the production of grapes in the latter places is confined mostly to gentlemen of wealth, rather than to gardeners for the purpose of supplying the market. But notwithstanding the grape has so long received attention, and such quantities are annually raised, we regret to say, that they are not of that excellent quality, which the superiority of our climate should enable the cultivator to produce. A larger portion of them would scarcely, we fear, find purchasers, if placed beside those which are found in Covent Garden Market. True, the clusters are of good size, but then size is not all: it is rather the color, and above all, the flavor of the grape, which places it so preëminent above other fruit. It is here that our cultivators fail: in striving to produce good crops in an early age of the vine, and at the same time using every means to increase the size of the bunches and the berries, they defeat the object in view; and their grapes, in the place of being deeply colored with a fine bloom, and filled with a rich, saccharine and vinous juice, are too frequently of a dingy or pale red color, with a watery, insipid and tasteless pulp. Such, we would not be understood to say, is always the case; there have been as fine grapes produced by some of our cultivators, as ever graced the tables of the London Horticultural Society's exhibitions; and were it necessary, we might name individuals, whose specimens of grapes exhibited the last season, before the Mass. Horticultural Society, would undoubtedly successfully compare with Mr. Crawshay's; but a large portion of them,

particularly such as are found in our markets, are of the former character. Cultivators only need to exert their skill, to produce fruit which shall, in all respects, equal that of the most distinguished cultivators abroad.

The cultivation of foreign grapes in the open air, is nearly, or quite given up, except in cities, where the vines yet produce good crops of excellent quality. But in the country the tendency of the berries as well as the vines to mildew, and the severe cold of our winters, which renders it necessary to protect the vines from injury, has nearly driven them from cultivation, and their place is now supplied by the Isabella, Catawba, and other native varieties, which require but little care, and, except in very adverse and backward seasons, produce abundant crops of excellent fruit.

The cultivation of the grape is rapidly extending, both of the foreign kinds by artificial means, and the native varieties in the open air; and we doubt not but that, in a few years, we shall find the grapery a necessary appendage to the garden of every gentleman of wealth who prides himself upon the cultivation of the choicest fruit. By the means of houses in which artificial heat may be applied, grapes of the finest quality may be produced the year round; or at least, with scarcely any expense of fire-heat, and but little trouble, from June to January.

We make these remarks prefatory to the introduction of an article, or the substance of one, which we find in a late number of the *Gardener's Chronicle* upon the cultivation of the grape under glass. And as the system pursued by the cultivator, who has been highly successful, is somewhat at variance with the mode generally adopted, we are induced to give greater weight to the article than we otherwise should, and to recommend it to the particular attention of amateur and practical cultivators. It is well known that too many of our grape-growers do not give sufficient attention to those important requisites of the grape, *color* and *flavor*; but lavish all their skill in endeavors to produce a *heavy* crop of *large berries* and *bunches*. A false estimate is put upon the size of the cluster, and all the good qualities of the grape are too often sacrificed to this. We believe, however, that with its more extended growth, and the judicious award of premiums, by our horticultural societies, to those specimens which possess all the

qualities of a good grape, that erroneous taste will be corrected, which places the greatest value upon the largest cluster.

As a conclusion to the article we are about to notice, we shall add a few remarks upon the planting of the grape; so that those who are about erecting houses, and setting out vines the coming season, may have something to guide them in the prosecution of their work.

Some of the finest grapes which have of late years been produced in England, have been grown by Mr. Richard Crawshay. His grapes have been exhibited at the shows of the London Horticultural Society, where they have commanded great admiration, and been awarded the highest premium. From their excellency, numerous inquiries were made of the editor of the *Chronicle* to give some account of the method in which Mr. Crawshay manages his vines, and in what respect his treatment differs from others; and a recent visit to his brother, Mr. George Crawshay, has enabled him to give some of the principal features of his mode of cultivation, which are as follows:—

In the first place, the grapes are grown without the aid of fire-heat, so that the expense is trifling; and instead of having rich borders of several yards in width, facing the vineries, and lying in a comparatively useless state, or looking unsightly with straw, as is generally the case, the walks are allowed to run close up to the houses, with, as we are assured, no preparation beneath of the ordinary soil, which is of a strong loamy texture. We would not have it inferred from this that we consider a border, properly prepared, to be of no benefit; we merely state what Mr. Crawshay has effected without that powerful auxiliary. [In a subsequent statement, the Editor remarks that from the above it may be inferred by many persons, that the preparation of vine borders is a matter of secondary importance, and that if vines will grow luxuriantly in one place without the soil being disturbed, they will thrive equally well in another. He does not entertain any such opinion. The superiority of Mr. Crawshay's grapes only shows what judicious treatment, united with a favorable situation, can effect. The soil of the garden is of a strong loamy nature; and if such a soil is properly drained, it is difficult to name one better suited for gardening purposes in general; but without attention to that essential point, luxuriant vegetation would vainly be expected. The formation of vine

borders, therefore, remains of the greatest importance, when either the situation or the natural soil is unfavorable.]

But what is more at variance, in Mr. Crawshay's practice, with the opinion of many writers is, that the laps between the squares of glass, instead of being either close to each other, or filled with putty, are so far apart, that in many places we could insert our fingers between the panes. Attention to the latter point, and having the floor of the vinery paved with common red flags or tiles, Mr. Crawshay considers to be most essential to growing grapes to perfection without the assistance of fire-heat.

Although few will doubt the propriety of having closely-glazed houses for early forcing, because severe frosts or piercing winds, penetrating through the apertures, would be destructive to the tender shoots, yet, in the present case, we perfectly agree with Mr. Crawshay. Every one is aware of the oppressive sensation felt upon entering a closely-glazed house, more especially if shut up for the evening; whereas, in a house glazed after the above manner, no disagreeable effect is at any time produced, because there is always a free circulation of air between the squares of the glass; and Mr. Crawshay contends that this purity of atmosphere is as essential to the welfare of the vine, as it is beneficial to a human being. On entering one of his vineries with a south-west aspect, when the sun is shining full upon it, a refreshing air meets you, with the thermometer indicating a temperature of only 75 degrees.

The use of the paved floor is this: in the early stage of the vines' growth, water is liberally thrown down on the floor to create vapor, and this treatment is continued until the berries are supposed to be stoned; after which it is gradually withheld; and when the coloring process commences, it is altogether discontinued; so that, by the time the grapes approach maturity, the floor becomes dry, and during the cool nights of autumn, continues to give off slowly to the interior of the house the heat which it absorbs during the day.

But there are other points in which Mr. Crawshay's treatment is peculiar. The stems of the vines are trained up the rafters about a yard apart. Every season the young wood is pruned back nearly close to the original stem, so that, even upon minute inspection, scarcely a bud is visible. This may be one reason why the wood is of such

uniform size, not a single watery shoot being observable in any of the houses. After the pruning is completed, a free circulation of air is allowed, by means of the front sashes and top-lights, and thus the breaking of the vines is considerably retarded; in fact, it is rendered later than upon the open walls. In general, the vines do not begin to push until the latter part of April, and it is only in the first week in May that the houses are closed at night. Air is then admitted less freely during the day; the vines are frequently syringed, and abundance of water is thrown down upon the floors, to keep up a constant supply of moisture in the atmosphere.

When the vines are in bloom, the houses are closed earlier in the afternoon, and the syringe is of course dispensed with, but is again made use of a few times after the grapes are thinned, to wash off the remains of dead flowers and dust, as well as to assist in restoring the leaves to their proper position. Air is then given more freely during the day in *wet* as well as in dry weather; for it is the opinion of Mr. Crawshay, that the spots upon grapes, commonly called "pitting," are caused by the stagnation of the atmosphere, which is consequent upon keeping a vinery closed for several days during wet weather. As we before stated, no water is admitted into the house after the coloring process has commenced; but abundance of air is left on through the night, as well as during the day.

Through the whole period of their growth, no fire-heat is applied; but when the grapes are perfectly ripe, and the autumn frosts commence, Arnott's stove is used to preserve the temperature of the house above the freezing point. Thus but a trifling expense is incurred beyond the bare attention necessary to insure success; and the fruit so produced, may with care be kept in perfection until February. It is fruit too of which every *gardener* might be proud. The bunches it is true are not so large as we have seen; but in lieu of that they are compact and regular; and *very few* persons can produce berries of such a size. Not a trace of the red spider is visible upon any of the leaves, and the wood is already in the best possible condition for another year.

Such is the statement given in the *Chronicle* by Dr. Lindley, of Mr. Crawshay's practice; another visit to Mr. Crawshay's elicited some further information which is the

subject of some subsequent remarks; part of these we have added above; it is also stated that the regularity and size of the berries are remarkable; their ripeness and flavor are all that can be desired; and they exhibit that ruggedness of skin which is one of the principal characteristics of a good black *Hamburgh*.

In the fall of the year the open spaces between the laps of glass are of essential benefit; the currents of air passing through them preventing that condensation of moisture upon the glass which always takes place in closely-glazed vineries when shut up at night.

The following is the treatment which is adopted after the grapes are ripe; air is admitted to the houses every morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, in fine weather, both in front and at the top; in rainy days by means of the front sashes only. When a frost occurs of sufficient intensity to render fire-heat necessary, just so much is applied as will keep the temperature of the house at 35 degrees.

The weight of one of the clusters exhibited at the exhibition of the London Horticultural Society in November, was 1 lb. 2 oz.; estimated number of berries 60; giving an average weight of three grains. The *Banksian* medal was awarded to Mr. *Crawshay* for six fine bunches.

In summing up the merits of Mr. *Crawshay's* practice, the principal point seems to be the large spaces which are left between the panes of glass. The paved floor,—the unprepared border—the mode of pruning—and other items of management, do not, in our opinion, add materially to the result which is obtained, though undoubtedly the simple act of ventilation, unless well understood, will make a vast difference in the color and flavor of the grape. We do not hesitate to say that the open laps are the chief agent which enables Mr. *Crawshay* to produce such superior fruit. All experienced cultivators are well aware that the nearer the vines are to the glass, provided there is sufficient room for the leaves, the better they flourish: the wood attains to a more mature growth (an object of importance), and the grapes are higher colored and finer flavored; this result can be no other than that what circulation of fresh air there is, even in a carefully glazed house, is of great benefit: the vines will obtain nearly or quite as much light two or four feet from the glass, but that ruddiness of growth which they have when near it, and which is a sure sign of

health, is immediately changed for a green etiolated appearance, denoting a forced and weaker growth. From the same cause, vines on back walls, except upon the branches near the top-lights, rarely produce grapes which possess either flavor or color.

In our warm climate, where during summer the almost tropical sun pours his intense noon-day rays, elevating the temperature of the vinery to a high degree, even when well ventilated in the ordinary mode, and filling the house with rarified air, these outlets must be of great benefit to the crop; for while they allow the impure and partially stagnant air to escape, they permit the ingress of a free current of fresh air, which, coming directly upon vines, dissipates whatever moisture may be collected upon the leaves and berries, particularly in the morning, before ventilation is effected by the sashes. The paved floor, though an excellent auxiliary, in so far as the house can be kept clean, does not appear to possess any important value as a source of retaining heat, for the natural shade of the foliage would prevent the sun from striking very intensely upon the tile. Pruning, syringing, watering, and giving air, are operations upon which so much judgment depends, that it is impossible to say whether Mr. Crawshay's practice was superior to that of other cultivators. It will be noted, however, that air is given in *wet* as well as *fair* weather, and that after the fruit begins to color, air is left in both *night* and *day*. We trust that some of our amateur cultivators will have a house fitted with sashes, glazed on Mr. Crawshay's plan, that his mode of culture may be tried in our climate. It will, of course, be understood that the mode of open glazing is only intended for what are commonly termed "cold houses," or houses without flues or other fixed heating apparatus. In conclusion, we proceed to offer a few hints for the guidance of cultivators, who may be commencing the growth of the grape.

In commencing the cultivation of the grape under glass, the first object is, provided the house is already erected, or is to be completed before the first of June, to procure a sufficient quantity of vines, of the sorts suitable for the purpose. The best and only proper vines are, such as have been grown in pots, from the eye, of the age of one or two years; it is immaterial which age, if they are moderately strong, that is, with wood the size of a pipe-stem.

The idea prevalent with most individuals, that the largest vines that can be found should be planted, in order to procure grapes as early as possible, is entirely erroneous; nothing can be farther from attaining the desired end. The severe check given to vines taken from the open ground, entirely precludes their making a vigorous growth until they have again established themselves in their new place. It is impossible to transplant vines three or four years old, without cutting off a great many of the larger roots, and with them most of the spongioles or young rootlets, and as the bark becomes old and indurated, to replace these requires such an effort, that a year or two must elapse before the vine puts forth thrifty branches. A vine intended for the graper, should be headed down nearly to the root when planted out: to perform this operation on an old vine, with a stem half an inch or more in diameter, is attended with injury; but, if none should happily ensue, the vine never presents the same clean, straight stem, as when grown from a young and vigorous plant.

Vines in pots, a year or two, have this advantage; when planted out, which may be almost at any season of the year, even when in full leaf, they receive no check whatever, but immediately proceed in their growth; the roots, which are coiled round the pot, are not injured in the least; not a fibre need be *broken*, if the work is done by a careful and skilful hand, as the roots are slender and pliable, and may be bent in any direction; a stem is formed so straight and clean, that it is difficult to detect the place where the shoot was headed off at the commencement of its growth. It seems so contrary to our generally received notions of vegetation, to give the preference to a vine *one* year old, to that which is of *four* or *five* years' growth, that it is difficult to convince many cultivators of the fact; yet so it is, and a little reflection will carry with it a conviction of its truth. It is from the simple cause just stated, viz., that the young vine receives no check; and while the older one is storing up new vigor, by the reproduction of fresh roots, the young one, with its hundreds of greedy ducts, pushes on, completes its annual growth, and is rewarding the cultivator with a specimen of its fruit, ere its older ally has fully recovered from its removal.

We did not intend our remarks to extend so far as they have already, when we commenced this article, and we

shall not, therefore, at this time, go at length into the particulars of preparing the border of the grapery, &c., leaving that for a future article. In one of our early volumes, (I, p. 96) those who are wholly inexperienced will find ample directions for doing this: presuming, however, that the house is erected, and the border prepared, for if the soil is a good loam, scarcely any preparation is needed, we shall proceed to the operation of planting.

The vines should be at once selected: or at least they should be in readiness by the middle of April. At that time the vines, if growing in No. 4 pots, need not be shifted. They should be headed down to a good eye, as near the root as possible: they should then have a good watering, and be placed in the house where they will have the most favorable situation for growing. The house should be properly aired, keeping it at a higher temperature than usual, and the vines should be duly watered, frequently syringing over the foliage. Continue this attention till the latter part of May or early in June, when the new shoot will have attained the height of two or three feet. If liquid manure is used occasionally, the vines will be benefited.

The border should now be spaded over as deeply as possible, and the earth brokenfine. At the base of each rafter on the outside of the house, commence taking out the earth four or five inches deep and two or three feet in diameter. Then take the pot with the vine, and turn the latter carefully out with the ball of earth adhering: place the vine just where it is to stand opposite the hole through which it is intended to draw the top; crush the ball of soil gently with the hands, and then proceed to draw out the roots very carefully, one by one, spreading them in the form of a fan, so that they may strike into every part of the border: if any are much coiled, lay them out smooth, putting a stone upon them, unless there is an assistant to hold them in their place until they can be covered with fresh earth: this done, the soil should be gently trodden and lightly watered, and the operation of planting is then completed. The largest roots should not be covered with more than two inches of soil. Deep planting must be particularly guarded against. The best time for planting is in the afternoon.

The vine should now be drawn through the aperture in the front wall: this must be done deliberately and with

great care, or injury will ensue; and it is necessary that the operator should have at least one assistant; one to stand inside of the house, the other outside; in this manner the vines may be all drawn through in a short time without injury to the foliage or stem. The main stem must be immediately fastened up to the rafter, and the house closed earlier in the afternoon than usual. The following day, should the weather be warm with a bright sun, it may be as well to throw a few mats over the front sashes to prevent their wilting—a little strawy manure may also be thrown over the roots to keep the earth moist. Not quite so much air should be given for a few days, and the vines should receive a liberal syringing every evening for a week or more, unless cloudy weather; at the end of that time the vines will be well established, and may be treated as if they had been planted out a year.

The best varieties for cultivation in vineries with fire-heat, are the following:—

1. *Black Hamburg*—the best for the principal crop.
2. *Black Prince*—a good bearer and colors well.
3. *White Frontignac*—an excellent musky grape.
4. *Black Frontignac*—similar, except in color, to the white.
5. *Grizzly Frontignac*—excellent, much like the white.
6. *Royal Muscadine*—a fine grape of handsome appearance.
7. *Muscat of Alexandria*—a fine grape, requires a warm situation.
8. *White Nice*—remarkable mostly for its immense bunches.
9. *St. Peter's*—ripens late, but keeps well on the vine.
10. *White Sweetwater*—early, and desirable in a collection.
11. *Zinfindal*—a fine grape, large clusters and colors well.
12. *Esperione*—a good grape worthy of cultivation.

For a vine without fire-heat, or what is generally termed a coldhouse, the *St. Peter's* and *Muscat of Alexandria*, should be omitted: the others will do well.

In a future article we shall endeavor to illustrate our ideas upon the summer and winter pruning of the vine.

ART. III. *Notices of Culinary Vegetables, new or recently introduced, worthy of general cultivation in private gardens or for the market.* By the EDITOR.

We now resume our notices of new vegetables; our last article on this subject, appeared in Vol. VII, pp. 94 and

134, where we described or noticed several new varieties.

Two years have elapsed, yet that period does not bring about but a slight change in the new varieties of vegetables. The old and well-known kinds remain the favorites of cultivators until repeated experiments have proved the value of a new one: prejudice in some instances has prevented a fair trial; and though he should be the last one not to advise the exercise of caution in the introduction of new vegetables, until their true merits were ascertained, yet we would have every cultivator, especially he who raises for the market, do his part toward a fair trial of such as may be highly recommended, that more immediate results may be obtained; and as every market gardener will receive the greatest benefit from the introduction of a superior variety, in the place of an inferior one, it is for his interest, as well as for the public good, that he should assist in the endeavor to make known its true merit. Several of the varieties of vegetables which are now taking the place of older ones, would probably not have yet received attention, but by the perseverance of amateur cultivators.

We shall pursue the same course in this article that we have in previous ones, viz: to mention all the new kinds which have come under our notice, and to speak in detail of such as we have personal knowledge, or authentic information from other sources.

CELERY.—In the article alluded to in Vol. VII, we described that valuable variety of celery called *Seymour's Superb White*. It had not then been introduced to our gardens; the last season, however, we were enabled to procure a small quantity of seed, and thus test the merits of this variety. We have not been disappointed; it is all that it has been recommended. It is of the most delicate white, the stalks all solid, and the roots grow to the great weight of from 5 to 13 lbs. It must eventually be considered as the best that has yet been raised. We can confidently recommend it for extensive cultivation.

Cuthill's Solid Celery, is a new variety of much merit, scarcely, if any, inferior to Seymour's Superb; we cultivated a small quantity of this the last season, and think highly of it as a hardy, large and tender kind.

Howard's Red Seedling and *Big Ben* are two new kinds just advertised for sale.

BROCOLI.—No vegetable seems to have had so many new varieties produced as Brocoli; we notice advertisements of at least eight or ten new kinds, none of which we have yet tried. We expect, however, the receipt of some of the seed of these new varieties, and shall give a fair trial of them; in the mean time we give the following as the names of a few of them:

Grainge's New White, Lake's New Superb White, Metcalf's New Pink Cape, Chappel's Early White, Large Wakefield, Chappel's Cream, and Myatt's Cream Brocoli.

The Brocoli and Cauliflower are much more esteemed now than they were a few years ago, and it is an object to procure the very best kinds for cultivation.

PEAS.—Some new varieties of this fine vegetable have been recently produced, which are said to be excellent.

The Cedo Nulli.—This variety, which has but recently been introduced, is yet but little known; its remarkable earliness, and the productiveness of the variety, should place it first among the earliest peas.

The Milford Marrowfat already noticed (Vol. VII, p. 136), continues to be considered one of the very finest peas among the marrows. It has not, however, yet been introduced.

Prince Albert Pea.—This is the name of a new pea stated to be "one of the earliest and best sorts extant;" in proof of this it is asserted that "a quantity put into the open ground on the 14th of March last, was ready for use on the 25th of April following, being only *forty-two days from the period of sowing to the date of gathering for the table*; it is moreover a good bearer, of excellent quality, and highly advantageous for early forcing. If it possesses the earliness here attributed to it, it is certainly one of the most desirable for an early crop. As *eight weeks* is about as short a space of time as any of our present varieties will arrive at sufficient growth for the table.

Other new kinds are Flack's Dwarf Blue Victory, Farnes's superior first early, and the Improved Giant Marrow Peas.

RADISHES.—Only two varieties of Radishes appear to have been produced, and these are of French origin. One is called the early French Olive-shaped, and the other the

Long-leaved White Turnip Radish.—It is described in the *Bon Jardinier* for 1841, as a good new variety of au-

turnip radish. The root is top-shape reversed, being narrowed towards the top, and abruptly cut off as if squared at the bottom; the flesh is tender, less pungent than that of the black radish, and excellent. The leaves are nearly entire, narrow, and long, and not at all like ordinary radishes.

BETS.—A new variety called the *Bassano* has been recently introduced into France, and extensively cultivated; and it is said to be found in all the markets from Venice to Genoa, in the month of June. It is remarkable for the form of the root, which is flattened like a turnip. The skin is red, the flesh white, veined with rose: it is very tender, very delicate, preserving its rose-colored rings after cooking, and from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. This description is from the *Bon Jardinier* for 1841. The edition for 1842 states that this variety is highly esteemed in the north of Italy, and that it is, in fact, one of the best kinds for the table.

The last season, roots of this variety were produced in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, and from its appearance, Dr. Lindley states in the *Gardener's Chronicle* it is likely to prove more important as an agricultural than a garden plant. Its form is like a Norfolk turnip, more than half of its bulk being above the ground; the color of the skin deep scarlet; flesh tender and juicy, white, and beautifully ringed with rose color. Some of the roots weighed 5½ pounds, and were 23 inches in circumference. It does not extend downwards like the Mangel Wurtzel, and may thus be grown on thin land. Its top is so small, that it may be grown in rows, so that the roots may nearly touch each other, in the manner of field turnips. It seems likely to prove one of the most valuable acquisitions.

ART. IV. Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery. Each number containing from six to eight plates, with addi-

tional miscellaneous information, relative to new Plants. In monthly numbers; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardener's Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Botanical and Floricultural Intelligence. Botanical Collector to China.—The conclusion of hostilities between England and China seems likely to open new and vast resources for the introduction of plants. The London Horticultural Society, ever ready to undertake any new enterprise which may result in the accession of new and beautiful plants, have already, as we learn from the *Gardener's Chronicle*, resolved upon taking immediate advantage of the opportunity which is now opened, to send out a collector. Mr. Robert Fortune, the present able superintendent of the hot-house department of the Society's garden, has been selected for the important mission, and has probably ere this embarked upon his voyage. It is gratifying to learn that this expedition has been confided to so able a person as Mr. Fortune. During his absence, the duties of his place will be filled by Mr. James Donald, from the Duke of Devonshire's place at Chatsworth.

Among the acquisitions which will probably be made, are a large number of hardy plants for our gardens. The cold province of Fokien, the black tea country of the Chinese, is the garden of China; it was thence that the beautiful *Wistaria* (*Glycine*) *sinénsis* was procured; there is to be found the source of many of our finest camellias and azaleas; and from the same part of the Celestial Empire are to be had multitudes of beautiful things, authentic representations of which have been sent to the London Horticultural Society, and exist in their collection of drawings. Moreover, in the more northern provinces, are other garden productions, not less worthy of note: of which the Pekin peaches, weighing two pounds, melting and delicious, may be taken as an example. Among the drawings of flowers which have been received from China, are those of a *yellow* and a purple tree pæony; and stories have been current

at Canton, of their having *blue* and *black* ones. Since the theory of the zanthic and cyanic series in flowers is about to be exploded, these things, which at one time were believed to be quite impossible, now appear within bounds of reason, and it would not surprise us if Mr. Fortune should succeed in sending home some of the plants possessing these remarkable colors. For a further account of some of the Chinese varieties of the pæony, we may refer to our article in a previous Volume (II, p. 335). The splendid varieties of the camellia which have more recently been introduced, afford at once a proof of the existence of others equally or more beautiful, which yet await the researches of an enthusiastic collector. One of the ports to be opened to the intercourse of England is Foo-choo-foo, a very important city, situated at the mouth of the river Min, which runs into the heart of Fokien; and this must be an admirable port for gardening operations.

We are also pleased to learn that there is some probability of an envoy being sent out from this country to China. And the name of Nathan Dunn, Esq., of Philadelphia, the owner of the Chinese Museum, whose acquaintance with the Chinese, their character, &c., is probably more extensive than that of any other American, is spoken of as ably calculated to perform the duties of the office. Should he, or any other individual be selected for the station, we could wish that he should be requested to collect and send home both seeds and plants for the National Institute at Washington; where, under the direction of Dr. Pickering, the seeds might be distributed among our nursery-men, and the plants, when increased by the skill of our friend Mr. Breckenridge, disposed of in the same manner. In this way great good would result from the establishment of the Institute. Did our consuls and other officers of government in foreign ports, feel but a tithe of the interest in the subject of the introduction of new plants, that every Englishman does, our gardens would have long since been enriched with numerous plants, now only found in the nurseries and gardens of the nobility of England. The results of the Exploring Expedition are a good beginning, but we wish to see them followed up with similar benefit, through the agency of navy officers visiting foreign ports, and the aid of other officers of government.

Part II, Vol. III, of Torrey and Gray's Flora has just

been published, being a continuation of the extensive order of Compositæ. We must commend this work to all botanists and lovers of plants.

M. Hartweg, the London Horticultural Society's collector, in South America, has recently sent home a large quantity of fine things. His last letters were dated at Quito, where he had been staying for some months. On the western side of Pichincha, he had found the long wished for *Fuchsia tryphylla*, with two other new species; a *Céstrum* with a dark blue corolla, measuring three inches in length, together with numerous other plants, bulbs, &c.

New Chrysanthemums.—A great change has taken place in this beautiful tribe of plants; by the production of seedlings, varieties have been raised by the English and French florists, which so far surpass the old Chinese varieties, that a large part of the latter are now scarcely worth cultivation. The Committee on Flowers of the Mass. Horticultural Society, aware of the importance of encouraging the introduction of these new sorts into our gardens, will offer a prize, the present year, for collections of the best twelve or more kinds, and we trust the announcement will alone be sufficient to induce amateurs to give more attention to this flower. For their information, therefore, we name the following, which are said to be among the best of the new varieties:—

Minerva, a quilled white flower, with yellow centre; Champion, lemon, with deep yellow centre, well filled up; Princess Marie, light blush, changing to purple; Compactum, white; Conductor, dark yellow, small, but well filled up; Duc de Canegliano, dark seed, with singularly twisted petals; Theresa, orange and red; Victory, pure white; Vesta, also a good white; Madame Pompadour, a handsome light purple variety; Mirabile, white and buff; Chancellor, a fine bold flower, yellowish white and pink; Ivanhoe, reddish brown, slightly tipped with yellow; Demosthenes, dark yellow, with reddish brown centre, well filled up; Phidias, a beautifully formed carmine flower, with a slight tinge of yellow; Bijou, white, each petal tipped with purple; Campestroni, bright purple, with large flowers; Eclipse, pure white; Beauty, blush; and many others.

New Irises.—Great improvement has recently been effected in the common Irises (*I. germanica pallida*, &c.), of our gardens, by the French florists; a few years since the

colors were almost wholly confined to the different shades of blue, purple and yellow; now they are nearly as diversified as the tulip, and scarcely inferior in pencilling; by the effect of hybridization totally new colors have been produced. Already white grounds have been obtained, bordered and feathered with violet and purple; of yellow and orange, intermixed with brown and purple, there are various shades; while the darker colors are diversified with various tints, from the most delicate lavender to the deepest violet: upwards of fifty named varieties are cultivated at Paris. No tribe of plants would add more to the beauty of our gardens; and as they are all hardy, and easily cultivated, they should be speedily introduced.

Camellia japonica var. *Hempsteddii*.—By the advertisement on our cover it will be seen that Messrs. Ritchie and Dick, the originators of this very fine variety, have offered it for sale at the moderate price of \$10 per plant. In England a plant of less merit would not be let out so early, at a price less than £5 sterling, the sum which was demanded for *Albértus*, two years ago. Of the merits of this variety we have already spoken (Vol. VIII, p. 136).

Camellia j. var. *ochroleuca* is one of the finest additions which has lately been made. Though not yellow, as its name would seem to indicate, it is nevertheless of a yellowish tint, which gives to the flower a mellow hue, entirely unlike any other. Add to this the free and bold character of its large petals, and the elegant *contour* of the whole flower, and we think we may justly place it among the best of the varieties which we possess. The flower is not quite so double as the old white, and has a few stamens in the centre, which seem to enrich, rather than detract from, the beauty of the variety.

Onagraceæ.

FUCHSIA L.

splendens Zuccarini. Splendid Fuchsia. A green-house plant; growing two feet high; with green and scarlet flowers; appearing in spring; a native of South America; increased by cuttings. Grown in good rich soil. Bot. Mag., 1849, t. 67.

A new and fine species, in habit so much resembling the *F. fulgens*, that it was at first supposed to be the same species. It is, however, entirely different in many important circumstances. The leaves are more heart-shaped, with a longer and more tapering point, and the flowers have a much more campanulate figure than the *fulgens*; the

flowers are scarlet, tipped with green. The plant was produced from seeds sent home by Mr. Hartweg; and it will probably prove the hardiest of the species, as it was found on a mountain called Totontepeque, at the height of ten thousand feet above the sea. As regards its cultivation, it should neither be grown in a very rich soil, nor in a large pot, for both these circumstances have a tendency to prevent its flowering freely. It thrives in any good soil, and is easily raised from cuttings in sand. (*Bot. Reg.*, Dec.)

Papilionaceæ.

ZICHYA

villosa Lindl. Villous Zichya. A green-house climber; growing four feet high; with scarlet-flowers; appearing in spring; a native of Swan River; increased by cuttings or seed; grown in loam or sandy peat. *Bot. Reg.*, 1842, t. 68.

A showy and pretty species of the genus *Zichya*, separated from the kennedyas, and now comprising seven species. The present subject is of free growth, with ovate, acute, obtuse, yellowish green, villous foliage, and corymbs of scarlet flowers, which spring from the axils of the leaves. This, together with the other species, is well adapted for training on the pillars or rafters of the greenhouse, or for covering an ornamental trellis in a pot. Nothing would be prettier than a plant of each of the species so trained. It is freely increased by cuttings, and the plants should be potted in sandy loam and peat. They should be kept in a frame in summer, facing the north, and be removed to the greenhouse in winter. (*Bot. Reg.*, Dec.)

Balsaminaceæ.

TROPEOLUM

azureum Miers. Blue Nasturtium. A green-house climber; growing ten feet high; with blue flowers; appearing in spring; a native of Chili; increased by cuttings; grown in good sandy loam and leaf mould. *Bot. Reg.*, 1842, t. 65.

Some time since Mr. Miers, in his travels in Chili, mentioned the existence of a blue nasturtium; and Mr. Bridges also saw it many years ago: but the statement has been doubted. Very recently, however, the plant has been received alive, and the subject before us is a drawing from a plant which flowered in the collection of Messrs Veitch and Son, of Exeter, was exhibited before the July meeting of the London Horticultural Society, and received the large silver medal for its rarity and beauty. The plant is of a slender twining growth, with five-parted leaves, and small azure blue flowers, nearly regular in their formation; these appear in abundance along the stem at the axils of the leaves.

It is considered a "remarkable plant," and a very valuable acquisition for gardens.

"A few years ago," says Dr. Lindley, "a blue nasturtium was classed in the same class of impossibilities as a Hippogriff or a Unicorn, for men's minds were warped, and their vision distorted by the theory of cyanic and zanthic series in flowers, which could not, as it was said, interfere with each other. It was asserted that, in those cases where a pure yellow is observable in a particular genus, no blue could possibly be produced, and that, on the contrary, where a blue color exists in a genus, yellow was expelled. Here, however, is a genus, in which all the species previously discovered were either yellow, or some color in which yellow occurs in manifest combination: but the *T. azureum* has no yellow at all, the blue being as perfect as that of the Siberian larkspur.

"It is then no longer safe to assert that a blue dahlia, or a yellow pelargonium, or a yellow pæony are impossibilities. There is no telling how soon art or accident may produce every one of them."

The roots should be potted in August or September, in rich sandy loam and leaf mould, with a good portion of sand: place the pots in a sheltered situation in the open air, where they may remain till taken into the green-house with the other plants. Place them in an airy situation, where there is plenty of light, and they will flower freely from April to June. Gradually withhold water from the roots when done flowering, and allow the bulbs to remain in the pots till the season arrives for potting again. The cuttings root readily. The plants are splendid objects when trained to a fancy trellis of wire-work. We hope to see it speedily introduced. (*Bot. Reg.*, Dec.)

Garden Memoranda.—The following fine Roses will be in bloom in the collection of Hovey & Co., during the month of March: *Bengals*: Augustin Hersant, Cramoisie Supérieure, Beau Carmin, Etna, Eugene Beauharnois, Henry Fifth, Louis Philippe of Angiers, Reine des Lombardes, Romeo, La Regulaire, Olymphe, Gen. Soyz and others. *Teas*: Bougère, Caroline, Claudia Gand, Devoniensis, Lady Warrender, &c. &c. *Bourbons*: Mrs. Bosanquet, Madam Desprez, Ninon de l'Enclos, Madam Nerard, Augustin Lelieur and others, together with a large number of Noisettes.

REVIEWS.

ART. I. *Annual Report of the Transactions of the Munroe County Agricultural Society, containing the Address at the Exhibition and Fair of the Society at Rochester, October 26, 1842.* By HENRY COLMAN, President of the Society. *The Report of the Committee, and of the Premiums awarded, and a list of the Officers and Members of the Society for 1842.* Pamphlet, 8vo., pp. 68. Rochester, 1842.

THE larger portion of the pamphlet before us contains the address delivered by Mr. Colman before the annual Fair of the Munroe County Agricultural Society, in October last. This address has been well spoken of in the agricultural papers, as one of the most practical that its author has produced. For ourselves, we are free to confess that we rose from its perusal with greater pleasure than from any one of the many Mr. Colman has written for some time. In a note preceding the address, the author states that, some years since, when about to exchange pulpit services with a friend, in a neighboring town, his little girl, about five years old, inquired of him if he was going to say the same words which he said the last Sunday. Now, he continues, in delivering and publishing so many agricultural addresses as he has done, it would not surprise him if his friends should discover that he has said the same words before. All he can be sure of is, that he has not spoke them in the same place; and he thinks it will not be found a copy of any previous one.

This little anecdote seems very well to introduce this excellent address: and those who know the writer, know that it is only a gentle hit at those who are ever cavilling about the originality of an agricultural address; as if a new path could be struck out and matters discussed, without regard to all that has been accomplished in the rapid progress of agricultural improvement. Mr. Colman has written much upon the subject of farming; besides the valuable mass of information in his Agricultural Survey, he has delivered numerous addresses before various Agricultural Societies in New England, within a few years; and

it would not surprise any one if he were to find occasionally the same train of ideas pervading some of these addresses, though clothed in entirely different language, illustrating a different subject, yet all arriving at the same result—the improvement of agriculture. It is almost impossible to say any thing new upon agriculture; yet so various are the topics that, to an individual of the intelligence and practical experience of Mr. Colman, there is no necessity of making one address the text for another.

The subject of the present address is the improvement of the art of cultivation, and the improvement of the condition and character of the cultivator.

“An art is perfect, when it answers completely the end to which it is directed. The end of agriculture is to render the earth productive. The perfection of this art is when the earth is made to produce all that it is capable of producing, at the least expense, and without irreparably exhausting its productive powers. The expense of cultivation, and the exhaustion or ruin of the soil, are material considerations. Men engaged in business, or familiar with matters of finance, know how ill-judged and pernicious is that management of stock or capital, which, in seeking to make large dividends, is gradually, slowly it may be, yet certainly, exhausting the principal. Husbandry like this cannot be too severely condemned. It is as unnecessary as it is unwise, for it is among the beautiful and benevolent arrangements of Divine Providence, that the earth should contain within itself a recuperative power; under good management it is capable of recovering its exhausted energies; and under a wise system of cultivation, manuring and rotation of crops, its fertility may not only be preserved but increased.”

Mr. Colman then proceeds to show how far the art of cultivation is from having reached perfection, if this test is applied—a single glance, even at the most favored portion of one agricultural district, western New York, showing at once the smallness of the average yield, compared with what may be actually produced. The great staple article of wheat, in many counties, does not yield an average product of twenty bushels to the acre, while certain fields are known to the author, from which have been taken even as high as sixty-four bushels to the acre. So in regard to corn. Twenty-five bushels per acre is the average yield of corn in western New York. Yet it is well known, that one hundred, one hundred and twenty-eight, and even one hundred and thirty bushels, per acre, have been raised as far north as New Hampshire. Grass, and other crops, are named with the same results: but we shall let Mr. Colman speak himself on this subject.

"But it is sufficient to have referred to these, to show that our husbandry in general, in respect to its productiveness, is far inferior to what it may be. In many cases our soil is not inferior to any which the sun shines upon. There is in our climate no hindrance to the highest measure of production. The large crops to which I refer, are the result of skilful and superior cultivation. They do not come by chance. They show what skill and labor can effect. It will be said that they involve an expensive cultivation, but in every case within my knowledge, they have rendered an ample return for all the labor and expense incurred. An observing farmer will perceive that in most cases a few extra bushels in the yield, constitute all the profit of a crop. Thirty bushels to the acre may barely pay the expenses of cultivation; but fifty bushels without any increase of land, or labor in planting, cultivating or harvesting, may leave a clear profit of twenty bushels per acre. It will be said that such cultivation exhausts the soil. It does not exhaust the soil any more than poor cultivation exhausts the soil; and it is followed with this remarkable difference, that it affords the means of enriching the soil, and restoring its exhausted energies, which poor cultivation does not. Who ever heard that a farm became exhausted by good cultivation? Whose farms are in the best condition; the farms of those who grow the poorest, or those who raise the largest crops? Farms may be exhausted by growing the same crop too often in immediate succession on the same land; by carrying off the products from, instead of consuming them on the farm, and thus returning nothing to replenish the soil in the form of manure; but under a wise and skilful and liberal husbandry, it would be difficult to find a country exhausted of its fertility by production. Look at our immense forests, and calculate what an enormous amount of vegetable matter is contained in the timber upon an acre of ground. But is the soil impoverished or enriched by it? Is not the vegetable pabulum, the food of plants, constantly increased by the growth of this heavy timber? Would land become more rich by leaving it uncovered and without plants? Does a naked fallow enrich the soil? A fallow may benefit the farmer by the destruction of noxious weeds. The land is benefited by being stirred, and exposed to the influence of the air, and dew, and frost, and rain. But would a fallow, kept constantly clean, and extended even through a series of years, do any thing to increase the fertility of the soil? Undoubtedly a large proportion of the carbon of which plants are composed, of the food of plants, is derived from the atmosphere, of that which is above the ground and that which is within the ground; but as undoubtedly this is received only through the organization of the plant, through its leaves and stem. The living plant itself decomposes the atmosphere, and appropriates to its own growth and nourishment that which it requires. So, likewise, it decomposes the vegetable matter already existing in the soil in a state of decay, and recovers the food, which, in the dissolution of a previous vegetable growth, has there been stored up for it, and is held ready for its use. With the exception of the salts or the mineral substances which are found in plants, and which in any case constitute comparatively a very small proportion of their substance, they derive all their food and nourishment from the air, either directly or indirectly; directly through the leaves and stem by a process of absorption well understood, in which the elements of the air are decomposed and its carbon appropriated; and indirectly through the decayed vegetable mat-

ter or humus of the soil, itself the product of former vegetable growth. So far then from vegetable production serving to impoverish the soil, it is the means of increasing its fertility.

In proportion as we cultivate and enrich our lands from their own resources, under a judicious arrangement and management, they constantly become more and more fertile. By the beneficent constitution of Divine Providence, the earth, while it contributes to the support of man and beast, is designed to become more productive, or to keep up its richness from its own activity. It is like the fountain of true charity, and beautifully emblematical of the Divine beneficence—the more it expends, the more its abundance increases. It is also like the human mind—the more active it is rendered, the more its powers are invigorated—the more it does, the more it can do—and the more its treasures are poured out, the more its fulness is enlarged. The great object of the art of agriculture, is therefore yet to be achieved. What has been done once, can be done again. There is no monopoly of power in this case. Nature is uniform in her laws and operations. It is an old saying that “fortune favors the brave;” that is, men find their power increase with their activity. According to the Latin proverb, “they are able because they believe themselves able.” In many respects they command fortune. Taking advantage of the simplest of Nature’s laws, and using her forces as she designed they should be used, she is never wanting on her part, but seconds every effort for improvement; and the more readily and cheerfully as these efforts are the more spirited, energetic, and determined. If any man has raised one hundred bushels of corn, or sixty bushels of wheat to an acre, who will pretend that it cannot be done again? No farmer who deserves to be called a farmer in the highest sense, and to take rank among the noblest of this Nature’s nobility, the lords of the soil, ought to remain content until he has done it. When he has accomplished this, then he should not be satisfied until he has done even much more than this. There is undoubtedly a limit, beyond which we cannot advance. All human attainments are necessarily finite. But who knows where this limit is? Who ever went so far as to be certain that he could go no farther? The difference between that which cultivation has produced already in some hands, and that which is ordinarily produced, is very great, and sufficient to occupy the enterprise and ambition of most farmers, for a long time to come. But let them make the attempt to do all they can do, or rather all that can be done. They may not succeed at once. Few men succeed at once, in any great enterprise. But let them try again, and again, and again. If, after doing their best, they fall short of the goal of their hopes and expectations, yet there is a great pleasure in trying. There is a great satisfaction to a generous mind, in the mere pursuit of a good and useful object. An immense benefit comes to the community, from an example of intelligent and persevering exertion. Let there be a generous ambition and a constant stimulus to enterprise, in all the departments of human industry and activity. When the heart beats, the impulse is felt throughout the frame; and you cannot quicken the stream of life in any one part, without accelerating the circulations through the whole body. Go on, then, trying always to do better and better. The farmers have been too often the sport of the rest of the community for their sluggishness, their indifference to improvement; and for their incredulity in respect both to what may be done, and

even in respect to what has been done, where any thing extraordinary has been effected. Injustice has often, but not always, been done to them in this matter. They should shake off this apathy. They should wake up. While every other art is advancing in the career of improvement, almost with the speed of a locomotive engine, they should whip up their team, and not be distanced in the competition."

Having thus shown the results which follow a thorough cultivation of the soil, and the necessity of enterprise and energy in the farmer who would stand at the head of his profession, Mr. Colman proceeds to dispel the idea, that the farmer can raise too much, provided he raises proper crops: he also urges the necessity of a floating capital in the management of the farm, as well as in any branch of trade, and he illustrates by figures the great difference between the amount of the product of a farm thoroughly tilled, to one managed on the old and superficial plan.

Passing over much that is interesting, we arrive at the second part of the address, viz: the improvement of the farmers themselves. But it is quite useless to select here and there extracts to show how ably the writer has handled this, as every page is replete with sentiments, which appeal to the feelings and the understanding of his audience. He asserts the high place which agriculture holds among the humane, liberal and intellectual arts. He shows the certainty of the pursuit as a means of independent subsistence, and draws a strong contrast between the happiness, pleasure, and contentment of the farmer's life, and the sufferings, mortification, and disappointment which too often embitter the days of the mere seeker after wealth, or political preferment.

The too often repeated occurrence of slovenliness against a portion of the farming community, contains too much truth; and we are pleased to see with what good taste Mr. Colman has taken up this subject. He states that the Shakers are models of neatness.

"Happy would it be for our farmers if, in addition to renouncing that slovenliness, which far too generally prevails, and which in truth in every case involves not an inconsiderable loss of property, and making exactness and order triumphant in every part of their premises, they would seek to render their premises as beautiful as they can be made. Appearances should be studied in every thing connected with their farms and houses. There is no class of men in any condition of life, who have within their reach more of the materials and elements of beauty, and at a cheaper rate, than the dwellers in the country. Trees, plants, flow-

ers, vines, are every where to be had for the mere trouble of getting, in some of those half-days or half-hours which occur in the busiest conditions of life, and which are so carelessly squandered by men who forget that the largest sum is composed of units, as atoms make up the mountain, and drops form the ocean.

I would have them study the principles of refined taste in the construction of their farm buildings, and observe the rules of architectural proportion and architectural beauty in all their erections, whether it be a wigwam, a log-cabin, a stable, or even a pig-stye. But why should we do this? Because these proportions are not matters of arbitrary determination, but they are fixed in nature. The violation of them is always offensive; the observance of them always gives pleasure. Such erections cost no more than buildings constructed with an entire disregard to them.

* * * * *

I would have the windows of the farm-house adorned with flowers, not in rusty tin measures and old black-glazed tea-pots, and glass bottles with the necks broken off, but in whole and handsome flower-pots, or neatly painted wooden boxes, for they really cost nothing. I would have the piazzas or porches trellised with vines, even with scarlet runners, if nothing better can be had. I would have the door-yard filled with flowers and shrubbery, and the road-side lined with trees; here a clump and there a single line, mingling the varieties as nature mingles them, cultivating them for fruit, and cultivating them for mere ornament and beauty. But this is all, you will tell me, for appearance' sake. Well, is appearance nothing? Did you think nothing of appearance when you chose your wives; and nothing of your own appearance when you wished them to confirm the election? But why should the pleasures of sight be so lightly esteemed? Why should they be spoken of in the language of disdain or indifference? Are they not as rational, as respectable, as valuable, as abundant, as innocent, as the pleasures of the other senses? Are they not, indeed, the very elements of some of the most refined pleasures of the mind and heart? Has God given us the sense of sight, so wonderful, so capacious, so infinitely varied in its resources and objects, for no purpose? Is appearance nothing? What is more studied throughout the Creator's works?

* * * * *

Our first object should be to make our dwellings as convenient and comfortable as art can make them; our second object should be to render them to an equal extent tasteful and elegant. Do what we can, and all we can, we shall fall far short of rivalling even the simplest forms and combinations of nature.

We should do this on the ground of self-interest. Separate from the pleasures which we ourselves derive from it, it essentially increases the value of our estates. The beauty of a place, the ornamental trees and shrubs, even the garden flowers which embellish it, are always objects of attraction to a purchaser. We should do this from considerations of benevolence. Buildings erected in good taste and proportions, and exhibiting a refined judgment and skill, and grounds highly cultivated and embellished, charm the eye of the traveller or passer-by, and allow us to impart most bountifully without diminishing our own stores."

Here is a lesson which every farmer should study. Why, indeed, should he, with an abundance of land, not enjoy

the luxuries of a fruit and vegetable garden : why the good wife and fair daughters be deprived of the pleasure which the neat flower-garden ever affords—and why indeed should his dwelling stand exposed to the winter's blasts and the summer's heat, when a little thought and a little labor, would embosom it in the umbrageous foliage of the noble elm, the majestic oak, the sombre pine, the graceful hemlock, or any other of the hundred trees our native forests afford. But so it is. The farmer seems to declare that the cultivation of his taste shall be no part of his occupation. And all books which do not tell him how to put money in his pocket, are discarded at once.

We cannot follow the author any further. We have already, we fear, occupied too much room; and, in leaving this subject, it is a source of congratulation to inform our readers that the labors of Mr. Colman are soon to be exerted in a new sphere—in an agricultural tour and survey in Europe. The results of his labors will be published in two or three octavo volumes, and, as many agricultural societies have become liberal subscribers, they will be distributed as premiums; scattered thus among our farmers, we look for valuable and important results.

The remainder of the pamphlet is filled with the reports of committees awarding premiums, &c.

ART. II. *1st. Chemistry, in its application to Agriculture and Physiology.* By JUSTIS LIEBIG, Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Giessen, &c. Edited from the manuscript of the author, by LYON PLAYFAIR, Ph. D. Large octavo, double columns, 64 pages. New York. 1842.

2d. Animal Chemistry or Organic Chemistry, in its applications to Physiology and Pathology. By JUSTIS LIEBIG, M. D. Edited from the author's manuscript. By WILLIAM GREGORY, M. D., Prof. of Medicine and Chemistry in the University and King's College, Aberdeen. Large octavo, double columns, 48 pages. New York. 1842.

THESE two works have laid on our table nearly two months, waiting the opportunity of a notice. The first we

have fully reviewed in Vols. VII and VIII. But our object in noticing them at this time is to remark that there is now no excuse for that farmer who pleads poverty as not enabling him to read Liebig's masterly work. It has been published in extra numbers of the *New World*, in neat type, and good form for preservation, at the low price of 25 cents; and every farmer, who does not already, should possess a copy.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. General Notices.

Composition for Washing Grape Vines.—Vines after pruning may be washed with a composition made of one-half pound of soft soap, one pound of sulphur, and one-quarter of an ounce of black pepper, to four gallons of water, boiled together for twenty minutes, and make it thick enough to adhere to the wood like paint. If it does not it may be thickened with lime, adding a little soot to take off the glaring white color of the lime. The proportions are of little consequence; the object of this and similar washing being, by adhering to the wood, to prevent the eggs or larvæ of insects from adhering to the wood. (*Gard. Chronicle*, 1842, p. 840.)

Decay in Fruits.—It seems, from a paper read before the Microscopical Society of London, by Mr. Hassall, entitled "An explanation of the cause of the rapid decay of many fruits, more especially apples," that this fine fruit is subject to early decay from the presence of a parasitical fungus, which destroys it before maturity. The substance of Mr. Hassall's paper is given in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, from which we extract the following in relation to it.

After many preliminary observations, the author stated that in placing a portion of a decayed apple in the field of the microscope, he was much surprised to observe vast numbers of ramified filaments, passing in all directions between and around the cells of the parenchyma of the fruit. "Herein then," observed the author, "I at once perceived that a satisfactory explanation was afforded of the phenomenon of the decay of fruits, that is, supposing the presence of the ramified filaments to be constant.

* * * The ramified filaments were to be regarded as those of a minute fungus, or of fungi, which by insinuating themselves between the cells of the pulp of the fruit, detached them from their connexion with each other, thus producing a train of effects as follows: the relation of the cells being disturbed, the process of endosmose can no longer be carried on, and the circulation through the fruit becomes as a consequence

either enfeebled or destroyed; the cells themselves being isolated and detached, and the circulation through them interrupted, or altogether annihilated, are now unable to maintain an independent existence, and their vitality becoming enfeebled, the laws of chemical affinity are called into operation, gases are generated in the interior cells, producing finally rupture, and a decomposition of their contents. Thus, therefore, by the simple and mechanical operation of the fungus alluded to is the destruction of fruit insured, and a satisfactory explanation afforded of the rapid decay of certain kinds.

"But," continues the author, "it may be asked, is not fungus, to which allusion has been made, an *effect* and not a *cause* of decay? I am of opinion for reasons presently to be stated, that it cannot be regarded in any other light than as a cause—not the only one, indeed, but as the principal and exciting cause—of the phenomena of decay in fruit. All the causes, for there are several minor ones, which concur in producing decay in fruits, may be divided into the predisposing, the exciting, and the proximate. Among the predisposing, may be mentioned imperfect development of the fruit, an over-ripe state of it, or a lax condition of the parenchyma, or pulp. The exciting causes are injuries, more especially bruises or contusions, but, above all, the fungus, or fungi spoken of, while the immediate cause is impeded circulation, which brings with it the results above detailed."

The author next drew a parallel between mortification occurring in the animal frame, and that peculiar form of decay in fruit arising from the presence of fungoid production, which he proposed to designate *vegetable* mortification. He then, in order to show how far the presence of the fungus is necessary for the production of decay in fruit, endeavored to explain the phenomena without reference to it. He said the decay "affected the soundest and finest fruit as well as that of opposite description," and from this he concluded that the cause, whatever it might be, was of a local, and not a constitutional character. The supposition therefore, that the decay, in those instances in which it occurs in sound fruit, arises from enfeebled vitality of the whole fruit affected, could not afford a satisfactory explanation; since, if that were the case, every part of a fruit, an apple or pear, for example, about to pass to decay, ought to be equally and simultaneously involved. Neither would the opinion that the decay was the result of diminished vital energy in the bruised or injured portion of the fruit be any more satisfactory; unless it were argued that fruits were subject to an inflammatory process; for how otherwise could the extension of the decay to the sound portion be accounted for? "But a third attempt at an explanation" he said, "might be made on the ground that atmospheric air enters more readily through the bruised portion of the fruit, and that its oxygen, combining with the elements of the contents of the injured cells, formed deleterious compounds which effect the decomposition of the sound parenchyma; but the falsity of this view is easily proved by the fact that air is rather unfavorable to the form of decomposition here spoken of, as may be demonstrated by a simple experiment: if apples divided by a knife be exposed to the air, together with such as are bruised, the skin not being ruptured, the decay of the bruised fruit will result more quickly than that of the simply incised fruit." Mr. Hassall therefore, seeing the deficiencies of the only explanations which it appeared to him, could be suggested of the particular form of decay

which so generally affects fruits of the apple and pear tribes, stated that he was compelled to have recourse, for a consistent explanation, to the fungus which he had that evening introduced to the notice of the Microscopic Society.

Mr. Hassall then described the several stages of the development of the fungus, and finally concluded by a reference to the mode of entrance of the fungi within the fruit, and a repudiation of the doctrine of spontaneous combustion.

At a subsequent meeting a second paper was read on this subject, in which the author stated that he had obtained more conclusive evidence of the influence of this fungi, from the fact that it could be communicated at will by inoculating sound fruit with a portion of the decayed matter containing the spawn of the fungi. In an apple or pear of soft texture the effects of inoculation became apparent in 24 hours, and the disease progressed so rapidly, that in a few days or weeks an entire disorganization of the fruit is effected. He then stated that the decay of fruit might be retarded by coating the surface over with some kind of varnish, that would protect it from the influence of the atmosphere.

If this discovery of Mr. Hassall is true, as there is scarcely any doubt, it shows the necessity of careful attention to fruit when stored, and the importance of at once separating such as show signs of decay from the rest. (*Gard. Chronicle*, 1842, p. 739).

ART. II. Domestic Notices.

Sugar Maple Trees (Acer saccharinum).—During our late visit to Washington, in giving some account of the Commercial Garden of Mr. Pierce, at Linnæan Hill (Vol. VIII, p.), we forgot to notice particularly the fine specimens of Sugar Maple in his grounds. Mr. Pierce has taken great pains to bring this fine species into cultivation as an ornamental tree. The long avenue from the entrance-gate to his house, planted altogether with this tree, was exceedingly beautiful, and, we are told, universally admired. Mr. Pierce keeps constantly on hand a large stock of them, of all sizes, both for the supply of amateurs and the trade. We did not less admire his evergreens, in which he is exceedingly successful; we wonder that they are not more planted in that section of the country, as Mr. Pierce's establishment affords such excellent facilities for procuring a good supply: his stock is large and in excellent order, and we are informed that he always removes them with balls of earth to ensure their growth. We may confidently recommend Mr. Pierce's trees to such gentlemen as are planting out.—*Ed.*

Sport of the Moss Rose.—I have a rose that bears two kinds of flowers, viz:—part of the plant, that is the main stalk, bears the perpetual moss; and there are two side branches that bear the red monthly damask, or red four seasons. The odor of the moss rose is the same that is common to the moss rose, and the red four seasons has the pure damask odor; all this

has taken place without any artificial means, so far as I know or believe. The above shoot was from a perpetual white moss root in the summer of 1841.—*Respectfully yours, T. Hancock, Burlington, N. J., Jan. 1843.*

New Seedling Apple.—We have received from our friend and correspondent, Dr. E. W. Bull, of Hartford, some specimens of a seedling apple, which originated in one of the oldest and best orchards in the vicinity of that city. The fruit is above medium size, flattened in form, with pale yellow skin, very much suffused with bright red, and more or less covered with russetty spots and patches; the stem slender, deeply sunk in a regular cavity; the eye moderately large and considerably depressed; flesh white, tender, and juicy, but without much flavor. It is a late fall apple, and is a very good variety in its season, which is from December to March. The tree grows strong and healthy, and is very productive, and our correspondent thinks "it only lacks flavor to render it one of the best of the season for the taste."—*Ed.*

ART. III. Retrospective Criticism.

Errata.—We must beg the indulgence of our readers for the commission of some errors in our last two numbers, owing to the consequent change of our printers. The technical part of our Magazine is so difficult, that some familiarity with the names, accents, &c., &c., is necessary, to insure correctness, even when the proofs are read with the greatest care. The following more important errors are now corrected. In our January No., page 9, 16 lines from the bottom, for "*discrimination*," read "*dissemination*." In the February No., page 46, 12 lines from the top, for "*past*," read "*passed*." Page 62, 7 lines from the top, for "*male*," read "*mule*." Page 69, 25 lines from the bottom, for "*fructifies*," read "*fructified*."

Hints for the Editor.—Without wishing to dictate, or wishing to appear officious, do you not think that your journal would be more interesting to persons at a distance from your city, if you were to curtail the reports of your local Horticultural Society, and in its place give us matter of more general information: with due deference I think it would; and I also think it would extend your circulation. You must know that it is a matter entirely uninteresting to persons out of the particular vortex of a particular society, to know who of that society sends a bouquet, a dozen plants, &c., &c.; these pieces of information would be more suitable to a local newspaper. I think if you would consider these facts, you would not have to appeal to the lovers of Horticulture very often, before your circulation would be much extended. I have heard this fault found several times with your journal, and I mention it to you, because I think that your Magazine has done great good, and because I hope to see it prosper and do more good. You must take these few lines in the spirit which dictates them, which is of good will entirely.—*Yours, H. W., Albany, N. Y., Feb. 1843.*

[Certainly we do; and we are glad that our correspondent expresses himself so frankly. But why does not our respected friend set about writing an article, and thus contribute something to take the place of that which he finds fault with. It is easy to say what should be done, but not so easy to accomplish it. Could we fill our pages with spirited articles from the pens of amateurs, we might be induced to curtail all reports, to give them place. But we disagree with our correspondent in relation to the reports; we cannot believe that they are not interesting, even to distant subscribers. We have been a reader of *Loudon's Gardener's Magazine*, ever since its commencement, eighteen years,—and the reports of the London Horticultural Society, which have been given in its pages, we have always considered as one of its most interesting features. We believe also, that to a large majority of our readers, the reports of the Mass. Horticultural Society and the Penn. Horticultural Society, are equally interesting. It is here indeed that persons at a distance from the city learn that a certain flower or fruit has actually flowered or fruited in this country, and is ready for sale, and the name of the exhibiter is often the nurseryman who has it for sale. Mr. Manning's great collection of fruits would never have become so well known, except through our reports of the hundreds of varieties annually exhibited by him. And we offer this as an instance of the value which the reports generally possess. Even our correspondent we are sure will allow, that the names of many fruits which he has in his collection, and others which he may be desirous of procuring, were first seen in our reports.

We repeat, that when amateurs and practical gardeners shall flood us with *original* articles, so that we shall have to encroach upon our reports, for room, we shall most assuredly curtail them till nothing is left but what is really valuable to every subscriber far and near.—*Ed.*]

ART. IV. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, Feb. 4, 1843.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

J. N. E. Mann, of Dedham, was admitted a subscription member. Adjourned two weeks.

Feb. 18th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society—the President in the chair.

The Secretary being absent, C. M. Hovey was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The President, from the Committee on the distribution of seeds, reported that they had placed the same in the hands of Mr. W. E. Carter, of the Botanic Garden, one of the Committee, with the understanding, that should any of them prove worthy of introduction into our gardens, seeds or plants of the same shall be placed at the disposal of the Society for distribution among the members; and that Mr. Carter, under the direction of Prof. Gray, procure a suitable collection of seeds, including a variety of our native phloxes, to be sent to Prof. Fischer of Botanic Garden of St. Petersburg, through the corresponding Secretary of the Society. Meeting adjourned two weeks.

ART. V. Faneuil Hall Market.

<i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i>		From	To	<i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i>		From	To
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Potatoes, new:				Squashes, per pound:			
Chenangoes, { per barrel,	87½	1 00		Autumnal Marrow, . . .	5	6	
{ per bushel,	30	—		Canada Crookneck, . . .	4	—	
Common, { per barrel, .	75	—		Winter Crookneck, . . .	3	4	
{ per bushel, .	30	—		Pumpkins, each, . . .	10	12½	
Eastports, { per barrel, .	1 25	1 50					
{ per bushel, .	50	62½					
Nova Scotia, { per barrel,	75	1 00					
{ per bushel,	30	—					
Sweet, per bushel, . . .	2 00	—		<i>Fruits.</i>			
Turnips, per bushel:				Apples, dessert and cooking:			
Common, ...	37½	50		Baldwins, per barrel, . .	2 00	2 25	
Ruta Baga, ...	37½	50		Greenings, per barrel, . .	2 00	2 25	
Onions:				Russetts, per barrel, . .	1 75	2 00	
Red, per bunch, ...	2½	3		Spitzemberg, per barrel,	1 75	2 00	
Yellow, per bushel, . .	62½	75		Common, per barrel, . .	75	1 00	
White, per bush, . . .	1 00	—		Blue Pearmain, per barrel,	1 50	1 75	
Beets, per bushel, . . .	50	75		Seek-no-further, per barrel,	2 50	—	
Carrots, per bushel, . .	50	62½		Lady apple, per half peck,	—	—	
Parsnips, per bushel, . .	75	—		Common sweet, per bushel,	1 00	—	
Salsify, per dozen roots, .	12½	—		Danvers sweet, per bushel,	1 00	—	
Horseradish, per pound, .	8	12½		Dried apples, per lb., . .	3	4	
Garlic, per pound, . . .	12½	—		Pears, per half peck or doz:			
				Winter Doyenne, per doz.,	25	37½	
<i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i>				Monsieur Le Curé, pr doz.,	25	37	
Cabbages, per dozen:				Passe Colmar, per doz., .	—	—	
Drumheads, ...	37½	50		Beurré d'Aremberg, pr doz.,	—	—	
Savoys, ...	37½	50		Messire Jean, per half pk.,	—	—	
Red Dutch, ...	50	75		Chaumontel, per half pk.,	50	—	
Brocolis, each, ...	12½	25		Lewis, per half pk., . . .	—	—	
Cauliflowers, each, . . .	25	31		St. Germain, per dozen, .	37½	50	
Lettuce, per head, . . .	10	12		Baking, per bushel, . . .	1 50	2 00	
Celery, per root, ...	6	8		Quinces, per bushel, . . .	—	—	
Spinach, per peck, ...	25	—		Cranberries, per bushel, .	5 00	6 00	
Dandelions per half pk. .	37½	—		Tomatoes, per dozen, . . .	—	—	
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal.,	25	—		Grapes, per pound:			
Peppers (pickled) per gallon,	37½	—		Malaga, white, ...	50	—	
				Malaga, purple, ...	50	—	
<i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i>				Pine-apples, each, ...	25	50	
Parsley, per half peck, . .	37½	50		Lemons, per dozen, . . .	12½	17	
Sage, per pound, ...	17	20		Oranges, { Sicily, ...	12½	25	
Marjorum, per bunch, . . .	6	12½		{ Havanna, ...	37½	50	
Savory, per bunch, ...	6	12½		Chesnuts, per bushel, . . .	3 00	3 50	
Spearmin, green, per bunch,	25	—		Walnuts, per bushel, . . .	1 25	1 37½	
				Cocoanuts, per bund., . . .	4	6	
				Almonds, per lb, ...	10	12	
				English Walnuts, per pound, .	6	8	
				Castana per pound, ...	4	6	

REMARKS.—We had but just written out the remarks in our last number when the cold weather set in with great severity; and from that date to the present, it has continued extremely cold; a great portion of the time scarcely thawing in the sun in the middle of the day. Considerable snow has fallen, and the ground now remains covered at least six inches

in depth. For several years we do not think the month of February has been so steadily cold.

Vegetables.—We have but little alteration to make in the market. The crop of potatoes in store is not large, but the continued supply by vessels from the East, has kept the market in a dull and inactive state; sweet potatoes are working off with the advance of the season, and command higher prices from the reduced stock. Turnips are a shade higher; they come to hand of good size. Onions are tolerably plenty with the exception of whites, which are now nearly out of the market; a few bushels only remain. Beets are plentiful. Carrots and Parsnips the same as heretofore. Salsify is about gone. Horseradish comes to hand of fine size and good quality. Of Cabbages, there is a ready supply of drum-head, and others. But few Brocolis or Cauliflowers come to hand now. Lettuce is rather scarce, and commands a good price. No radishes have yet been seen. Celery continues plentiful. Spinach abundant. A few dandelions have been received. A small lot or two of green Spearmint commanded our prices. Squashes are reduced to small stock; Autumnal Marrows are about gone: the season was quite adverse to vines of all kinds.

Fruit.—The market for fruit is more lively. Good apples have advanced, and some sorts are all out of the market; a few Greenings yet remain; the principal supply is of Baldwins and Russets. Dried Apples are abundant. Pears are all gone, with the exception of baking, and the prices for the latter have advanced. Quinces are all gone. Cranberries are exceedingly scarce, but they remain without alteration in price. A few grapes have been received by late arrivals, but not sufficient to alter our quotations. Lemons are very abundant; oranges plentiful. Something is doing in walnuts, but prices have fallen off, from the large stock on hand.—*M. T., Boston, Feb. 27th, 1843.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR MARCH.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines will now begin to push their buds rapidly, even in ordinary green-houses, where but little heat is kept up. In graperies, with fire-heat they will, ere this, have broken into leaf, and will soon be showing their flower-buds. In either case they should have attention, and as a paper on this subject will be found in a previous page, we defer any further remarks here.

Peach Trees in pots brought into the green-house last month, will now be blooming, and will soon set their fruit; give an abundance of air.

Grafting on the roots may now be performed; a process recommended in a previous volume.

Pruning orchards may commence the middle or latter part of the month, especially if there are a large number of trees.

Currant and *Gooseberry* bushes may be transplanted as soon as the frost is fairly out of the ground, so that it can be easily worked.

Fruit trees of all kinds may probably be safely transplanted the last of the month, if the weather should be mild.

Grape Vines of foreign kinds in the open ground should be uncovered the latter part of the month. Native varieties should be now pruned if omitted in the fall.

Scions may now be cut for grafting.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Camellias will now commence making a new growth, and will require more water at the roots, and frequent syringing at the top; they should also be shaded from the sun, during the middle of the day. Inarching should now be performed, as it will soon be too late. Potting may also be done at this season; such as just show signs of growing should be shifted at once.

Roses will be growing rapidly; repot such as need it; water with liquid manure, and put in cuttings of some kinds.

Azaleas will be now in flower; water freely at the roots.

Cactuses will now be showing their buds; such as require it should be repotted.

Dahlias will now be objects of attention, especially where there is a large collection. If it is desirable to have a few plants for early blooming, the roots should be potted now.

Tuberoses, *Gladioluses*, &c., should be potted now.

Salvia Splendens should be increased by cuttings now, if fine plants are wanted for blooming in the open garden.

Fuchsias may be increased by cuttings at this season.

Hyacinth and *tulip* beds should be uncovered the latter part of the month if the weather is favorable.

Ranunculuses may be successfully planted this month if the beds are properly prepared.

Annual flower-seeds; continue to sow all rare and choice kinds in pots or boxes.

Rhododendrons should be repotted this month.

Verbenas should be repotted, if large and fine plants are wanted in pots.

Tree pæonies in pots now in bloom should be liberally supplied with water.

Ericas should be propagated by cuttings this month.

Plants in frames, such as *Carnations*, *Chrysanthemums*, *Auriculas*, &c., should receive air in all good weather, and be covered up to exclude the frost at night.

Erythrina crista galli.—Roots of this fine plant should now be potted and placed in a warm situation in the green-house.

Geraniums in small pots, now showing their buds, should be repotted.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

APRIL, 1843.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. 1. *The London Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits. 3d Edition. 1842: With Notices of several of the varieties enumerated since the 2d Edition, and other Remarks.* By the EDITOR.

SIXTEEN years have now elapsed since the London Horticultural Society first issued its *Catalogue of Fruits*. In 1826, the collection of trees had so accumulated, from various sources, that it was deemed expedient to issue a catalogue of their names; but no attempt was made to give any description of the fruits, as the society had not then sufficient information to justify such a course. In 1831, however, the 2d edition of the catalogue was published, and during the experience of five years upwards of 2000 varieties of fruit were described which had actually fruited in the society's garden, and from which the descriptions and characteristics of each variety were made up under the observing eye of Mr. Thompson, then, as well as now, at the head of the pomological department. But the descriptions are not all. The detection of the immense number of synonyms under which the same varieties were cultivated in various nurseries and gardens in England and France, has rendered the catalogue one of the most important books to the fruit-cultivator which has ever been published.

We have now before us the *third* edition of this catalogue, published in December last, and bringing down to that time all the information which has been collected during the eleven years which have passed since the second edition was issued. In the preface to the last edition it is stated, that

"since that time great progress has been made, in the society's garden, in the examination of fruits; and much additional experience as to their real qualities has been obtained. One result has been, that the garden committee resolved to discontinue the cultivation of a large number of inferior varieties; being of opinion that it is useless to grow fruits of an inferior kind when varieties exist superior to them in quality and equal in all other respects."

Under this resolution, the committee have designated, in this catalogue, 600 varieties of apples; 139 varieties of cherries; 200 varieties of gooseberries; 82 varieties of grapes; 150 varieties of peaches; 200 varieties of pears; 150 varieties of plums, and 80 varieties of strawberries,—which have either proved synonyms, or kinds unworthy, from their inferior quality, of general cultivation. It is in this important step that the third edition possesses such great merit over the second. In the latter, no other designation was made than that of first, second, and third-rate pears. In the former, all the third-rate varieties, and many that even rank second-rate, are marked as not deserving of cultivation. The great list of peaches in the 2d edition is reduced down to *twenty-eight* in the present catalogue. The immense list of strawberries, which have been described by Mr. Barnet, in a paper in the Horticultural Society's *Transactions*, is reduced, even with the addition of several new sorts, as low as *twenty-six*: the Chili and green strawberries are discarded entirely. The same severe pruning has been applied to the apples, pears, and other fruits. Thus, after a period of sixteen years, we are beginning to reap the results of the accumulated experience of the society, and we doubt not that, should another catalogue appear ten years hence, many of those now considered secondary sorts will be discarded to make place for new and better kinds.

Of the great benefits which the London Horticultural Society has conferred upon the horticultural world, more particularly in regard to pomological science, it is unnecessary for us to enlarge upon at this time. The evidence of its usefulness is before us; and to those who may not have the opportunity or the means of procuring the *Catalogue*, to judge for themselves, we intend to offer such an abstract of this edition as will convey much of the information which it contains, in relation to all new fruits. We shall not, however, follow the alphabetical method of the *Catalogue* itself, but

first take up the list of pears, and subsequently, from month to month, as our space will allow, devote a few pages to each of the other fruits.

The society has not, we believe, erased scarcely the name of a single variety enumerated in the 2d edition. But it has adopted the mode of prefixing an O to all inferior fruits; so that a single glance will at once show which are unworthy of cultivation. Had the name been expunged, a novice in fruits, selecting from a nurseryman's catalogue, might order those discarded sorts; but should he consult this *Catalogue*, as it now is, as a guide, he would there find at once whether its qualities were inferior, and from thence be better enabled to make up his collection.

The list of pears occupies nearly forty pages of small type, and those who wish to possess all the information must refer to the *Catalogue*. Our endeavor will be to select only such information as may be particularly new and interesting, more especially in regard to the fruits which have been proved since the publication of the 2d edition in 1831. Where *synonyms* are enumerated, they are mostly such as have been discovered since 1831.

[The following abbreviations are adopted. T, table fruit; K, kitchen fruit; S, standard; W, wall.]

Alpha.—Pale brown; obovat; 2nd size; buttery; 2nd quality T; ripens in October, S. A good bearer.

Ange.—Yellow and brown; turbinate; 3d size; juicy 2nd quality T; Sept. S. Flesh sugary but not fine.

Ashton Town.—Yellow, green and brown; roundish; 3d size; buttery; 1st quality T; Oct. Nov. S. A good standard pear; bears abundantly.

Belle et Bonne.—This well-known fruit continues to be an abundant bearer; but it requires a good season to bring it to full perfection.

Bergamot, Hampden's.—Green; roundish; 1st size; buttery; 2nd quality T; Aug. S. Has the character of a hardy blossom. *Synonyms*: Longueville, Fingal's, Scotch Bergamot, Ellanrioch.

Belle Lucrative.—Pale yellow and red; roundish; 2nd size; crispy; 2nd quality T; Oct. S. [This certainly does not seem to be the Belle Lucrative of Mr. Manning, Vol. III. p. 33; and his *Book of Fruits*, p. 75, which he has described as "melting, sweet, juicy and fine-flavored." Dif-

ference of climate may, however, change the character of this fruit.]

Bergamotte Cadette.—Pale green; obovate; 2nd size; buttery; 2nd quality T; Oct. Jan. S. In the 2nd edition, this was stated to be unfit for the climate of England. The experience of ten years has shown that it is "a good bearer, some of the fruits ripening early, whilst others from the same tree remain sound for months." *Synonyms*: Ognet (of some) Beauchamps, Beurré Beauchamps.

Bergamotte Thoin.—Yellow and brown; round; 2nd size; tender; 2nd quality T; Nov. S. Great bearer.

Beurré d'Amalis.—Green and brown; obovate; 1st size; buttery; 1st quality T; Sept. S. Of the nature of the brown Beurré, but hardier.

Beurré d'Arenberg. Pale green and brown; obovate; 2nd size; buttery; 1st quality T; Dec. Jan. W. Excellent, but has been confused with Glout Morceau; leaves more deeply serrated than those of the latter; fruit possesses a slight refreshing acidity in a warm season, where it can be produced on a standard.

Beurré Crapaud.—Pale green; obovate; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Oct. Nov. S. Of the nature of a Doyenné.

Beurré de Capiaumont.—Brown and red; obovate; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Oct. S. *Synonym*: Calabasse Vass.

Beurré Diel.—The following are additional *synonyms* to those named in the 2d edition:—Melon de Knops, Beurré Magnifique, Beurré Incomparable, and Beurré Spence (of some).

Beurré Rance.—*Synonym*: Beurré de Flanders.

Beurré, Easter.—This fine pear is recommended as one of the very best for a long and late supply. The following *synonyms* are added:—Doyenné d'Hiver Nouvelle, Beurré Roupé.

Bezi d'Henri.—Green and yellow; roundish; 2d size; crispy; 1st quality, K; Oct. Dec. S. Excellent stewed—tree bears well.

Bon Chrétien, Flemish.—Yellow and brown; obovate; 2d size; crispy; 1st quality, K; Nov. Mar. S. Great bearer. *Synonym*: Bon Chrétien Turc.

Bringewood.—Yellow, brown and russet; pyriform; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Oct. Dec. S.

Broom Park.—Brown; roundish; 2d size; juicy; 1st quality, T; Jan. S. Partakes of the flavor of the melon and pine apple.

Brougham.—Yellow and russet; roundish; 1st size; buttery, T; Nov. S. Great bearer.

Camerling d'Allemagne.—Yellow and russet; roundish; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Nov. S.

Chantry Seedling.—Brown and russet; roundish; 2d size; buttery; 2d quality, T; Dec. Jan. S.

Comte de Lamy.—Pale green and brown; roundish; obovate; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Oct. S. Very sugary and rich. *Synonyms*: Marie Louise Nova, Beurré Curté, Dingler, Marie Louise the Second.

Crassane, Althorp.—Green and brown; roundish; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Oct. Nov. S. A very excellent standard pear; good bearer.

Dearborn's Seedling.—Pale yellow; obovate; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Sept. S. Allied to the White Doyenné. [Mr. Thompson gives this a high character, (though no more than it deserves) in making it allied to the old St. Michael, one of the best pears ever raised.]

Delices d'Hardenpont.—Brown and yellow; obtuse; pyramidal; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Nov. W. and S. Tree rather tender.

Double Philips.—Pale yellow; obovate; 1st size; buttery; 2d quality, T; Sept. S.

Dowler's Seedling.—Green; oblong; 1st size; tender; 2d quality, T; Nov. Feb. S. A good bearer.

Downton.—Yellow and brown; pyramidal; 2d size; juicy; 2d quality, T; Jan. Feb. S. A good bearer; very juicy, but somewhat rough-flavored.

Drapiez.—Pale green; obovate; 2d size; tender; 1st quality, T; Oct. S. *Synonym*: Drapiez d'Eté.

Duc de Berri.—Pale green; pyramidal; 2d size; juicy; 2d quality, T; Oct. S. Very juicy.

Dunmore.—Green, brown and russet; obovate; 1st size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Sept. S. Good bearer as a standard; in flavor equal to a brown Beurré.

Duquesne d'Eté.—Pale green and brown; 2d size; buttery; 2d quality, T; Sept. S. A great bearer.

Elton.—Brown and red; oval; 2d size; crispy; 1st quality, T; Sept. S. Generally without either cells or seeds.

Emerald.—Pale green and brown; obovate; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Nov. Dec. S. Bears resemblance to the Glout Morceau.

Eyewood.—Russet; oblate; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Oct. Nov. S. Tree vigorous and hardy.

Flemish Beauty.—Russet and red; obovate; 1st size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Sept. Oct. S. Must be gathered before it parts readily from the tree; otherwise the fruit becomes dry and musky. *Synonyms*: In addition to those in 2d edition, Josephine (of some), Bosc Sire, Bosch.

Fondante d'Automne.—Pale green; obovate; 2d size; juicy; 1st quality, T; Sept. Oct. S. Exceedingly melting and sugary.

Fondante du Bois.—Green and yellow; obovate; 2d size; juicy; 1st quality, T; Dec. Feb. S. Resembles the Passe Colmar; almost equal to it in quality, and keeps longer.

Forelle.—Yellow, green and red; obovate; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Nov. Jan. W and S. Beautifully speckled like a trout, flesh tender, fine. [This continues to be a fine fruit in England, though cultivators have not succeeded in growing it in this country.]

Frederic of Prussia.—Broadly turbinate; 2d size; 1st quality, T; Oct. S.

Garnon's.—Yellow and green; oblong; 1st size; buttery; 2d quality, T; Jan. S. Hardy and a good bearer.

Gros Loijart.—Green and yellow; irregular obovate; 1st size; crispy, K; April, May, S. Flesh tough, but neither gritty nor austere.

Jaminette.—Green and brown; obovate; 2d size; buttery; 2d quality, T; Nov. Jan. S. Good bearer. *Synonyms*: Colmar Jaminette, Sabine (of the French), d'Austrasie, Beurré d'Austrasie, Josephine (of some), Hardenpont du Printemps (of some).

Jargonelle (of the French).—The Sabine d'Eté is given as a *synonym* of this pear.

Jean de Witte.—Brown and green; obovate; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Jan. Feb. S. Of the nature of the Glout Morceau; keeps longer, but is not quite so rich.

Jeschil Armudi.—Yellow, green and red; pyriform; 2d size; crispy; 3d quality; Aug. S. Striped as if painted with bright and dark red; flesh rather dry.

Killer's.—Russet; pyriform; 2d size; buttery, T; Nov. S.

King Edward's.—Yellow and red; pyriform; 1st size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Sept. Oct. S. Tree vigorous; fruit very handsome, bright shining red next the sun; flesh sweet and tender. [We shall give an engraving of this pear in a future number, from a drawing of a fruit furnished us by the late Mr. Manning.]

Knight d'hiver.—Brown; obovate; 1st size; crispy, K; Jan. March. *Synonym*: Late Van Mons, Knight nouvelle.

Léon le Clerc.—Yellow and russet; obovate; 1st size; crispy, K; Dec. April. Very different from the Van Mons Léon le Clerc.

Lewis.—Green; obovate; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Nov. Jan. Excellent; sugary and melting. [This is a higher character than has been given to this variety by our cultivators, though Mr. Manning (Vol. III, page 46) considered it as "highly deserving of cultivation." Specimens that we have generally seen would not warrant us in placing it *first rate*: yet under favorable circumstances it may prove so. It is fully described in our Vol. I, page 91, by Mr. Downer, who was the first to bring it into notice.

Louise Bonne (of Jersey).—Green, brown and red; pyriform; first size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Oct. S. and W. Much superior to the old Louise Bonne; very handsome and good; succeeds better as a standard than the Marie Louise, in the northern counties. *Synonym*: Louise Bonne d'Avranches, Beurré or Bonne Louise d'Araudoré, William the Fourth.

Louise Reine.—Pale yellow; obovate; 1st size; buttery; 2d quality, T; Oct. S.

Madame.—Green, yellow and russet; oblong; 1st size; tender; 2d quality, T; Oct. S.

Mansuette.—Pale green and brown; oblong-obovate; 1st size; tender; 1st quality, T; Sept. Oct. S. One of the few good French pears that will bear as a standard, and as such this requires a favorable soil and situation. *Synonym*: Solitaire, Beurré de Semur.

Moccas.—Pale brown; obovate; 2d size; juicy; 1st quality, T; Dec. S. Flavor resembles and almost equals that of the Knight's Monarch.

Monarch, Knight's.—Yellow and brown; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Jan. S. Hardy and a good bearer; flavor very rich, slightly musky; shoots of a yellowish hue; those of a spurious wild variety are dark violet.

Nave.—Pale green; obovate; 1st size; crispy; 2d rate; Jan. S.

Nelis, Winter.—Yellow and brown; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Dec. Jan. W and S. Very excellent, though not large from a standard, and is highly deserving of a wall. *Synonyms*: Beurré de Malines, Milanese Cuvelier, Etourneau.

Neill.—Pale yellow; obovate; 1st size; buttery; 2d quality, T; Sept. Oct. S. Great bearer; fruit large and handsome. *Synonym*: Colmar Bosc. [The Beurré Niell of Mr. Manning (Vol. VIII, page 60) is probably the same.]

Paradise d'Automne.—Yellow and russet; pyriform; 1st size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Oct. Nov. S. Very like Beurré Bosc.

Passe Colmar.—The following *synonyms* are added:—Gambier, Cellite, Colmar Doré, Beurré d'Argenson, Regentin.

Pengethly.—Yellow, brown and russet; obovate; 2d size; crispy; 1st quality, T; Nov. S.

Poke.—Green and yellow; obovate; 2d size; crispy; 2d quality, T; Oct. S.

Pomme, Poire.—Brown; oblate; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Oct. Nov. S. Good bearer.

Princess Royal, Groom's.—Green, yellow and brown; roundish; 2d size; buttery; 2d quality, T; January, March, S.

Powis Castle.—Green and brown; 2d size; buttery, T; Nov. S.

Ramilies.—Yellow and russet; obovate; 1st size; crispy, K; Nov. Feb. S. Extraordinary bearer.

Reine Caroline.—Green, brown and red; pyriform; 2d size; crispy; 2d quality, K; Nov. Dec. S.

Rondelet.—Pale brown and russet; oblate; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Oct. S. Excellent.

Ross.—Yellow, green and russet; obovate; 1st size; buttery; 2d quality, T; Jan. S. Rich and sugary, but rather gritty at the core.

Saint Gall.—Russet and red; round; 2d size; crispy; a perry pear. *Synonym*: Poire au Vin.

Saint Germain, Summer.—Brown and green; obovate; 2d size; juicy; 2d quality, T; Aug. S. Good bearer. *Synonyms*: Saint Germain de Martin, Short's Saint Germain.

Saint Germain, Uvedale's.—The following are additional *Synonyms*: De Tonneau, Belle de Jersey, Piper, Chambers's Large.

Saint Lézin.—Pale yellow and brown; pyriform; 1st size; crispy, K; Sept. Oct. S. Large handsome fruit, only fit for stewing: better bearer as a standard than Uvedale's Saint Germain. [In the 2d edition the Mons. le Curé was made a *synonym* of this; the error has since been discovered, and the name cancelled. The *Bon Jardinier* for 1841 has recorded the same mistake.]

Sarazin.—Brown; oblong; 2d size; crispy; 3d quality, K; April, July, W.

Shobden Court.—Yellow and russet; obovate; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Jan. Feb. S. Rich sugary flavor.

Steven's Genesee.—Pale green and yellow; obovate; 1st size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Oct. S. Resembles white Doyenné. [Another American seedling which ranks as a first-rate fruit. Mr. Manning introduced it into the vicinity of Boston, and probably sent scions to the London Hort. Soc. Described by him in Vol. VIII, p. 61.]

Stoffel's.—Green and brown; obovate; 2d size; crispy; 2d quality, T; March, April, S.

Suffolk Thorn.—Brown; roundish; 2d size; buttery; 1st quality, T; Oct. S. Flavor of Gansell's Bergamot, the sort from which it was raised.

Surpasse Meuris.—Resembles *Figure de Naples*.

Thompson's.—Has proved an exceedingly rich variety.

Urbaniste.—Has proved best from a standard.

Vallée Franche.—A good bearer, but the tree inclines to canker.

Vicar of Winkfield.—Green, brown and red; pyriform, 1st size; buttery; 2d quality, T; Nov. Jan. S. Very large, tree vigorous and a good bearer. *Synonyms*: Monsieur le Curé, Dumas, Clion, and the Burgomeester pear of many cultivators around Boston, as described by Mr. Manning in *Book of Fruits*, No. 67, p. 90. [After much confusion in regard to this variety, the true name has at last been ascertained, and its synonyms detected.]

Wilkinson.—Pale green and red; obovate; 2d size; but-
tery; 2d quality, T; Oct. Nov. S.

Yat.—Brown and russet; pyriform; 2d size; tender;
1st quality, T; Sept. S. Abundant bearer, perfumed.

The above embrace all the information in regard to the *new* varieties which have fruited in the garden since the publication of the 2d edition; and also all the additional information in regard to others, previously enumerated. The list numbers 442 varieties; but upwards of 200 of these have not yet been proved—thus reducing the number, whose qualities have been ascertained to be deserving of growth, in the Society's garden, down to 242 varieties. Some 50 or more kinds are named, to which no numbers are prefixed: these are stated in a prefatory note to have "either proved false, have been lost, or for some other reason are no longer in the garden."

The following is a list of the varieties designated in the *Catalogue* by a 0, and "having been ascertained to be of an inferior quality, are no longer cultivated in the Society's garden."

Achan,
Achan, black,
Achan, green,
Althorp,
D'Amande,
D'Amande d'Été,
Ambrette d'Hiver,
Ananas d'Été,
Ange,
Angélique de Bordeaux,
Angleterre d'Hiver,
Augusthirne,
De Baloché,
Belle de Bruxelles,
Bellissime d'Automne,
Benvie, Autumn,
Benvie, Summer,
Bergamot, Boughton,
Bergamot, Early,
Bergamot, Orange,
Bergamot, Ormskirk,
Bergamot, Powderham,
Bergamot, Roche's,
Bergamotte d'Automne,
Bergamotte Mignonne,

Bergamotte de Soulers,
Bergler,
Berlin,
Beurre de Bollwiller,
Beurre, Buchanan's New Spring,
Beurre Catherine,
Beurre Duquesne,
Bezi de Montigny,
Blanquet gros,
Blanquet à longue queue,
Bon Chrétien doré,
Bon Chrétien d'Été Musqué,
Braddick,
Briary Bush,
Buffum's,
Butterbirne, Gelbe Summer,
Capucin Van Mons,
Capucin,
Cassolette,
Chair à Dame
Chat brûlé
Chomel,
Citron de Sirenz,
Cluster,
Colmar Sabine,

Conquête de Coloma,
 Coreless,
 Cramoisine,
 Cuisse Madame,
 De Cygne,
 Durimont,
 Decain d'Hiver,
 De Candolle,
 Domville,
 Double d'Automne,
 Doyenné Royale,
 Doyenné Santelette,
 Duncain d'Hiver,
 Etranglée,
 Farrow Cow,
 Fin or d'Été,
 Fondante de Novembre,
 Fondante rouge,
 Forêt (Poire de)
 Forme de Rousselet,
 Francis the Second,
 Glout Morceau de Cambron,
 Golden Knap,
 Golden Knap, Bogmiln,
 Grand Dauphin,
 Green Pear of Laxton,
 Guerre (Poire de),
 Hâtivau de la Forêt,
 Hocheimer Butterbirne,
 Holland Green,
 Honey,
 Hasthewaite,
 Impériale à Feuilles de Chêne,
 Imperatrice d'Été,
 Imperial, Rickerby,
 Incommunicable,
 Inconnue Argentine,
 Inconnue Cheneau,
 Inconnue Cramoisine,
 Inconnue Lillie,
 Jallai Ballarde,
 Jalousie,
 James,
 Janet, red,
 Ket-herd,
 Kilwinning,
 Lady Lemon,
 Lansac,
 Laurence,
 Lowell's,
 Marceaux,
 De Marcenay,

Marguerite la Grosse,
 Martin Sec,
 Martin Sec de Provence,
 Martin Sire,
 Marquise,
 Merveille d'Hiver,
 Messire Jean,
 Monsieur le Comte de Fresnel,
 Muscat Royal,
 De Naples,
 New Bridge,
 Nonholm Seedling,
 Nouvelle Doré,
 D'Œuf,
 Orange Musquée,
 Orange Rouge,
 Orange Tulipée,
 Passatutte,
 Passe Madeleine,
 Pastorale,
 Pastorale de Christ,
 Pendard,
 Pensionnaire d'Hollande,
 Pinsel,
 Pitfour,
 Pollockshaw,
 De Prêtre,
 Prince Frederick,
 Quaker,
 Riche Ronde,
 Rousseline,
 Rousselet Exquis gros,
 Rousselet Doré,
 Rousselet Gros,
 Rousselet Hatif,
 Rousselet de Meester,
 Rousselet de Stuttgart,
 Royale d'Hiver,
 Sadley Jack,
 Saint Augustin,
 Saint François,
 Saint Germain Braus,
 Saint Germain striped,
 Saint Hubert Rousset,
 Saint Pierre,
 Salviati,
 Sapin,
 Sauch,
 Sauvage d'Angleterre,
 Scarlet,
 Sucrée de Hoyersuerda,
 Sucrée de Zurich,

Summer Portugal,
 Swan's Egg, Bergamot,
 Swan's Egg, New,
 Swan's Egg, St. John's,
 Sylvaage,
 Tillington,
 Tilton,

Tonge,
 Tonneau de Willem,
 Vigne,
 Warden, Brown,
 Waterloo,
 Windsor, Winter,
 Wormsley Grange.

In our next Number, we shall notice the Catalogue of Plums.

ART. II. *Pomological Notices ; or, Notices respecting new and superior fruits worthy of general cultivation. Description of six varieties of pears of recent introduction.*
 By the Editor.

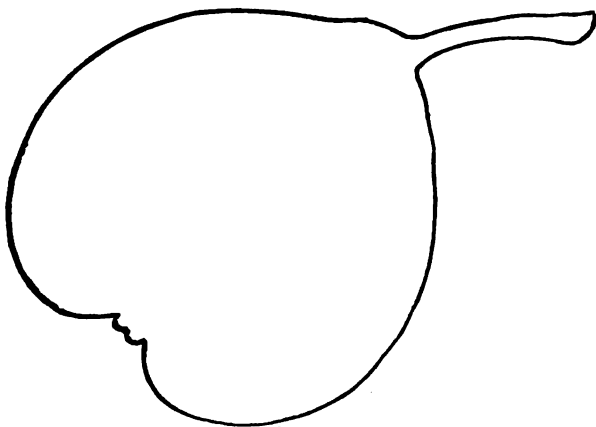
DURING the years 1841 and 1842, the late Mr. Manning furnished us with specimens of most of the new and recently introduced varieties of pears, which had been received by him from Dr. Van Mons of Belgium, the London Horticultural Society, and other sources, and which he had fruited and proved. From these specimens we made accurate drawings, and wrote out the descriptions as they are given in the following article. Though some of the varieties have been mentioned in our previous volumes by Mr. Manning, we shall venture to hope that the more detailed descriptions now given, together with the engravings of the fruits, will render the following interesting to all cultivators. Descriptions and drawings of other new varieties will appear in future numbers.

1. DUNDAS. *Van Mons. N. E. Farmer, Vol. XIV. p. 9.*

In the *N. E. Farmer*, as above referred to, will be found a communication from Mr. W. Kenrick, accompanied with a list of the varieties of pears, scions of which were received both by Mr. Manning and himself from Dr. Van Mons of Belgium, and the London Horticultural Society, in 1834 and 1835. During the summer of 1831 a valuable donation of scions of fruits was made to the Mass. Hort. Society, then just established, by Dr. Van Mons ; unfortunately these

were delayed on their way, and did not arrive until August, when they were found entirely destroyed. In 1832 another package of scions containing 120 kinds was again sent to the Society, but although the letter announcing that they were forwarded was duly received by Gen. Dearborn, the president of the Society, the scions never came to hand; they were probably lost on the way. Later, Messrs. Manning and Kenrick, anxious to secure the fine fruits produced by Van Mons, made application to him direct for a renewal of the scions; and during the years 1834 and 1835 they were fortunate enough to receive *ninety-three* varieties, a large part of them in good condition. In this list will be found the variety now described. It first fruited with Mr. Manning in 1841, but in greater abundance and

2

*Dundas Pear.*

far better perfection in 1842. From him we received the fruit from which our drawing (*fig. 2*) was made. It is a beautiful and first-rate variety.

Size medium, two and a half inches long, and two and a half in diameter: *Form*, obovate, large at the bottom end, and slightly tapering to the stem: *Skin* pale yellow, broadly suffused with very bright red on the sunny side; the surface covered with greenish black specks, and a shade of

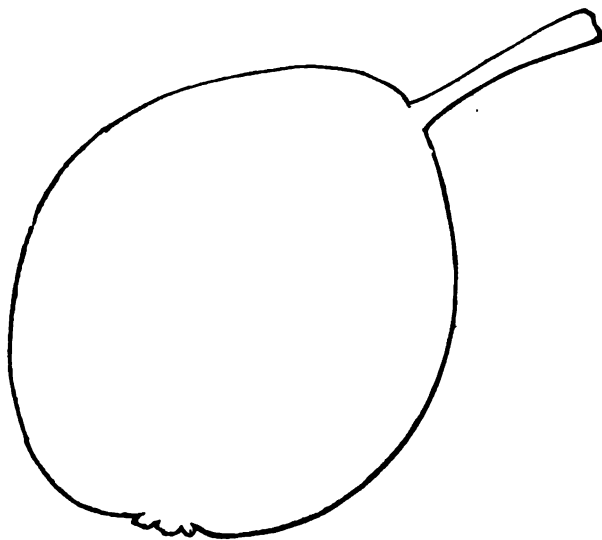
russet at the base of the stem : *Eye* small and sunk in a deep circular cavity : *Stem* one inch long, stout, wrinkled, dark brown, and set upon the surface of the fruit : *Flesh* yellowish white, fine, melting, juicy and rich : *Flavor* perfumed and excellent : *Core* small : *Seeds* medium size, dark brown. Ripe in October.

This variety will be found noticed by Mr. Manning in our Vol. VIII, p. 60. Fine specimens of this pear and the Boucquia were exhibited before the Mass. Hort. Soc. last October.

2. BOUCQUIA. *Van Mons. Hort. Reg. Vol. II, p. 251.*

This fine pear, (*fig. 3*) which fruited for the first time in the Pomological Garden in 1841, and in greater perfection

3.



Boucquia Pear.

last season, was originated by Dr. Van Mons, and the scions were sent by him to Mr. Manning in the spring of 1836. A list of the whole collection, liberally furnished to Messrs. Manning and Kenrick, subsequently to those enumerated

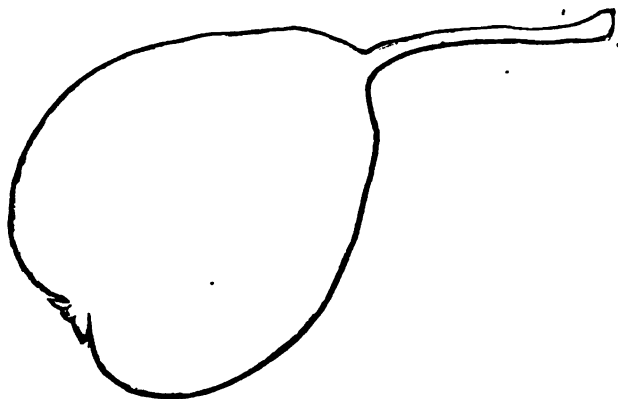
above, will be found in the *Hort. Reg.*, as above referred to. It may be described as follows:—

Size large, three inches long, and two and a half inches diameter: *Form* oval, largest in the middle, tapering towards each end: *Skin* pale yellow, nearly smooth, with pale red very generally diffused on the sunny side; the surface covered with blackish specks and points and occasional patches of russet: *Stem*, one inch long, stout, pale brown, wrinkled, and inserted on one side in a very shallow cavity: *Eye* large, contracted, and but slightly sunk in a furrowed cavity: *Flesh* yellowish white, tender, melting, sweet and rich: *Flavor* high, perfumed, delicious: *Core* medium size: *Seeds* dark brown, rather large. Ripe in October and November.

3. ROSTIEZER. R. Manning, *Book of Fruits*, p. 72.

The origin of this pear (*fig. 4*) is unknown to us. Mr. Manning has noticed it in Vol. VI, p. 89; and in his *Book*

4



Rostiezer Pear.

of *Fruits* he states that his tree came from Messrs. Baumann of Bollwiller. We do not, however, find it in their *Catalogue* for 1842. It is an excellent early fall pear.

Size medium, two inches long, one and three quarters in diameter: *Form* oblong, inclining to pyriform, tapering

to a point at the stem: *Skin* yellowish russety green, of a dull red on the sunny side, and covered more or less with whitish spots: *Stem* very long, one and one half inches, slender, surface irregular, inserted on one side with a slight cavity beneath: *Eye* rather large, open, and moderately sunk: *Flesh* coarse, yellowish, very melting and sweet: *Flavor* delicious, with a rich perfume: *Core* small, slightly gritty: *Seeds* brown. Ripe in August and September.

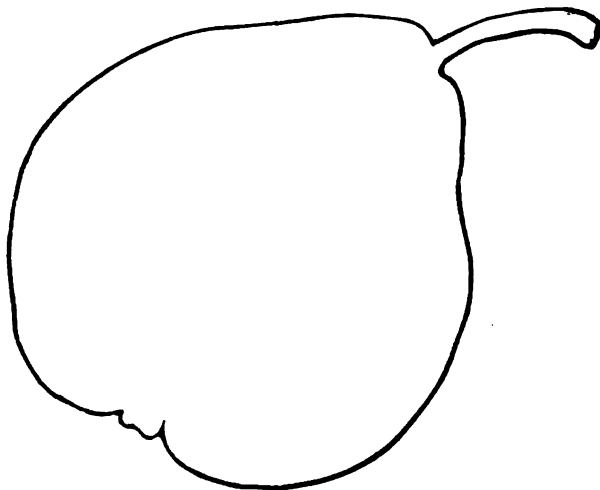
4. HAMPDEN BERGAMOT. London Hort. Society's *Catalogue*. 3d edition.

Bergamotte d'Angleterre,
Longueville,
Scotch Bergamot,
Fingall's,
Ellanrioch.

} London Hort. Soc. Cat.
3d Edition.

This pear, (*fig. 5*) which is noticed in a previous page, is not so handsome a fruit as some others of its season, but

5



Hampden Bergamot Pear.

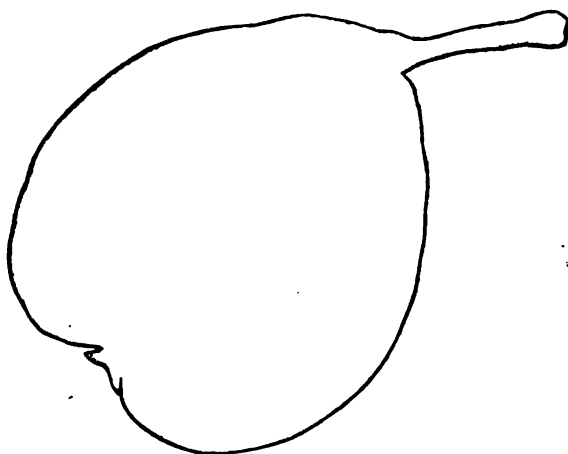
is notwithstanding an excellent and most desirable variety.

Size large, two and three quarter inches long, and two and one half inches in diameter: *Form* roundish, tapering

to the stem, and slightly from the middle to the eye: *Skin* pale yellowish green, interspersed with small dark-green points, occasionally with some patches of russet and black blotches: *Stem* medium length, three quarters of an inch, rather slender, and inserted in a shallow cavity: *Eye* small, open, slightly sunk: *Flesh* very fine, white, buttery and sweet: *Flavor* pleasant and rich: *Core* small: *Seeds* dark brown. Ripe in August and September.

5. DE LOUVAIN (POIRE). Baumann's *Catalogue* for 1842. London Hort. Soc. *Cat.* Lindley's *Guide to the Orchard*.

In the spring of 1837 we received from Messrs. Baumann of Bollwiller a small number of dwarf pear trees: these were set out in an unfavorable spot, and did not succeed until they were removed in 1839. Since then they have grown vigorously and several of them have produced fruit.



De Louvain Pear.

Among them, one under the above name, of which the annexed drawing (*fig. 6*) is a correct representation. It corresponds exactly with the description given by Lindley in the

work above quoted. The name is included in the London Hort. Soc. *Catalogue*, but without any remarks, though Lindley states that it was "one of those cultivated in the Chiswick garden as an open standard." Only three fruits ripened with us, as the tree is yet small; but these were sufficient to judge of its merits, which are first-raté.

Size medium, two and one half inches long, and two inches in diameter: *Form* obovate, inclining to pyriform, terminating at the stem with a fleshy protuberance: *Skin* smooth, uneven, light yellow, with considerable russet on the sunny side, the surface covered with brownish points: *Stem* short, three quarters of an inch, stout, inserted obliquely by a fleshy junction with the fruit: *Eye* rather large, open, and sunk in a very contracted cavity: *Flesh* yellowish white, fine, melting, juicy and rich: *Flavor* musky, perfumed, and delicious: *Core* medium size: *Seeds* large. Ripe in October, and keeps into November.

6. BEURRE' BOSC. London Hort. Society's *Catalogue*.
3d edition.

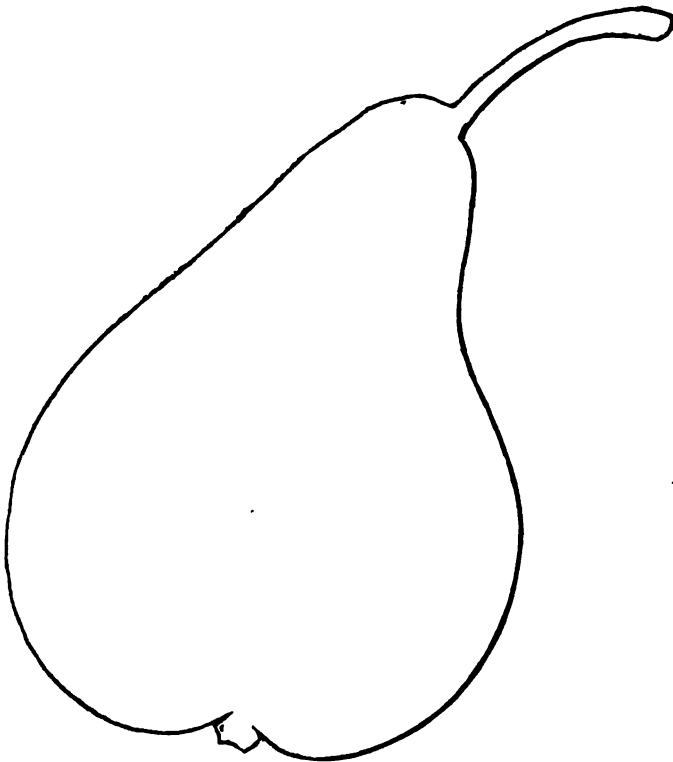
Calabasse Bosc, Beurré d'Yelle (of some), Marianne Nouvelle, Bosc's Flaschenbirne.	}	London Hort. Soc. <i>Cat</i> . 3d Edition.
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No pear of late introduction stands higher than the Beurré Bosc (*fig. 7*, p. 139). Of large size, handsome appearance, and first-rate qualities, it promises to be one of the best pears of its season. Mr. Manning has fruited it for four or five years, and the last season in fine perfection. Our drawing is from a specimen of 1842. Mr. Thompson has described this variety in the *Gard. Chronicle* for 1842, p. 868, where he states that the tree is vigorous and produces its fruit singly—that is, not in clusters from the same bud, as with most kinds; on this account the trees have the appearance of having been thinned. The flowers of this variety, Mr. Thompson also remarks, are remarkable for the long elliptical form of the petals, so narrow that they do not touch each other when expanded.

Size very large, four inches long and three inches in diameter: *Form*, pyramidal or pyriform, round at the base, suddenly contracted above the middle, and from thence

gradually tapering towards the stem : *Skin* smooth, bright cinnamon russet all over, with occasional rough patches of a darker shade, and a few scattered blackish dots : *Stem* long, one and one half inches, curved, rather slender, light brown : *Eye* small, closed, and but slightly sunk : *Flesh* yellowish white, fine, sugary, melting and buttery : *Flavor* rich, with a slight cinnamon perfume : *Core* medium size : *Seeds* medium size, dark brown. Ripe in October.

7

*Beurré Bosc Pear.*

All these varieties may be strongly recommended for cultivation in every choice collection of pears.

ART. III. *Some Cryptogamous Plants gathered in the vicinity of * Kearsarge Mountain, New Hampshire: with observations.* By JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL, A.A.S. Corresponding member of the Mass. Hort. Soc. &c. &c.

ALTHOUGH the minuter forms of vegetation have little to recommend them to general notice, so few of them entering into the utilitarian notions of life, yet to the curious inquirer, they present constant subjects for research and reflection. In no mean degree, however, do the mosses and lichens contribute to the harmonious keeping and picturesque elegance of northern scenery; and many a forest tree, dark rock and beetling cliff would present not half their attractions were they divested of those numerous, grotesque and peculiar vegetable parasites which, in their turn, minister to some great end in the economy of nature. The old, grey flaunting usnea, as it hangs from the broad-spreading limbs of some noble pine, or droops in melancholy, sombre aspect from trees upturned by the wind and half decayed; the sparkling, emerald-green mosses, beneath the spray of the cataract, with feathery ferns under which the timid bird hides its nest,—are not unnoticed in the poet's song; while the humbler things of creation, to the truly observant, furnish the most interesting sources of refined delight.

As we ascend mountain elevations, the cryptogamic vegetation grows more abundant as the phenogamous forms disappear. Subsisting on the surfaces of bare rocks, several species of lichens serve to convert, by their growth and decay the particles of stone, be they calcareous or silicious, into a scanty soil, adapted for a succession of other species. Beds of sphagna act as sponges, absorbing every floating vapor, or catching the drops of moisture as they roll above them in fleecy clouds; while far down the mountain-side, and miles away from its source, some noble stream is converted into the servant of man, who, little thinking that to such an humble ministry he is indebted, asks in his presumptuous ignorance of the *uses of such trifles* on which

* For some previous remarks, see Volume VI, p. 333, of this Magazine, in which article for *Milk* read Mink, and for *Warren* read Warner. And on p. 335, for *Grepina*, read Gyrophora, and for *Warren* read Warner.

nature employs her energy, and furnishes with matchless and exquisite contrivances these lowly flowers, which bloom "unseen." Nor surely is it necessary to find out the baser use to which every thing can be applied: that the stars of the earth are scattered with a profusion like that of the stars of the sky, doth show, in their abundance and beauty, and in harmonious unison, the consummate workmanship of the "Hand Divine."

MUSCI (Mosses).

Polytrichum juniperinum. Willd: (*Juniper-leaved Hair moss*) [cit: Hooker] *English Flora*. Vol. V. Part 1, p. 49. *Muscologia Britannica*, 2d Edition, p. 45, Tab. X. !

Orthotrichum crispum. Hedw: (*Curled-leaved bristle moss*.) [cit. Hook.] *Eng. Fl. l. c.* p. 56. *Musc. Brit. &c. l. c.* Tab. XXI. On the bark of various kinds of trees.

Drummondia prorèpens. Hook. *Synonyms*. *Anadén-tium prorèpens*! *Palisot de Beauvais*. [cit. Bridel.] *Species Musc.* 1. p. 41. *Gymnóstomum prorèpens*! *Hedw.* Bark of trees; rather common.

Bryum turbidum. Swartz. [cit. Hook] *Eng. Fl. l. c.* p. 61. *Musc. Brit. &c. l. c.* Tab. XXIX! A pretty species with bright fruit-stalks, growing on wet mountainous places. All the *Brya* are remarkable for their beauty, and rank as gems among our northern mosses.

LICHENES (Lichens).

Cetrària lacunosa.—Acharius's *Synopsis Lichenum*, &c. p. 227. Growing on sprigs of spruce, and occurring with apothecia (seed-like disks, in which are found the propagating germs).

Evérnia vulpina.—Ach. *Syn.* p. 245. A very common species of lichen, rare with apothecia in the vicinity of Boston, but occurring in this condition at the subalpine station above noticed.

Endocârpon smaragdâum.—Ach. *Syn.* p. 98. *Eng. Fl. l. c.* p. 158. This minute lichen, whose fronds are scarcely larger than a pin's head, is found growing on gneiss rocks, which occur among the granite and primitive formations.

ART. IV. *Descriptions of several New Plants of New England.* By EDWARD TUCKERMAN, JR., Schenectady, N. Y.

Sáliz Cutleri (mihi) prostrate, leaves elliptical, acute both ways, glandular-toothed, smooth above, beneath glaucous, with a few scattered hairs at the margin (the younger leaves silky-pubescent), aments on foot-stalks, long-cylindrical compact, capsules ovate-conical, on short foot-stalks, smooth; scales obovate, black silky, style of middle size, stigma two-cleft, the lobes at length also cleft. *S. retùsa* Oakes! herb., *S. U`va úrsi* Ph.? Torr. *Catal.* 1840., Oakes! Pl. N. Eng. in *Hov. Mag.* vol. 7., Barratt in *Notes of a Tour*, &c. p. 8., Oakes! *Catal.* Verm. p. 25. HAB. White Mountains. Cutler! &c. The leaves occur also, more rarely, obovate and obtuse. That our willow is not the *S. U`va úrsi* of Pursh would appear from his description. It may be safely said that there is not a character given in that description by which the species may be distinguished from *S. retùsa*; from which, on the other hand, our plant is certainly distinct. It was first found by our eminent botanist Dr. Cutler, and still exists in his herbarium now included in that of Mr. Oakes. *S. U`va úrsi* was described from garden specimens of a plant said to have been brought from Labrador. *S. retùsa* is described by Sir Wm. Hooker in his *Flora* of Boreal America, but *S. U`va úrsi* does not seem to have been known to that distinguished author.

Juncus Greenei (Oakes & Tuckerm.) Culm erect, rigid, subcompressed, striate naked, the base included by the sheaths of the leaves, leaves rigid, linear-channelled, subulate-pointed, scarcely surpassing the middle of the culm, anthela terminal composite with few rays, having a bract at the base surpassing the culm, rays erect, branches corymbose many-flowered, sepals oblong, ovate, acute mucronate scarious, capsule ovate-elliptical, mucronate shorter than the sepals. HAB. Sands. Tewksbury, B. D. Greene, Esq. Ipswich, Plymouth, W. Oakes, Esq. Also, Cambridge, Needham, &c. Resembles *J. squarrosus*, a foreign species, but very distinct.

Agróstitis Pickeringii (mihi) culm erect, leaves flat linear, panicle ovate diffuse, branches whorled erectish scabrous, glumes almost equal, subbidentate, the inferior mucronate, the superior acute almost smooth, the inferior palea ovate-lanceolate, acute or erose, punctatulate, nerved, a little pilose at the base, the superior exactly ovate obtuse nerveless, awn from the middle, twice exceeding the flower. HAB. White Mountains. Named after Dr. Pickering, who discovered this grass at the White Mountains.

A. concinna (mihi) dwarfish erect, leaves filiform-setaceous, panicle ovate spreading smooth, glumes unequal, inferior acute mucronate somewhat scabrous at the tip, superior acute smooth, superior palea scarcely present, inferior smooth a little pilose at the base, with an awn from below the middle, exceeding the flower. HAB. White Mountains. Quite distinct from *A. alpina*, *A. rupéstris*, and *A. canina*.

A. Torreyi (mihi) cæspitose, leaves short erect linear striate, and with the sheaths smooth, panicle ovate spreading at length divaricate scabrous, glumes very unequal mucronate, the inferior one very scabrous on the keel, palea much shorter than the glumes with a bent awn twice exceeding the flower, from about the middle of the keel. *Trichódium montanum Torr. !* in litt. HAB. White Mountains, dry rocks; cliffs of the Notch. I had followed Dr. Torrey, though against my own opinion, in calling this a variety of *A. laxiflora*, but this seems to me now an incorrect view. The divaricate panicle, larger flowers, and awn, here habitual,—no less than the cæspitose habit, and peculiar station, on *dry rocks*, seem to denote this grass a species. The name *montanum* of Torrey cannot be retained, there being already an *Agróstitis* so named.

A. Nova Angliæ (mihi) culm erect stout green strongly striate, leaves flat broadly linear very scabrous; sheaths smooth; panicle oblong lax, branches whorled erectish scabrous; glumes large green nearly equal, lanceolate, acuminate scabrous, about a line and a half long, palea nearly equalling the superior glume. A stout coarse grass of mountain brooks and wet rocks in the Notch of the White Mountains. It is wholly different from our other New-England species, *A. laxiflora* and *A. scabra*; but the flowers agree so nearly with those of *A. altissima*, a southern species, that I have thought it was a variety of that plant. It differs however strikingly in habit.

Poa modesta (mihi) culm about a span high, branched at the base, glabrous, leaves linear, scabrous above, sheaths nearly glabrous, ligule conspicuous truncate, panicle strict at length oblong 6-9 inches long, branches solitary, filiform, branched, and as well as the rhachis scabrous; spikelets scattered on short foot-stalks, 2-flowered; glumes unequal, oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, erose, glabrous; inferior floret larger; sessile, lanceolate, keel of the inferior palea a little scabrous towards the tip,—with a pedicel at its interior base supporting another small floret; seed ovate, fuscous. *Poa*? *uniflora*, Muhl. *Gram.* p. 151. (exdescr.) HAB. Wet margins of Fresh Pond Brook; Cambridge. The specimen of Muhlenberg, sent him, it would seem, from New England, was imperfect, and he has mentioned the plant as one-flowered. It seems a distinct species. In a large set of specimens, I have seen no variation from the above characters.

Potamogeton pulcher (mihi)—leaves all on foot-stalks; submersed leaves lanceolate, floating coriaceous ovate, cordate, oftener longer than the foot-stalks; nuts ventricose, lunate, sharply keeled on the back. *P. natans*, Bigel. *Fl. Boston.* HAB. Slow-flowing streams. Stoneham. The character taken from the presence or absence of floating (coriaceous) leaves is now considered accidental by several investigators of these plants. Even *P. lucens* has been found to occur with floating leaves. To this species, though ordinarily so very different, our plant should perhaps be considered nearest; as it possesses also the lunate-keeled fruit which distinguish *P. lucens* and *P. praelongus* from *P. natans*, &c. The fruit differs however from that of *P. lucens*, and the beautifully cordate large floating leaves distinguish our species.

P. Claytonii (mihi) submersed leaves, membranaceous, long, narrow-linear-undulate at the margins and very minutely spinulose-scabrous, scarcely attenuate at the base, sessile; floating leaves on rather short foot-stalks, oblong or lanceolate, scarcely coriaceous (nerves conspicuous only against the light), stem branched. *P. fluitans*, Bigel. *Fl. Bost.* HAB. Slow flowing waters. Roxbury. Seems to differ full as much from *P. heterophyllus* as from *P. fluitans*. In a fine collection of the European species, there is no one that presents the characters of our plant, which seems to have been first noticed by Clayton.

P. lùcens. Bigel. *Fl. Bost.* Occurs in Fresh Pond, Cambridge; and is undistinguishable from the foreign plant. It is distinguished from *P. prælóngus* by its petiolate leaves; those of the former being sessile, amplexicaul and strikingly waved at the margin. *P. prælóngus* is also an inhabitant of Fresh Pond. Sir W. J. Hooker, in his *Flora* of Boreal America, 2, 172, remarks that he has *P. prælóngus* from Boston, but has never received *P. lùcens* from America. He therefore considers that the *P. lùcens* of Torrey, (*Fl.* 1, 197) is probably *P. prælóngus*. This view is adopted by Dr. Torrey, in his recent New York Catalogue, where the "*P. lùcens* of American botanists," is referred without doubt to *P. prælóngus*. The *P. lùcens* of our Flora is, however, as above remarked, the true plant; while we have also *P. prælóngus*, which was not noticed by Bigelow. Mr. Oakes retains *P. lùcens*, in his *Catalogue* of the Vermont Flora.

P. Robbinsii Oakes. Occurs abundantly in Fresh Pond.

Aspidium Boottii (mihi)—rather large, outline oblong, stripe chaffy; frond smooth; somewhat 3-pinnate; pinnales oblong-ovate, acutish, pinatifid; segments sharply toothed, teeth mucronate; sori rather small, distinct somewhat reniform. *Nephrodium cristatum*, Michx? *Fl.* 2, 269.—*Hab.* Rocky Woods, Lowell. W. Boott, Esq.

A. cristatum, Sw.—To this it seems to me our *A. lancastríense* must be referred. Willdenow remarks under *A. cristatum*, that he has Pennsylvanian specimens, which agree perfectly with the European plant. He had seen no specimens of *A. lancastríense*. I can find nothing to distinguish our Massachusetts plant from English specimens of *A. cristatum*. From this however the plant above described as new, seems wholly distinct.

ART. V. *Some Remarks on the Flowering of the Astrapæa Wallichii and viscòsa.* By J. W. Paulsen, formerly gardener to J. W. Perry, Esq. Brooklyn, New York.

I send you a few remarks on the *Astrapæa Wallichii* and *viscòsa*, which I made two years ago, with the intention of

sending them to you, but which I have, until now, neglected; if you think them worthy of a place, you are welcome to them.

It is now, I believe, generally asserted in this country, that the *Astrapæa Wallichii* is not deserving of the praise formerly bestowed upon it. Many cultivators accuse this splendid plant of a too rapid growth, coarse foliage, and hiding its flowers among the branches. My opinion is with Dr. Wallich, that this plant is a most magnificent production of nature, as well for luxuriance of its growth, as for its singular and gorgeous flowers. But I think the evident reason of its being so undervalued is, because it is a plant by no means adapted for general cultivation, for the following reasons: The greatest beauty of this plant consists in large and tall specimens, say from 14 to 20 feet high. From the month of November to February it requires, to flower well, a very high and moist temperature; few hot-houses, of course, are ample enough, in this country, to do justice to this plant in regard to room. But, from what I have seen of a very large and fine specimen, formerly under my care at Mr. Perry's, I am confident, that the *Astrapæa*, in its native place, must present a gorgeous and magnificent appearance.

In my humble opinion, I think the uninitiated are sometimes far safer judges to guide us in regard to the striking appearance of plants, than some of the greatest connoisseurs; for I found no other tree so universally admired, in Mr. Perry's large palm-house, as the *Astrapæa*. The fault of its flowers being hid, I think, can only be advanced by individuals who never saw a large specimen of this species in flower; because the semi-globular blossoms hanging on long stems from underneath the branches, so far from being hid, seem to me as if hung there by the kind hand of the Creator, to surprise the eye with their exceeding brilliancy. Another feature in the *Astrapæa*, which appears to me to make it only the more interesting, is, that the flowers cannot be perceived until you are directly underneath the tree. From my own observation, I feel assured, the tree in its native place presents a splendid crown, and a perfect canopy of dense foliage. Now judge of the delightful surprise of an individual, taking refuge under it against the burning rays of a vertical sun, at beholding its bright blossoms, like so many stars, welcoming him under its ample shade. Considering the subject in this light, I think the raptures of

Dr. Wallich, on discovering this plant, may well be conceived.

At John B. Smith Esqr's sale of hot-house plants in Philadelphia, in 1839, I purchased, among others, a plant of *Astrapæa viscosa*, which Mr. Smith, at that time, stated to me had been raised from seed received from Madagascar, and was the only plant of the kind in his possession. It had never yet flowered with him. I searched Paxton's *Mag. of Botany*, Loudon's *Encyclopædia*, &c. but all I found was that *A. Wallichii* was the only one of the species deserving of cultivation. Having planted out the *Astrapæa viscosa* in an open border of the palm-house, it made a surprising growth, and by 1842 it had attained the height of about twenty feet, and formed quite a handsome tree. The foliage is not near so large as *Wallichii*, but neat. As a singular feature regarding this plant, I have to remark, that all the different soft-wooded parts, leaves included, emit in the shape of dew-drops a humid substance resembling very much sweet oil. In the month of January, 1841, it flowered for the first time with me, and I was most agreeably surprised, as well by the beauty of the flowers as by the contrast they formed when compared with *A. Wallichii*. The following appeared to me the most striking differences:—1. *Astrapæa viscosa* forms strong erect-growing flower-stems, eight inches long, about six flower-stems being equally distributed on the head of every branch. 2. The flower is perfectly globular, and so admirably are the little flowers arranged, that not the smallest vacancy can be conceived underneath the flower-stem. The color of the flower is white, with crimson in the centre, and emits, not like *Wallichii*, a fætid, but a singular, medicinal odor. The little individual flowers, although strongly resembling *Wallichii*, are of a more compact shape. This plant flowered very freely again in 1842, and presented truly a very beautiful appearance.

In conclusion, I cannot help remarking, that these two splendid species furnish us with a beautiful illustration of the inexhaustible diversity of the great Creator in all his works, and how flowers seem particularly destined by Him to delight and elevate the human race. In the *Astrapæa Wallichii*, where the flower-stems are pendant, the shape of the flower is semi-globular, turning its whole surface towards the earth. On the other hand, in *Astrapæa viscosa*,

where the tree grows very tall, and the flower-stems are long and erect-growing, the flower is perfectly globular, turning in this manner likewise a great part of its surface towards the earth, which would be impossible, if it had been semi-globular, like *Wallichii*. It strikes me forcibly, that the flowers, so differently shaped, seem to be purposely formed for one and the same end, namely—to admit of their being seen to equal advantage.

I believe both these plants, which have induced these remarks, are now in the possession of S. Van Rensselaer, Esq. at Albany. As I believe the *Astrapæa viscosa* to be rare, and never having seen any notice of its having flowered in any other collection, I subjoin, for the gratification of botanists, the following description :—*Astrapæa viscosa*—*Monadelphia Dodecandria Linn. Byttneriaceæ Lindl.* Truncus lignosus cum ramis semi-verticillatis, foliis trilobis, duplicatis—dentatis, viscosis. Petiolus viscosus unum pedem longus est. Flos umbellatus, sphærocephalus, fragrans, cum communi pedunculo erecto viscido. Pedicelli pubescentes sunt. Flosculus proprius cum corolla æquali, pentapetala obtusangulare. Perianthium pentapetalum est.—*Yours respectfully, J. W. Paulsen, N. York, March, 1842.*

[It will be seen, by an advertisement, that Mr. Paulsen is in want of a situation. He had the charge of Mr. Perry's fine collection at Brooklyn, N. Y., and from the excellent condition of his plants, we can recommend him to any gentleman in want of a good gardener, who will do justice to the plants under his care.—ED.]

ART. VI. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals ; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Floricultural and Botanical Intelligence. New Camellias. The production of new and remarkable varieties of the camellia is on the increase both in this country and in Europe, and it will not be many years before a larger part of those now in our collections will be discarded for the more beautiful and perfect kinds of recent origin. The Abbé Berlese's

Iconography of the Camellia is now nearly completed, and upwards of two hundred varieties have already been figured comprising, among those last published, several very splendid flowers, raised by amateur cultivators in Italy. We shall take an early opportunity to name those most worthy of introduction, and give some description of the flowers.

Some elegant new seedlings produced by our amateur cultivators and nurserymen have recently flowered for the first time, and promise to rival any that have been raised. One of the best of these was grown in Philadelphia by Mr. J. B. Smith, of whose success in raising fine seedlings we have before spoken (Vol. VIII, p. 41). Our correspondent, Mr. P. Mackenzie, who owns the stock, and in whose collection it flowered, thus speaks of it:—

Camellia japonica, var. Stiles's Perfection. I have the pleasure of informing you of a very fine camellia I exhibited at the last meeting of our Horticultural Society. I have named it Stiles's Perfection, in honor of Mrs. Benjamin Stiles of this city, a great admirer and patron of horticulture. It is a vigorous shrub: leaves four inches long, two and a half inches wide, ovate, oblong, dentate, acuminate, of a clear shining green: flower four inches in diameter, very double, regular, of a deep cherry red; petals emarginate, gracefully imbricated from the centre to the circumference, and numerous. It is a very fine variety. The credit of its growth is due to J. B. Smith, Esq., of whom I purchased the plant on mere chance, in 1838, at which time it was about eight inches high, with a single bud upon the top, but without strength to open it. The appearance of the bud on cutting it open was so favorable that I purchased it. I shall offer it for sale in the spring of 1844.—P. Mackenzie, Philadelphia, March 3, 1843.

Upon this, and another seedling raised by Mr. Sherwood, our old "Amateur" correspondent thus remarks:

Our monthly meetings of the Horticultural Society are still crowded, and the exhibitions interesting, both from the rarity of many of the plants, as well as their fine appearance and culture.

Mr. Mackenzie exhibited at the last meeting a very fine seedling camellia (Stiles's Perfection), raised by John B. Smith. Color a dark cherry, unique in its kind, a fine full regular flower, four inches in diameter; leaves a dark shin-

ing green, ovate, acuminate, serrate; habit of the plant fine and bushy.

John Sherwood, Laurel-hill, exhibited one the other day to the committee, which I have seen, certainly the best of its kind—a beautiful, full and perfect white flower, with round petals, blotched and striped with pink; upwards of three inches diameter; leaves shining green, almost reticulated. Mr. Sherwood states that it is a seedling from the King.

The above seedlings, perfect in their kind, will be hailed with delight by every amateur of that beautiful and delicate flower, the camellia, and add two more to the list that our gardeners and amateurs have produced; and instead of importing the trash that we have lately been doing, will supply Europe with seedlings equal to the best of the old Chinese kinds. Many of the varieties that now swell the nurserymen's catalogues and the collections of amateurs, will be converted into stocks, the only thing they were ever fit for. However, I must make some exceptions, for I saw at Mr. Mackenzie's yesterday, a beautiful new variety, Henry Favre, in flower—a delicate rose, a perfect flower, and well worthy a place in every collection.—*An Amateur, Philadelphia. March, 1843.*

In Washington some fine seedlings have lately flowered. Our correspondent, Mr. Pierce, informs us that as soon as his camellias have done flowering, he shall furnish us with an account of some of his seedlings. C. var. *Piercei* has not bloomed this year, but Mr. Pierce is making exertions to increase it: it is not inferior to any of the best whites he has ever seen. C. var. *Laura Coates* is a fine bouquet white, and well worth cultivation. Several other seedlings are well worth notice.—*Yours, J. Pierce, Washington, D. C., February, 1843.*

Dr. Gunnell has had some fine seedlings in flower, among them a beautiful white variety, and others of much merit.

Baltimore is noted for having produced two very fine seedling camellias last season—a pure white, and a white delicately shaded with rose, both of the highest character. She adds to her reputation this year by originating another very fine variety, but of quite a different color and character from the two raised last season. Our correspondent has kindly promised to send us descriptions of each of these shortly.—*W. C. W. Baltimore, March, 1843.*

In the collection of Mr. Wilder, two seedlings have flowered which were produced from the same pod of seed as the C var. *Wilderii*, and they partake much of the character of that variety; they are not so regular in the outline, nor are the petals so symmetrically arranged; but they are, notwithstanding, very fine additions. It is remarkable that three seeds from one pod, and that pod from a plant of the old single red, impregnated with eclipse, should each produce such beautiful varieties.

Amaryllidaceæ.

COBURGIA

versicolor *W. Herbert* Changeable Coburgia. A green-house bulb, growing two and a half feet high; with orange and crimson flowers; appearing in June and July; a native of Peru; increased by offsets; cultivated in loam and rotten dung. *Bot. Reg.* 1842, t. 66.

A "beautiful plant," throwing up a stem about two feet high, terminated with a cluster of six to eight drooping tubular flowers, at first orange, and changing to a rich crimson, the limb margined with green. The treatment is similar to that of the amaryllis; but the bulbs are rather shy of flowering. They should be potted early in the spring, and encouraged to make a vigorous growth before midsummer, when the flower generally appears. After blooming, the bulbs should be placed out of the reach of frost during winter. A rich loam, mixed with perfectly rotten dung and leaves is the proper soil, and the neck of the bulbs should be kept above the ground. (*Bot. Reg.* Dec.)

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I.—*Foreign Notices.*

ENGLAND.

The White Nice Grape.—At a late meeting of the London Horticultural Society, Mr. J. Roberts, gardener to M. Wilson, Esq. exhibited among other grapes bunches of the White Nice weighing four pounds three ounces; being about sixteen inches in length, and as much in width across the shoulders: this grape is usually considered of little value, but when well grown, and allowed to hang upon the vine until thoroughly ripe, at which time the berries are of a bright amber color, it is one of the best kinds known. All the clusters sent by Mr. Roberts were cut from vines

which were planted three years ago, and which have been pruned on the spur system. The Nice had perfected thirteen bunches of the size of the one sent. The vines are planted on the outside of the house, (a pine stove) and are pruned as early in the autumn as the clearing of the fruit, with the perfect maturation of the fruit, will allow; and are withdrawn from the heat of the house as soon as the wounds are healed. If the fruit remains uncut longer than is desirable, the spurs are entirely disbudded, with the exception of the bud to which the shoot is headed back; the bark at the same time receiving a light top-dressing of powerful manure and compost, covered with a few inches of half decomposed dung; the fertilizing properties of which are carried down by the autumn rains. From the time that forcing commences until the grapes are cut, the vines receive no more water at the root either naturally or artificially. Mr. Roberts was awarded the Banksian medal. (*Gard. Chronicle*, 1842, p. 743.)

ART. II.—Domestic Notices.

Horticultural Society in Cincinnati.—We are glad to learn that our horticultural and floricultural friends of the "Queen city" have formed a society for the promotion of gardening pursuits. This is as it should be. A city comprising upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, and embracing within its vicinity numerous amateur and nursery gardens, should not be without such an association: through such a source only can the collected experience of individuals be rendered beneficial, and useful information upon the important subject of horticulture be spread before the public. We look to valuable results from the organization of the society, particularly in relation to the introduction to general notice of many of the native Western fruits; and we trust some of our correspondents in Cincinnati will communicate to us, from time to time, its Transactions.

The Society was organized on the 20th of February. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers chosen for the ensuing year:—Robert Buchanan, *President*. Dr. M. Flagg, A. H. Ernst, and Rev. L. G. Bingham, *Vice Presidents*. S. C. Parkhurst, *Treasurer*. J. B. Russell, *Corresponding Secretary*. J. G. Anthony, *Recording Secretary*.

Mississippi State Horticultural Society.—A Society has been formed at Vicksburg, under the above name. It is a gratifying evidence of the spread of a taste for plants and fruits at the South and West. The meeting was organized on the 25th of February, by the choice of the following officers:—N. W. Hatch, *President*. Wm. Laughlan and Charles Scott, *Vice Presidents*. Wm. B. Jewell, *Recording Secretary*. R. Griffith, *Corresponding Secretary*. J. A. Klein, *Treasurer*.

Mr. P. Mackenzie, our correspondent of Philadelphia, has just finished the erection of a large and fine span-roofed green-house, sixty feet long, running parallel with Spruce-street, and forming the garden front; the entrance being immediately through the centre of the house to the garden, which now forms an area surrounded on all sides by plant-houses—the whole range of houses, on all sides, extending two hundred and eighty feet. Mr. Mackenzie has added several new plants to his collection.—*Ed.*

ART. III. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

At a meeting of the Society in January, as before reported, the Flower, Fruit, and Vegetable Committees, submitted their reports, awarding premiums for 1842. The following are copies of the same:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS,

AWARDING PREMIUMS FOR 1842.

The Committee on Flowers, having attended to the duty of awarding Premiums for the year 1842, report:—

- TULIPS.**—For the best display of fine blooms, a premium to S. Walker, of . . . \$5 00
 For the second best display of fine blooms, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of . . . 3 00
PEONIES.—For the best display of flowers, a premium to W. E. Carter, of . . . 5 00
 For the second best display of flowers, a premium to Messrs. Winship, . . . 3 00
ROSES,—in classes as follow:

Class 1.—Hardy kinds.

- For the best 50 dissimilar blooms, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of . . . 10 00
 For the second best 50 dissimilar blooms, a premium to J. A. Kenrick, of . . . 8 00
 For the third best 50 dissimilar blooms, a premium to A. Bowditch, of . . . 5 00

Class 2.—Bourbon, China, Tea and Noisette Roses.

- For the best display of flowers, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of . . . 5 00
 For the second best display of flowers, a premium to A. Bowditch, of . . . 3 00
CARNATIONS.—For the best display of carnations and picotees, a premium to S. Walker, of . . . 5 00
 For the second best display of flowers, a premium to J. Breck and Co. of . . . 3 00
 For the best seedling picotee, a premium to Jos. Breck and Co. of . . . 2 00
BALSAMS.—For the best display, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of . . . 3 00

[No second premium was awarded.]

- GERMAN ASTERS.**—For the best display of flowers, a premium to Hovey and Co. of . . . 3 00
 For the second best display of flowers, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of . . . 2 00

DAHLIAS,—in the following divisions and classes:

Division A.

- Premier Prize. For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium to Hovey and Co. of . . . 18 00

Specimen Bloom. For the best bloom, a premium to J. H.	
White, of	\$7 00
For the second best bloom, a premium to Hovey and Co. of	4 00

Division B.

Class I.—For the best 24 dissimilar blooms, a premium to J. H.	
White, of	12 00
For the second best 24 dissimilar blooms, a premium to	
Hovey & Co., of	7 00
Class II.—For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium to J. L.	
L. F. Warren, of	10 00
For the second best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium to S.	
Sweetser, of	5 00
Class III.—For the best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium to J. L.	
L. F. Warren, of	8 00
For the second best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium to S.	
Sweetser, of	4 00

Division C.

Class I.—For the best 24 dissimilar blooms, a premium to J. F.	
Trull, of	12 00
For the second best 24 dissimilar blooms, a premium to J.	
Stickney, of	7 00
Class II.—For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium to J.	
Stickney, of	10 00
For the second best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium to P.	
Barnes, of	5 00
Class III.—For the best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium to P.	
Barnes, of	8 00
For the second best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium to H.	
W. Dutton, of	4 00

GRATUITIES.

To J. A. Kenrick, for fine displays of hardy azaleas, and other plants and shrubs, a premium of	5 00
To W. Meller, for a display of beautiful seedling geraniums, or pelargoniums, a premium of	5 00
To W. E. Carter, for the exhibition of a beautiful seedling phlox, partially variegated, a premium of	5 00
To J. Cadness, for a fine plant of the <i>Abutilon striatum</i> , a premium of	5 00
To Miss Russell, for fine displays of bouquets, and other flowers, a premium of	3 00
To Messrs. Winship, for a large and splendid pyramidal bouquet, a premium of	3 00
To J. Stickney, for a rich display of superb German asters, a premium of	2 00

\$214 00

The amount of funds appropriated by the Society, for the year 1842, was one hundred and fifty dollars; to this was added the sum of sixty-four dollars, being the amount left in the treasurer's hands in the year 1841, making a total of two hundred fourteen dollars to be appropriated

as premiums for 1842. It will be seen, by the footing of the respective sums awarded, that the whole amount at the disposal of the committee has been awarded as prizes; and, your committee would believe, in a manner which has been for the best interests of the Society.

Should the Society see fit to increase the appropriation another year, they think the money could be distributed with good effect. There are a great many kinds of flowers which need more encouragement to induce a more extensive cultivation, and which would add to the variety of our exhibitions. Your committee need only instance the Peony, the Rose, the Aster, and above all, the Dahlia, to show how much the Society's premiums have done towards enlivening our exhibitions with the superb displays of these flowers. The Camellia, the Fuchsia, the Cacti, the Erica, the Chinese Azalea, and many other flowers might be named, which, by the offer of liberal prizes, would undoubtedly be seen on the Society's tables, adding greatly to the pleasure of the weekly exhibitions.

With these few suggestions, your committee submit their report.—C. M. Hovey, Chairman.—Boston, Dec. 31, 1842.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS,

AWARDING PREMIUMS FOR 1842.

The Committee on Fruits, having attended to the duty of awarding premiums for the year 1842, report as follows:—

APPLES. —For the best summer apples, a premium to Otis Johnson, of . . .		\$5 00
For the best fall apples, a premium to B. V. French, of . . .		5 00
For the best winter apples, a premium to B. V. French, of . . .		5 00
PEARS. —For the best summer pears, a premium to J. F. Allen, of . . .		5 00
For the best fall pears, a premium to S. Pond, of . . .		5 00
For the best winter pears, a premium to M. P. Wilder, of . . .		5 00
CHERRIES. —For the best, a premium to S. Pond, of . . .		4 00
For the next best, a premium to J. L. L. F. Warren, of . . .		2 00
PEACHES. —For the best exhibition of peaches, a premium to John Hill, of . . .		5 00
For the next best, a premium to J. L. L. F. Warren, of . . .		3 00
For the best grown under glass, a premium to J. F. Allen, of . . .		5 00
For the next best grown under glass, a premium to O. Johnson, of . . .		3 00
GRAPES. —For the best foreign varieties, grown under glass, and exhibited before July 1st, a premium to Dr. Howard, of . . .		5 00
For the next best, grown under glass, and exhibited before July 1st, a premium to J. F. Allen, of . . .		3 00
For the best grown under glass, and exhibited after July 1st, a premium to D. Haggerston, of . . .		5 00
For the best foreign variety, open culture, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of . . .		5 00
For the best native grapes, a premium to S. Pond, of . . .		3 00
APRICOTS. —For the best specimens, none of sufficient merit offered.		
NECTARINES. —For the best specimens, a premium to D. Haggerston, of . . .		3 00
QUINCES. —For the best specimens, none of sufficient merit offered.		

PLUMS.—For the best specimens, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of	\$5 00
For the next best specimens, a premium to S. Pond, of	3 00
GOOSEBERRIES.—For the best, a premium to Wm. Oliver, of	3 00
STRAWBERRIES.—For the best, a premium to Charles Robbins, of	5 00
For the next best, a premium to E. Vose, of	3 00
CURRENTS.—For the best, a premium to A. D. Williams, of	3 00
For the next best, a premium to A. D. Weld, of	2 00
RASPBERRIES.—For the best, a premium to Hovey & Co., of	4 00
For the next best, a premium to S. Pond, of	2 00
MULBERRIES.—For the best specimens, a premium to John Hovey, of	3 00
WATER-MELONS.—For the best, a premium to Hovey & Co., of	3 00
GREEN-FLESHED WATER-MELONS.—For the best, a premium to Dr. Howard, of	3 00

GRATUITIES.

To R. Manning, for his extraordinary large collection of new pears, and other fruits, which have added so much interest to the exhibitions of the Society,	25 00
To George Lee, for very fine peaches, grown in pots, and exhibited early in June,	2 00
To John Cass, for very fine Isabella grapes,	2 00
To S. W. Cole, for fine apples, called Jewett's fine red,	2 00
To Joseph Grennell, for very large clusters of black Hamburg grapes,	2 00
To J. Lovet, 2d, for very early melons,	2 00
	\$150 00

The Wells premium on apples has again been omitted, as the Committee were of the opinion that no specimens had yet been offered of sufficient merit to justify them in making the award agreeably to the conditions connected therewith—and would, therefore, refer the subject to the committee for the ensuing year.

The Committee would remark, that the number of fine specimens of fruits exhibited the past season has been larger than in former years, and would mention particularly the very fine collections of the President of the Society, of O. Johnson, B. V. French, J. Lovet, George Brown, D. Haggerston, and others, and regret that their limits would not allow them to bestow more premiums.—*Benj. V. French, Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES,
AWARDING PREMIUMS FOR 1842.

The Committee on Vegetables for the year 1842, report the premiums awarded by them, as follows:

ASPARAGUS.—For the best and earliest, No premium.	
RHUBARB.—For the best previous to first Sat. in July, No premium.	
PEAS.—For the earliest and best peck in June, a premium to Dr. Howard, of	\$4 00
LETTUCE. For the finest six heads, No premium.	
POTATOES.—For the best peck previous to the first Saturday in August, a premium to Dr. Howard, of	3 00
CUCUMBERS.—For the best pair grown under glass previous to the first Sat. in June, a premium to J. L. L. F. Warren,	4 00

For the best of open culture, No premium.	
BEANS.—For the earliest Lima, two quarts, a premium to E. Vose, of	\$3 00
For the earliest dwarf, No premium.	
CAULIFLOWERS.—For the best and largest four heads, a premium to Josiah Lovet, of	3 00
BROCOLI.—For the best and largest four heads, a premium to Josiah Lovet, of	3 00
CELERY.—For the largest, a premium to Hovey and Co. of	3 00
EGG PLANTS.—For the finest six a premium to J. L. L. F. Warren, of	3 00
TOMATOES.—For the best, a premium to Mrs. T. Bigelow, ...	3 00
SQUASHES.—For the best display at the annual exhibition, a premium to Hovey and Co. of	5 00
For the best display of various vegetables at the annual exhibition, a premium to Josiah Lovet, of	5 00
	\$38 00

GRATUITIES.

To A. Bowditch, for fine large Potatoes, ...	2 00
To Otis Johnson, for large Beets, &c.	2 00
To J. W. Macondry, for new var. of Tomatoes, ...	2 00
	\$6 00

The Committee would remark that the quantity of vegetables exhibited the past season has been quite small, and they regret that so little attention has been paid to this department; for a number of articles there has been no competition, and a part of the amount appropriated remains undisposed of. One of the objects of the Society in offering premiums on vegetables, is to encourage the cultivation of choice specimens and improvements in the different varieties; and members and others, in offering such, will not only aid the Society in its objects, but add greatly to its exhibitions.—*Samuel Pond, Chairman.*

Saturday, March 4th, 1843.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day, the President in the chair.

A letter was read from Rev. H. W. Beecher, corresponding secretary of the Indiana Horticultural Society, requesting copies of the Transactions of the Society. The corresponding secretary was requested to send the same.

Mr. Paine presented the Society with a copy of the *Natural History of the Slug-worm*, by Prof. Beck, an old and valuable pamphlet.

April 1st.—The annual sum of \$360 was voted for premiums for the current year, to be divided as follows:—\$150 to the Flower Committee, \$150 to the Fruit Committee, and \$60 to the Vegetable Committee.

The committee appointed to report upon the subject of Mr. Brookhouse's letter, in relation to the estate of Mr. Manning, made a report, which was accepted.

An amendment to the constitution was proposed, which provided that the official year should begin on the first Saturday of "*January*," in place of the first Saturday of "*April*."—Meeting dissolved.

ART. IV. Faneuil Hall Market.

<i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i>		From	To	<i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i>		From	To
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Potatoes, new :				Squashes, per pound :			
Chenangoes, { per barrel	87½	1 00		Autumnal Marrow, . . .	5	6	
{ per bushel	30	—		Canada Crookneck, . . .	4	6	
Common,.... { per barrel	75	—		Winter Crookneck, . . .	3	4	
{ per bushel	30	—		West India, ...	3	4	
Eastports,... { per barrel	1 25	1 50		Pumpkins, each, ...	10	12½	
{ per bushel	50	62½					
Nova Scotia, { per barrel	75	1 00					
{ per bushel	30	—					
Sweet, per bushel, . . .	—	—					
Turnips, per bushel :				<i>Fruits.</i>			
Common, ...	37½	50		Apples, dessert and cooking :			
Ruta Baga, ...	37½	50		Baldwins, per barrel, . .	2 50	2 75	
Onions :				Greenings, per barrel, . .	2 25	2 50	
Red, per bunch, ...	2½	3		Russets, per barrel, . . .	2 00	2 25	
White, per bunch, . . .	2½	3		Spitzemberg, per barrel, .	2 50	3 00	
Yellow, per bushel, . .	75	1 00		Common, per barrel, . . .	1 50	2 00	
Red, per bushel, ...	75	—		Blue Pearmain, pr barrel,	—	—	
Beets, per bushel, . . .	50	75		Seek-no-further, pr barrel,	2 50	—	
Carrots, per bushel, . .	50	62½		Lady apple, per half peck,	37½	—	
Parsnips, per bushel, . .	75	—		Common sweet, pr bushel,	1 00	—	
Salsify, per dozen roots, .	12½	—		Danvers sweet, pr bushel,	1 00	—	
Horseradish, per pound, .	8	12½		Dried apple, per lb. . .	3	4	
Radishes, per bunch, . .	12½	—		Pears, per half peck or doz :			
Garlic, per pound. . . .	12½	—		Winter Doyenné, per doz.	—	—	
<i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i>				Monsieur Le Curé, pr doz.	—	—	
Cabbages, per dozen :				Paase Colmar, per doz. .	—	—	
Drumheads, ...	37½	50		Beurré d'Aremberg, pr dz.	—	—	
Savoy, ...	37½	50		Chaumontel, per half pk.	—	—	
Red Dutch, ...	50	75		Lewis, per half pk. . .	—	—	
Brocolis, each, ...	12½	25		St. Germain, per doz. . .	37½	50	
Cauliflowers, each, . .	25	37½		Baking, per bushel, . . .	1 50	2 00	
Lettuce, per head, . . .	8	12½		Cranberries, per bushel, .	5 00	6 00	
Celery, per root, ...	6	8		Tomatoes, per dozen, . .	—	—	
Spinach, per peck, . . .	25	—		Grapes, per pound :			
Dandelions, per half peck, .	37½	—		Malaga, white, ...	50	—	
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal.	25	—		Malaga, purple, ...	50	—	
Peppers (pickled) per gal. .	37½	—		Pine-apples, each, ...	25	50	
<i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i>				Lemons, per dozen, . . .	—	—	
Parsley, per half peck, . .	37½	50		Oranges, { Sicily, ...	12½	25	
Sage, per pound, ...	17	20		{ Havana, ...	37½	50	
Marjorum, per bunch, . . .	6	12½		Chesnuts, per bushel, . . .	3 00	3 50	
Savory, per bunch, ...	6	12½		Walnuts, per bushel, . . .	1 50	—	
Spearmint, green, per bunch.	3	4		Cocoanuts, per hund. . . .	4	6	
				Almonds, per lb.	10	12	
				English Walnuts, per lb. .	—	—	
				Castana, per lb.	—	—	

REMARKS.—The month of March has been the coldest, so far as regards the average temperature, that has been experienced for a great number of years. Within our own recollection there has certainly been no such severe month. The early part of March, 1835, was exceedingly cold, the thermometer falling 6° below zero, and the weather continued rough to the end of the month; but the average temperature was several degrees warmer, and there were some sunny days which rapidly de-

creased the quantity of snow that fell in the preceding February. There does not now seem to be any appearance of opening spring. The snow lies from six inches to three or four feet deep, and the weather so cold as scarcely to thaw, in the middle of the day, in the shade.

Vegetables.—The stock of potatoes has been well kept up by repeated arrivals from the eastward, and sales are now dull and heavy to the extreme; Eastports alone, perhaps it may be said, are rather firmer: sweet are all gone. In turnips there is something doing, and prices have a tendency upward. Onions are scarcer, and command better prices. Radishes have come to hand since our last report, and there is now a fair supply of those of good size and quality. Cabbages remain about the same; the stock of drumheads is getting low, and prices are rather firmer. Brocolis and cauliflowers are scarce, and some fine heads of the latter commanded our highest quotations. Lettuce comes in freely and of good quality. Dandelions are now well supplied, notwithstanding rather adverse weather for advancing the crop; a few mild days would bring forward an abundant stock. Parsley is brought in, in fair quantities. Of squashes there is now a limited supply of choice kinds; Marrows are about gone, and but few good crooknecks remain. West Indies have arrived, and are offered at our quotations.

Fruit.—In fruit, particularly apples, there is a brisk and quick trade:—considerable quantities are wanted for shipping, and the stock has been already reduced from this cause. Good Baldwins are higher, and other sorts have had a corresponding increase in price: sweet apples are nearly out of the market. In pears there is nothing doing, and none remain on hand except baking. Cranberries continue scarce; a few only of the spring picking have been brought in. Grapes are scarce. Lemons and oranges are abundant and cheap. A few fine apples have been received, and are taken at our prices. In nuts there is but very little doing.—*M. T., Boston, March 28, 1843.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape vines, owing to the cold month of March, will not have made a rapid growth, unless a high temperature has been kept up. In the former case they will only now be breaking their buds; in the latter, they will now be bursting into flower. Attention will be duly required, whether in one state or the other; and, for information on this point, we must refer to Mr. Johnson's article in Vol. VIII. or the article in our last No. Vines in the open air should be pruned now, if yet neglected, and the shoots should be properly laid in on the trellis or wall.

Peach trees, in pots, in the green-house, will now have set their fruit; give an abundance of air, especially in good weather.

Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry bushes, may be safely transplanted the early part of the month.

Strawberry beds.—Now is the most favorable season to make a strawberry bed. Give the ground a good preparation.

Grafting, pruning, &c. should be done this month, or as much of it as possible.

Fruit trees, of all sorts, may be successfully transplanted this month.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias will now occupy the amateur's attention. Pot the roots, or place them in a hot-bed, and when the eyes begin to swell, cut the tubers apart, leaving one good eye to each. These should be potted, if good strong plants are wanted.

Tulip beds, owing to the cold weather, are backward. See that they are duly attended to, as soon as the spring opens.

Roses, of hardy kinds, will need careful pruning to bloom well. This is also the season to transplant. Monthly kinds, in pots, should be turned out into the ground the last part of the month. Cuttings may now be put in with success.

*Oxalis*es, when done blooming, should be very sparingly watered.

*Cactus*es will now show their flower buds, and will require more water.

Verbenas should be shifted, if large plants are wanted. Those for turning out in the ground need not be repotted.

Azaleas and *Rhododendrons*, as soon as done blooming, should be repotted.

Ericas should be repotted now, and cuttings may now be put in. Seeds may also be sown.

Camellias now growing will require frequent syringing over the foliage.

Chrysanthemums may be potted off the latter part of the month.

Hydrangeas should now be repotted in fresh soil, if they need it.

Annual flower seeds, of hardy kinds, should now be sown in the open garden.—Tender sorts, such as balsams, coxcombs, &c., may be brought forward in the hot-bed.

Wallflower seeds, for obtaining plants to bloom next winter, should be sown now.

Perennial herbaceous plants should be transplanted this month.

Pæonies. Now is a good season to divide and plant the roots.

Carnations, and other plants in frames, should receive plenty of air, and the sashes be taken wholly off in good weather.

Tiger flowers, Gladioluses, Amaryllises, &c., may be planted out as soon as the weather is warm and pleasant.

Pansy seed, sown last month, and now up, should be planted out in prepared beds, the latter part of the month.

Pink and Picotee roots should be taken up from where they were layered, and planted out in beds of rich soil.

Lechenaultias may now be propagated from cuttings.

Roots of Achimenes coccinea should be potted off now, and placed in a hot-bed, if one is at hand.

Cyclamens, now about finishing their bloom, should be sparingly watered.

Calceolarias should be repotted now.

Propagate all kinds of green-house plants during this month.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

MAY, 1843.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *The London Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits. 3d Edition. With notices of all the principal varieties enumerated since the 2d Edition, and other Remarks.* By the EDITOR.

PLUMS.

GREAT confusion formerly existed in this class of fruits; and it was not until the London Horticultural Society undertook the labor of clearing up the errors of cultivators, that any thing like a correct nomenclature was established. In the 2d edition two hundred and seventy-four varieties were enumerated; but of this great number, only one hundred and eight were described as then having fruited; and it is remarked in that edition, that "our knowledge of this class of fruits must be considered very imperfect." This certainly has proved true; for of the one hundred and eight varieties, several have since been detected as synonyms. Of the unproved ones in 1831, a great number have since then been ascertained to be synonymous with others. The list in the present edition numbers about two hundred and forty names in all;—seventy-five have "either proved false, or have been lost, or for some other reason are no longer in the garden;"—thirty-five are of inferior quality, and "no longer cultivated in the garden;" and upwards of thirty have not yet been proved; thus leaving less than one hundred varieties as having been, after the experience of sixteen years, ascertained to be worthy of cultivation.

To facilitate the progress of clearing up the confusion among plums, the Society found it necessary to adopt a

classification, derived from the following differences, viz : " *Shoots*, downy or smooth; *leaves*, pubescent above, or glabrous; *fruit*, purple or pale, round, oblong or obovate; *flesh*, adhering to the stone, or separating from it. These afford the means of forming thirty-two subdivisions, and the task of comparison was reduced in proportion." Those of our readers who wish to ascertain the correct names of their plums, should pay particular attention to these three points; that is, the smooth or downy character of the wood, the pubescent or glabrous leaves, and the adhesiveness or separation of the flesh from the stone. By these characters a fruit is often alone determined.

Fewer new varieties have been added to the list of plums than to pears. Several, however, of recent introduction may be noticed as fine; these are the Dunmore, Ickworth Imperatrice, Large Green Drying, Saint Martin's Quetsche, Royale, Royale hâtive, and Denyer's Victoria. They are eminently deserving a place in every good collection.

Many of the older varieties of plums are yet but little known, or cultivated to any extent, in this country, though most of them may be found in the choice collections of some amateurs, zealous in the introduction of every good sort. Of those which are particularly worthy of being generally cultivated, we may name the D'Agen, Coe's fine late Red, Coe's Golden Drop, Damas Violet Tardif, Shropshire Damson, Drap d'Or, (a small and beautiful deep yellow fruit, of first-rate quality,) Frotheringham, Guimareen, Downton Imperatrice, Lucombe's Nonsuch, Kirke's, Nectarine (early and fine), Blue Pedrigon, Reine Claude Violet, Royal de Tours, Sharp's Emperor, and Virgin. Others, of secondary quality, but valuable either for size, period of ripening, abundant bearing, or other characteristics, as will be seen by a reference to the following list, should also be included in large collections.

[The following abbreviations are adopted. T, table fruit; K, kitchen fruit; P, preserving.]

Abricotée Rouge.—Color red; form oval; 2d size; stone separates; 2d quality, K; September. Flesh orange, with an apricot flavor.

D'Agen.—Wood smooth; color purple; obovate; 2d size; sep.; 1st quality, T P; end September. Good bearer. *Syno-*

nymys: Prune d'Ast, Saint Maurin, Prune de Brignole (of some), Robe de Sergent.

Alibuchari.—Wood smooth; purple; oval; 2d size; sep.; 2d quality, T P; beginning September. A sort of Quetsche; shrivels on the tree, and is probably well adapted for drying.

Ashbridge Black.—Smooth; purple; round; 2d size; sep.; 2d quality, K; end August.

Bingham's.—Downy; yellow; oblong; 1st size; adhesive; 2d quality, T; September. First-rate in a warm climate.

Burnet.—Downy; purple; roundish; 3d size; sep.; K P; September. Flesh like that of the Wine Sour.

Coe's Fine Late Red.—Downy; purple; round; 2d size; sep.; 1st quality, T; end October, November. Valuable for its lateness; has been preserved on a wall tree till Christmas. *Synonyms*: Saint Martin, Saint Martin Rouge.

Cooper's Large.—This has proved to be a great bearer.

Damas Blanc.—Smooth; yellow; roundish; 3d size; sep.; 1st quality, K T; middle September. *Synonyms*: Damas blanc hâtif gros, Damas blanc très hâtif.

Damas de Valence.—Downy; purple; roundish; 3d size; adhesive; end September.

Damas Violet Tardif.—Downy; purple; roundish ovate; 2d size; separates; 1st quality, T; September.

Damson, Black.—Purple; oval; 3d size; separates; K; end September.

Damson, Sweet.—Smooth; purple; oval; 3d size; sep.; K; end of September. Is but slightly acid.

Damson, White.—Shaler's White Damson is a *synonym*.

Damson, Winter.—Downy; purple; round; 3d size; sep.; K P; end October.

Diamond.—Very large, but coarse.

Diaprée Rouge.—Smooth; purple; obovate; 1st size; sep.; 2d quality, K T; beginning September. Large and handsome. Said to be excellent for kitchen use.

Double Bearing.—Downy; green, yellow, brown and red; oblong; 3d size; adhesive; 2d size, T; Aug., Sept. The first crop ripens in August; a second in September.

Drap d'Or.—The yellow Pedrigo is added as a *synonym*.

Dunmore.—Smooth; yellow; oval; 2d size; sep.; 1st quality, T; September.

Frotheringham.—Smooth; purple; obovate; 2d size; sep.; 1st quality, T; middle August. Flesh greenish yellow, juicy and rich.

Yellow Gage.—Smooth; pale yellow; round; 2d size; sep.; 2d quality; beginning August. Not so rich as the Green Gage. *Synonyms*: White Gage; Gonne's Green Gage; Reine Claude (of some), Reine Claude blanche (id), Reine Claude Blanche Petite Espèce.

Garlick's Early.—Smooth; purple; obovate; 3d size; sep.; 1st quality, T; beginning August.

Goliath.—Downy; purple; oblong; 1st size; adhesive; 2d quality, K; end August. Large and handsome, but is not of first quality. The additional *synonyms* are Saint Cloud, Steers's Emperor.

Green Gage.—The following have proved *synonyms*: Wilmot's Green Gage, Wilmot's new Green Gage, Wilmot's late Green Gage, Isleworth Green Gage.

Horse Jag.—Downy; red; round oval; 3d size; adhesive; K; September. *Synonym*: Horse Gage.

Horse Plum.—Purple; oval; 2d size; sep.; K; September. Flesh of the nature of that of an Orleans.

Imperatrice, Downton.—Skin very tender.

Imperatrice, Blue.—[Mr. Manning proved the Semiana to be a synonym of this variety.]

Large Green Drying.—Smooth; green and yellow; round; 1st size; adhesive; 1st quality, K T; middle to end of September. Tree vigorous; a moderate bearer; fruit as large as the Washington, and when perfectly ripened is exceedingly rich.

Magnum Bonum, red.—Additional *synonyms*: Dame Aubert Violette, Florence.

Mirabelle.—Esteemed for preserving; flesh of an apricot flavor.

Nelson's Victory.—Smooth; purple; round; 2d size; adhesive; 2d quality, K; middle September. Good bearer. *Synonym*: Knevelt's late Orleans.

Nonsuch, Lucombe's.—Smooth; green and yellow; round; 1st size; adhesive; 1st quality, T; end August. Larger than the Green Gage, to which it bears resemblance, but is not so rich.

Orleans.—The following have proved *synonyms*: Monsieur, Monsieur Ordinaire.

Orleans, late or black.—Smooth; purple; round; 1st size; K; end September.

Pedrigon Violet hâtif.—Downy; purple; roundish oval; 2d size; separates; 1st quality, T; middle of August. *Synonyms*: *Pedrigon hâtif*, *Moyeu de Bourgogne*.

Pond's Seedling.—Smooth; red; oval; 1st size; adhesive; 2d quality, T K; beginning September. Very large.

Precoce de Tours.—The Violet de Tours is a *Synonym*.

Queen Mother.—Smooth; purple; round; 2d size; separates; 1st quality, T; September. A very good, small plum.

Quetsche, Saint James's.—Smooth; purple; oblong; 2d size; adhesive; 2d quality, P; September. Very abundant bearer.

Quetsche, Saint Martin's.—Smooth; yellow and white; heart-shaped; 2d size; separates; 1st quality, T; end October. Hangs later than *Coe's Golden Drop*; a very rich and valuable late plum; the tree bears well as a standard.

Raisin.—Downy; green; roundish; 3d size; adhesive; 2d quality; September.

Reine Claude à Fleurs Semi-double.—Smooth; purple and yellow; round; 3d size; separates; 2d quality, T; August. A var. of yellow gage. *Synonyms*: *Dauphin à Fleurs semi-doubles*, *à Fleurs doubles*, *à Fleurs semi-doubles*, *Double-blossomed*.

Reine Claude Violette.—Smooth; purple; round; 2d size; separates; 1st quality, T; beginning September. Succeeds as a standard; a good bearer; fruit very rich; altogether a variety of the highest excellence. *Synonyms*: *Purple gage*, *Violet gage*.

Royale.—Downy; purple; round; 2d size; separates; 1st quality, T; middle August.

Royale Hâtive.—Downy; purple; round; 2d size; separates; 1st quality, T; beginning to middle August. Very rich. *Synonym*: *Miviam*.

Sharp's Emperor.—The stone of this variety is very tender.

Stoneless.—Downy; purple; oval; 3d size, K; beginning September. Kernel desitute of stone; enclosed in a roomy cavity by the pulp of the fruit only. *Synonyms*: *Sans Noyau*; *Jean Morceau*.

Stonewood.—Downy; purple; roundish; 2d size; separates; 1st quality, K; beginning September.

Victoria, Denyer's.—Downy; red; oval; 1st size; separates; 2d quality, T; end September. Resembles *Sharp's Emperor*.

The following are the names of the varieties designated by an O, as unworthy of cultivation.

Abricotée blanche a longue queue	Damas de Tours gros,
grosse,	Dominie Dull's,
Apricot,	Figue grosse rouge,
Azure hâtive,	Gage, Chancellor,
Black Hill,	Green Gage, Superior,
Bryanston Gage,	Gwalsh,
Chestnut,	Honey Julien,
Cheston,	Hungarian,
De Chypre,	Isle Vert,
Court Royal,	Imperial Violette à feuilles Panachées.
Cornemuse,	Lawrence's.
Damas blanc Petit,	Pedrigon des Alps,
Damas Dronet,	Pedigron Violet des Alps,
Damas d'Espagne,	Peter's Large Yellow,
Damas d'Italie,	Pseudo-Mirabelle,
Damas de Maugeron,	Rodney,
Damas Noir hâtif.	Royal Dauphin,
Damas de Septembre,	Wheat.

An account of the Cherries will occupy our attention next.

ART. II. *The Nectarine and Peach ; their liability to be destroyed by the curculio, and remarks on their cultivation.*
Communicated by J. S. S., Washington, D. C.

I RETURN you, herewith, the Boston Magazine of Horticulture, in which I found several interesting articles, and among not the least, your observations on the horticultural fitness of the soil and climate of the District of Columbia ; in one section of which I remark, that, in dilating on the good fruits of Mr. Caden's garden, you speak of his having the nectarine, bearing excellent fruit. I have, in a long course of trial, never been able to bring to perfection that of the *nectarine*, *apricot*, or *plum*. They (the fruit of them) have been uniformly pierced soon after the fall of the blossom, by the beetle they call the *curculio*. Its egg deposited there soon becoming a worm, feeds on the pulp as it matures, and brings it to the ground, just before it ripens, non-obstant all the projects to resist the attack that I have tried or heard of. I beg you will ask Mr. Caden, if he has been so attacked, and how he has succeeded to avert it.

The above extract from the letter of a friend having been submitted to Mr. Caden, he has handed to the correspondent of the writer, the following. It is not doubted that the editor of the Magazine can, both from his books and his experience, add something on a subject of great interest to the cultivators and lovers of good fruit. Mr. Caden's inclosure is in town, and a good deal sheltered.

The following is Mr. Caden's reply :—

The Peach and Nectarine.—The most successful season for budding, is from the 20th of July to the 15th of August. The stocks to bud on may be either of the plum or peach kind, but of young growth. I have, within a small inclosure, both the peach and nectarine in full bearing, of my own budding, the former of 1840, and the latter 1841. The nectarines (three in number,) are growing in three different exposures, namely East, South, and West, and on each the fruit has been perfect, to the great astonishment of all those who visited me. I have had for the last nine years the nectarine in full bearing and perfection; the quantity so great at times, that, notwithstanding the application of a number of props, the branches have broken down. The size of the fruit is about that of the early English peach. The cause of my success, I know not what to attribute it to, unless it be to the pruning, which I did by cutting off all the superfluous wood, and lopping that of the main growth.

Washington, March, 1843.

J. C.

The curculio, within the last ten years, has been extremely destructive to the plum in the vicinity of Boston; and to such a degree, in some localities, that the cultivation of this fruit was, a few years ago, almost given up by many individuals. More attention has, however, recently been devoted to the growth of the plum, and the destructive habits of the curculio have rendered this insect an object of more particular observation and care, so that its habits are now so well known, that there is some hope a method may be discovered, which will speedily exterminate this pest of the garden. We have never known the peach or nectarine to be much infested by it.

Dr. Harris, in his recent excellent *Treatise on Insects*, has given a full account of the curculio, and the modes generally in use to guard against its ravages. A review of this volume will soon appear, when we shall notice this insect. The remedy, which to us appears the most thorough, is to

suddenly shake the trees, at the season of their attacking the fruit, when the beetles will fall to the ground, where a cloth should have previously been spread to catch them; they should then be gathered up and destroyed: *every plum* should be picked up that drops, performing the work every morning, and the fruit destroyed in some way which will not allow the insect to emerge *alive*. These two remedies appear the most reasonable of all that have been advanced, so far as our own experience goes. In cities, where the yards are paved, or even much used by frequent passing, so as to harden the surface of the ground, the curculio rarely, if ever, is seen. It is only when the young grub has a good opportunity to find its way into the soil, that the number is increased. This readily accounts for the uniform success of Mr. Caden's plum trees, which, being in the city, are undoubtedly growing in a paved yard, or court, where the grub cannot find a resting place to undergo the necessary change from the larvæ to the chrysalis state.

The curculio being an insect which rarely uses its wings, or at least seems to have an aversion to do so, some cultivators have recommended tarring the trees to prevent their ascending, in the manner of the canker-worm grub; averring that they do not fly, but crawl up the trunk; the experiment is worthy of trial, and if not wholly effectual, it may lessen the number which ordinarily infest the trees.

As we shall have occasion hereafter to refer to the curculio again, having no room to extend our remarks now, we may call the attention of our correspondent to Mr. Downing's excellent article on the plum (Vol. VIII., p. 91), which contains some remarks in relation to the destruction of the curculio.—*Ed.*

ART. III. *Experiments on various Flowering Plants, with Guano, and Nitrate of Soda.* By J. E. TESCHEMACHER, Corresponding Sec. Mass. Hort. Soc.

SMALL parcels of the new manure, Guano, having been very generally circulated in this vicinity, it is right to put those in possession of it on their guard against using it too

freely ; many plants in England and some here having been killed for want of proper care in the application of it. Guano is an extremely powerful and warm manure, and if applied in large quantities, or in lumps, destroys the roots. For pelargoniums, roses, and all hardy, strong-growing plants, one teaspoonful to a quart of earth, or about 1 part in 100, is sufficient ; it should be pulverized and well mixed with the earth in which a plant is to be repotted. When it is not convenient to repot, the earth may be gently stirred on the surface of the pot one or two inches deep, and the guano pulverized, then mixed in ; the plants should be kept well watered.

Besides pelargoniums and roses, I have tried it on the myrtaceous family, on ericas, fuchsias and camellias ; its effects on these are equally surprising.

Those who contemplate trials of guano with Indian corn, would probably find it best to use about a tablespoonful, not piled up, to each hill, mixing it up, after breaking the lumps, with the earth, about as far as the roots of the corn are likely to penetrate.

For cucumbers, squashes, and those plants whose roots run nearer the surface, of course it should be merely mixed with the surface soil. For potatoes, a little deeper stirring would be required. The practised cultivator, who observes the manner of growth of his plants, will readily be able to judge for himself of the best method of applying it ; the only caution necessary, is not to use too much. I take this opportunity of requesting those who are about to make trials of this manure, to compare its effects with those of other manures, and note them down for the purpose of transmitting them to you or to others for publication ; if this is well done, we may anticipate some very interesting communications this autumn. The chief points will be, the nature of the soil in which the experiment is made, the situation, whether moist or dry, sheltered or exposed, the quantity used, the time of sowing, of coming into bloom, and of ripening, the size and weight of the produce, the species of seed sown, the season, whether wet or dry.

I have been also trying experiments on various plants with nitrate of soda ; in every case I placed two plants, of the same species, and of nearly the same size, close together ; one of them was watered three times a week, with a very weak solution of this salt, the other was under the usual

management. The effect of the nitrate of soda has now become very evident, the plants watered with it are larger and earlier in bloom than the others; it appears however to me probable, that these effects will be rather evanescent, and the plants will always require this stimulant. I observe in the English publications, that this constant necessity for the stimulant, is urged against all these new manures, but surely there is no strength in this argument. All manures become exhausted, and the farmer has always to apply the stimulant of his manure-heap, to make his land bear. From some experiments I have made, I think that guano will prove a manure of much greater permanence than any that is now in use, particularly in soils deficient in phosphate of lime.

Yours truly,

J. E. T

Boston, April, 1843.

The new guano manure is rapidly obtaining a more extended notice, and it is with great pleasure that we are enabled to offer the above remarks by our correspondent, Mr. Teschemacher, who has instituted a greater number of experiments with it than any other individual in the country. It is now a year or more since he first made use of the guano, and he is more confirmed than ever of its great value to the cultivator of plants, as well as to the cultivator of the more staple products of the farm. We may, therefore, refer those who wish to make a trial of the guano, to his remarks above, which will form a guide to their experiments, and put them on their guard against a too free use of this powerful fertilizing substance.

It is but a short time since we commenced some experiments with the guano; but so far as we have used it, its effects have been good. Early in February a hundred or more young roses were potted off into No. 2 pots, using the same soil for all, and without any intention of making use of guano. A small quantity, however, was given to us by a friend, and we gave directions to have a trial of it made upon a few roses. Twenty-four plants were selected, as nearly equal in size as possible; twelve of them were watered with liquid manure, made by putting eight gallons of water to half a peck of poudrette, and the other twelve were watered with liquid guano, made in the proportion of *one* pound to *twelve* gallons water. Only *two* waterings were given, at the interval of a week each. For fifteen or twenty days no difference was perceived in the twenty-four plants,

but at the end of the next ten days those watered with guano had thrown up strong suckers, and the foliage presented a deep green and healthy hue; showing at once its superiority over the poudrette. This is the only experiment we have yet tried; but having obtained another small parcel of the guano, we shall try other experiments, and we hope to have the pleasure of laying before our readers their results, together with some account of the numerous trials which have been made with this article in England.
Ed.

ART. IV. *List of the most Ornamental Annual Climbing Flowers, with Remarks on their Cultivation and Treatment.* By the EDITOR.

No plants among the great number of annual flowers possess more interest or beauty than many of the climbers, and yet few are more neglected or unappreciated. The morning glory, the sweet pea, the scarlet flowering bean, and the common nasturtium are admired sorts, found in most all gardens; but these have so long been known, that we do not include them among the kinds which, though introduced within the last eight or ten years, have not yet seemed to receive that attention that they merit from the elegance or brilliancy of their flowers. We have reference to the new sorts of *Tropæolum*, the thunbergias, *lophospermums*, *maurandyas*, *Calámpelis*, &c.

One cause of the limited cultivation of the latter, is the difficulty attending the growth of the seeds, which, from their smaller size or greater delicacy, in comparison with others, are more difficult to vegetate, unless greater attention is given to them than to the common kinds. Their great beauty, however, compensates for any extra care which may be required to ensure their successful growth.

The *maurandyas*, the thunbergias, and the *lophospermums* are very desirable plants for cultivation in pots; trained to fancy-shaped trellises, they form highly ornamental objects for the parlor, and, if well managed, may be kept in bloom for a long time. These trellises may be made of wire, or of split rattan, the latter being much the cheapest, and may be formed in any shape the cultivator's

taste may suggest. In a previous volume (V. p. 252,) we gave an engraving of one for training verbenas, which might answer a very good purpose; but perhaps flat ones would be preferable for taller-growing plants. The stake in the centre should be about three feet high, and half an inch in diameter; and through this the rattan should pass, first making holes at proper distances with a common awl. Those who wish to cultivate climbing plants in this way, will find no trouble in making trellises which will answer every purpose. Before using them, they should be painted green.

But our object is now to describe all the most desirable climbers for the open garden, with the hope that, as they will thus be rendered better known, and the difficulties in regard to their cultivation removed as much as possible, they may be more generally introduced into our gardens.

Before naming the several plants, we will offer some remarks on the method we have generally adopted in growing annual climbers. We have alluded to the plan once or twice when speaking of that splendid gem, the cypress vine; but as it may not be sufficiently understood by all, we will explain



by the aid of an engraving. (*fig. 8.*) In this plan, a strong stake eight or nine feet long, and two inches in diameter at the base, is driven into the ground sufficiently deep (eighteen to twenty inches) to prevent the wind from having any effect upon it unless very violent; fifteen or twenty inches from the centre of this stake, describing a circle, should be put down eight or more strong forked pegs; these may be cut from the branches of trees, and should be full fifteen inches long. On the top of the stake, a neat frame ten inches in diameter should be fastened; this may be easily made by nailing together thin strips of board, as shown in the plan. If this is considered too much trouble, a hoop may be substituted, first nailing two strips across the centre, each way, in order to fasten it to the stake. The whole, when completed, should be painted green. It will then be ready for forming a pyramid for the plants: this is done by passing strong

twine from each peg to the frame at the top, where it should be firmly tied. The plants may then be set out, or the seed planted; and as they begin to extend their shoots, they will twine round the cords, and soon reach the top. A pyramid of cypress vine formed in this manner is one of the most brilliant objects the garden can boast. If this plan is objected to on account of the trouble of carrying it out, a common rough stake cut from a fir or larch tree, with the branches partly cut in, answers very well; we have had *Maurándya Barclaydna*, and the thunbergias in this manner, in great beauty.

Ipomœa Quamóclit (Cypress Vine). This well known and deservedly admired annual climber is one of the most brilliant objects of the flower-garden, when properly planted and treated. The delicacy of its finely pinnate foliage, the perfect star-shaped form of the corolla, and its dazzling crimson shade, each contributes to render it a most unique climber. It is a native of the East Indies and South America, and was introduced into England in 1629. But it is there generally cultivated as a greenhouse plant, requiring more heat than the climate of Great Britain affords to bring it to perfection in the open air, except in warm and sheltered situations. It is figured in Mrs. Loudon's *Flower Garden of Ornamental Annuals*, p. 26.

There is one trouble attending its growth, which has prevented its being so generally found in gardens as it otherwise would; this is the difficulty attending the vegetation of the seed, unless sown in a fresh hotbed with a strong bottom heat. To obviate this, it is recommended to scald the seeds, by pouring upon them boiling water, and allowing them to soak several hours: they will then rise freely.

We have generally found it best to sow the seed in April or early in May, in pots, and transplant where they are to grow in June. By this method they make a more rapid growth, and form a pyramid of foliage and flowers much earlier in the season than they would if not sown in the open ground till the latter part of May, before which period, if planted, they rarely vegetate. Trained in the manner we have above described, the cypress vine is truly a splendid plant. Any good light rich soil will suit it.

I. Quamóclit var. álba (White Cypress Vine). Precisely like the species, except in the color of the flowers, which is white. It should be treated in the same manner.

I. coccínea is a fine climber, much more vigorous than the cypress vine, with small rich scarlet flowers. It is well

adapted for covering arbors, and along with the common morning glory makes a showy appearance. It is generally called the scarlet morning glory.

Convolvulus purpureus, the well known and always admired morning glory, needs no description, nor any recommendation of ours, to extend its cultivation. With its varieties of rosy, purple, violet, azure-blue, white, striped and other tinted blossoms, it forms the most desirable climber for general cultivation, especially for covering arbors, unsightly fences, &c.

Thunbergia alata, (Winged Thunbergia). All the species of *Thunbergia* are beautiful plants, some of them requiring the heat of the stove, and others flourishing well in the open air. Among the latter are the *alata* (*fig. 9.*) and its



Thunbergia alata.

varieties. In England, the extraordinary beauty of this species has rendered it so general a favorite, that it has acquired the pet name of Black-eyed Susan. The flowers are extremely beautiful: the throat of the corolla being of the deepest and richest purple, and the limb of the most delicate buff, forming an elegant and harmonious contrast of colors. It is a native of the East Indies, and was first introduced into England in 1823, where it flowered in the garden of Mr. Barclay, of Bury Hill, in whose extensive collection many of the finest plants were first introduced to Britain. A few years since it was one of the most

popular flowers shown at the provincial societies, and obtained a great number of premiums. It is figured in Mrs. Loudon's *Fl. Gard. of Ornamental Annuals*, p. 47.

It is of easy cultivation: the seeds should be sown in April or May, in a hotbed or frame, and when the young plants are an inch high, they may be potted off, or, if the weather is favorable, transplanted at once to the situation where they are intended to grow during the summer. The soil should be light and rich, and the situation rather sheltered. The *alata*, *a. álba* and *a. aurantiaca*, planted out

together, and trained in pyramid form, next to the cypress vine, are the most elegant climbers. The thunbergias are well adapted for pot cultivation, and, trained to handsome trellises, flower abundantly till late in autumn. The plants are peculiarly liable to be infested by the red spider, from the roughness of their foliage, but if the oil soap is freely used, this pest may be prevented from doing any material damage. The most suitable compost for pot cultivation is composed of peat, leaf mould and loam, with a small portion of sand.

T. alata alba, and *alata aurantiaca*, are like the *alata*, except in color; the former being white, and the *aurantiaca* a deep rich orange—both with dark purple centres. A third variety, entirely white, called *T. a Baxteri* has been raised, but we have not yet seen it. *T. Hawtayneana*, figured in Paxton's *Mag. of Bot.*, Vol. VI, p. 147, has deep blue flowers, very superb; it is said that it may be cultivated in the manner of the *alata*; it is yet very rare.

Maurandya Barclayana, (Mr. Barclay's *Maurandya*)—(fig. 10.) A fine climber, attaining the height of ten feet



Maurandya Barclayana.

in good seasons and a favorable situation. It is a native of Mexico, and was introduced to Mr. Barclay's garden, at Bury Hill, in 1826. Since that time it has been spread about, and is now considered indispensable in a choice collection of ornamental annuals. The vine is slender in its habits, with small neat foliage and rather large purple flowers, which are abundantly produced all summer. Either trained *en pyramide*, or upon common pea brush, it grows and blooms freely all summer.

The seeds should be sown in April or May, in pots, in good soil, and placed in a hotbed or frame; and when the young plants have attained sufficient size, they may be transplanted into the border where they are intended to flower during the season. By deferring to

a later period, however—say the middle or latter part of May—the seeds may be sown in the open ground, but they will not bloom so early as those brought forward under glass.

The *maurandya* is not strictly an annual; if the young thrifty plants are taken up in the fall, and put into good-sized pots, they will bloom abundantly during the following spring; and if trained to a neat trellis, form ornamental parlor or greenhouse plants. In May, they may be turned out of the pots into the border, where they will continue to display an abundance of blossoms till the first frosts of autumn injure the plants.

M. semperflorens is very similar to the *Barclayana*, except in the color of the flowers, which is of a pale rosy purple. The two sorts have an elegant appearance when entwined together, forming a dense mass of flowers and foliage.

Lophospermum erubescens (Blushing Lophospermum). This very beautiful climber (*fig. 11.*) is of late introduction.



Lophospermum erubescens.

It is a native of Jalapa, and was introduced in 1830. Its growth is vigorous, and the blossoms are copiously produced, forming, as the branches extend, rosy wreaths or festoons of large trumpet-shaped flowers. It is not an annual, but it may be treated as an annual plant. It is figured in the *Bot. Reg.* t. 1381.

Its treatment is in most respects similar to the *Maurandya Barclayana*; the seeds, if planted in April, should be placed in a hotbed or frame, and when the young plants have made a few leaves, they may be removed to the open air, provided the season is favorable, taking care to select a warm, sheltered, and rather dry situation. The plants will soon extend their shoots, when they should have some support; in a few weeks they will commence blooming, and will

continue to do so until cut down by frost. For cultivation in pots, the young plants, when an inch high, should be removed to small pots, and during the summer should be frequently shifted; they will then flower in the greenhouse the succeeding winter, and if afterwards turned out into the border will still continue to throw out an unusual abundance of beautiful blossoms. The best soil is a light rich one, about half leaf mould, or, in place of that, a portion of peat or heath soil. It is easily raised from cuttings; but as seeds are readily produced, there will be no necessity for resorting to this method.

L. atrosanguineum (Bloody Lophospermum). *Synonyms*: *Lophospermum Rhodochiton*, *Rhodochiton volubile*. This splendid species is quite different in some respects from the last named. It is fully described in our Vol. I. p. 258, under the name of *Rhodochiton volubile Zuc.*, where it is said to be the most "remarkable and beautiful" of all the known climbing plants. The plant has a reddish tinge, and the flowers are of a purplish black, hanging down on long stalks from red calyxes; from every axil springs a flower, so that they appear in profuse garlands all over the plant. It is treated in the same manner as *L. erubescens*. It was introduced in 1833, and is figured in the *Bot. Reg.* t. 1755. Admirably adapted for pot cultivation.

L. scandens is similar to the *erubescens*, except in the color, which is of a pale purple. Within a year or two a new variety has been originated, which we have already noticed, (Vol. VIII. p. 225,) viz.: *L. erubescens-scandens*. It is said to be one of the finest ornaments for a wall or trellis that "our gardens can boast."

Läblab vulgaris (Hyacinth Bean). *Synonyms*: *Dolichos Läblab* *L. Lablavia vulgaris*. A rapid-growing and showy annual, attaining the height of ten feet, with rather neat foliage, and racemes of beautiful violet flowers. It is a native of the East Indies, and was introduced in 1794, by the Duchess of Beaufort. In the West Indies it is said to be cultivated as a culinary vegetable. It is figured in Mrs. Loudon's *Fl. Gard. of Ornamental Annuals*, p. 23.

It is of the most simple cultivation; the seeds, which are large, may be sown in May, side of a wall or trellis, or in the open garden, if intended to be trained up to poles, or in pyramid form, and will flourish without any other care

than that usually bestowed upon the morning glory or scarlet runner. It is a desirable and pretty climber.

L. vulgaris var. *albiflora*. *Synonyms*: *Láblab bengalensis* G. Don *Dólichos bengalensis* Jac. Differing only in the color of the flowers from *L. vulgaris*. The two look well trained up together.

Tropæolum peregrinum, (Canary-bird flower.) Curious as well as beautiful, this species of the *Tropæolum*, (fig. 12,) though introduced to England

12



Tropæolum peregrinum.

as long since as 1775, is yet scarcely known out of rare and choice collections of plants. It is a native of Peru, and is called *Malla* by the Indians, and *Pazaritos Amarillos*, that is, yellow-birds, by the Spaniards, probably from the slight resemblance of the form of the flower to the canary. It has been cultivated from time immemorial, as an ornamental climber, in the gardens of Lima and other cities of Peru. The habit of the plant is slender, somewhat resembling the common nasturtium, though far more delicate, and the flowers are deep yellow, of the singular form represented in the engraving; these are produced in unusual abundance, and as the plant catches here and there on the trellis, its golden blossoms depend in graceful

and copious wreaths. It is figured in Mrs. Loudon's *Fl. Gard. of Ornamental Annuals*, pl. 21.

The management of this species is by no means difficult. The seeds rise freely if planted in a pot and placed in a slight bottom heat. It is not, however, very safe to expose them in the open ground, unless late in May, and then not without some fear of failure. When an inch or two high, they should be potted off singly, still keeping them in the hotbed or frame till they are well rooted, when they may be hardened off by gradual exposure to the air, and may

finally be planted out where they are to stand, selecting a warm and sheltered place. The pyramid form is the best mode of training the plant, and its redundant growth will soon clothe every part of it with foliage, which will be succeeded by thousands of unique blossoms.

For cultivation in pots this is an admirable plant. It will require a good-sized pot, (No. 5,) and a trellis at least three feet high; the soil should be leaf mould, heath soil and loam, in equal parts, with a small quantity of sand. On the approach of cold weather, the plants should be taken into the greenhouse or parlor, and they will continue to flower nearly all winter. In the spring they may be turned out into the border, where they will continue to flower.

T. majus (Common large Nasturtium,) is too well known to need a description. It is a showy plant.

T. majus var. *atrosanguineum*, (Crimson Nasturtium). This variety is a garden hybrid, of late origin, and much more splendid than the parent. The flowers are of a rich velvety crimson: figured in Mrs. Loudon's *Fl. Gard. of Ornamental Annuals*, pl. 21.

T. majus var. *venustum* (Spotted Nasturtium). Another elegant variety, raised by hybridization a few years ago. The flowers are deep yellow, with a dark stripe or mark up the centre of each lobe. It was received from Ghent, and is figured in Paxton's *Mag. of Bot.*, Vol. I. p. 194.

The three last are of the easiest growth. The seeds should be sown in the open ground, in any good soil, in May, and when the young plants are six inches high, they should have a trellis, stake, or some other support, to extend their shoots.

Calâmpelis scâbra. Synonym: *Ecremocârpus scâber*. One of the most elegant climbing plants is the calâmpelis: with its racemes of deep orange tubular blossoms, and its small and slender foliage, it forms a running plant of great beauty. It is a native of Chili, and was introduced in 1824. Figured in the *Bot. Reg.* t. 939. (Our *fig.* 13, p. 180.)

Its cultivation is similar to the *Lophospérmum*; it is however hardier, and flourishes well in any situation with a favorable soil. The seeds should be sown in April, in a hotbed or frame, as they are slow in vegetating unless in a rather brisk heat. When the young plants are of sufficient size, they should be potted off into small pots, or

if the season is advanced so that there is no danger from frost, they may at once be turned out into the border. They



Calampelis scabra.

will require some kind of support as the new shoots extend, and in August and September the plants will bloom abundantly, displaying their deep orange flowers, which have a lively appearance, intermixed with the maurandya, &c. As a pot plant, the calampelis possesses much value; during April and May it will flower freely in the greenhouse, and when set out in the open garden in May, it will continue to throw out its beautiful flowers all the season.

Fumaria capreolata (sometimes called Mountain Fringe). This species of *Fumaria* is a delicate and pretty climber, with finely divided leaves and clusters of flesh-colored flowers. It is not common in gardens, though it was introduced to England many years since. It is easily grown, plants having perpetuated themselves in our garden for nearly twenty years. Trained in pyramid form, it would undoubtedly have a fine appearance. It grows and runs freely side of a fence or trellis, and attains the height of eight or ten feet. The seeds may be sown at any time in May, in the open ground.

Cobæa scandens is sometimes treated as an annual; but it is such a robust grower, that unless the seeds are planted in March or April, and the plants brought forward rapidly, it rarely flowers in sufficient abundance to pay for the labor. Those who wish to try it, should plant the seeds in early, in a hotbed, and prick out the plants into small pots, shifting them occasionally, till the weather is sufficiently mild to turn them out into the border.

Loasa aurantiaca is a handsome plant, with large dark-red flowers, and curiously twisted capsules, growing to the height of six or eight feet. It is a native of South America, and was sent to England by Mr. Tweedie in 1836. The seeds should be sown in a hotbed, and the young plants removed in May to the open border. The only objection to the general introduction of this plant to our gardens, is the

stinging character of its prickly foliage, which prevents its being handled without giving pain whenever any of the prickles insert themselves in the flesh. Were it not for this peculiar property, we should advise every lover of flowers to cultivate it.

In addition to all we have now described, there are the scarlet running bean, sweet peas, of sorts, the striped pear, mock orange and bottle, gourds, which are pretty annual climbers, suitable for covering arbors, walls, fences, &c.; the beans and gourds being too coarse for other purposes.

We have thus, we believe, given the names and descriptions of all the various kinds of climbing plants which may be treated as annuals, that are really worthy of cultivation; and if our directions are followed in regard to their management, we have no fear but what the several kinds may be obtained in full perfection.

ART. V. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

***Edwards's Botanical Register*, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery. Each number containing from six to eight plates; with additional miscellaneous information, relative to new plants. In monthly numbers; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.**

***Paxton's Magazine of Botany*, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.**

***The Gardener's Chronicle*, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.**

***Botanical and Floricultural Intelligence. Plants collected by the Exploring Expedition.*—At page 7, we made some**

remarks in relation to the plants brought home by the Exploring Expedition. In Silliman's *Journal* for April, is a paper of some length, giving a brief account of the Expedition, the track of the vessels as laid down in Capt. Wilkes' Synopsis of the Cruise, the number of birds, animals, reptiles, fishes, plants, &c. collected, the drawings made, and other interesting particulars. From this we learn that "the affairs of the Expedition are in the hands of the library committee of Congress, and, under their direction, Capt. Wilkes has been put in charge of the history of the voyage: the charts and philosophical observations, and the other departments of science, are placed in the hands of those that had charge of them during the voyage. Each will prepare his own reports, reap his own honors, and be held responsible for his own facts. The extent of the work cannot be definitely stated: the plates will form several folio volumes in the style of the voyage of the *Astrolabe*."

Ten thousand species of plants, and upwards of fifty thousand specimens, constitute the herbarium of the Expedition. The following catalogue gives the number of species collected at the several places visited:

Madeira, ...	300	Fejee Islands, ...	786
Cape Verd, ...	60	Coral Islands, ...	29
Brazil, ...	980	Sandwich Islands, ...	883
Rio Negro, (Patagon.)	150	Oregon, ...	1218
Terra del Fuego, ...	220	California, ...	519
Chili, ...	442	Manilla, ...	381
Peru, ...	820	Singapore, ...	80
Tahiti, ...	288	Mindanao, ...	102
Samoa (Nav. Ids.)	457	Sooloo Islands, ...	58
New South Wales, ...	787	Mangsi Islands, ...	80
New Zealand, ...	398	Cape of Good Hope, ...	300
Auckland Islands, ...	50	St. Helena, ...	20
Tongatabu, ...	236		
			9646

Including the mosses, lichens and sea-weeds, the number will exceed ten thousand. Besides dried specimens, two hundred and four living plants were brought home, and are now in the greenhouse in the yard of the Patent Office, along with many others raised from seed. The kinds of seed obtained amount to eleven hundred and fifty-six. Many of the Expedition plants are now growing in

the various greenhouses of the country, and also in England and Europe. Specimens of different woods have been preserved, the most interesting of which are those of large arborescent species of *Oxalis*, *Viola*, *Ripogonum*, *Piper*, *Geranium*, *Argyroxiphium*, *Dracocéphalum*, *Rubus*, *Bromelia*, *Lobelia*, and *Compositæ* of various kinds, besides sections of the tree ferns and palms of the tropics. There are colored drawings of one hundred and eighty species of plants, beautifully executed. (*Silliman's Journal* for April, 1843.)

Myrtaceæ.

HYPOCALY'EMMA. (From *hypo*, under, and *calymma*, a veil, in allusion to the bracts that veil the calyx from below.)

robustum Endl. Larger peach Myrtle. A greenhouse shrub; growing two feet high; with red flowers; appearing in spring; a native of New Holland; introduced in 1841; increased by cuttings; grown in loam, heath mould and sand. *Bot. Reg.*, t. 8, 1843.

"One of the beautiful little myrtaceous plants peculiar to the south-west of New Holland, which might be easily mistaken for small almond or peach bushes, so much are the flowers like them." The leaves are linear-lanceolate, and the flowers appear in axillary clusters, forming dense spikes over the whole plant. It was raised from seeds by Messrs. Lucombe, Pince and Co. of Exeter. The plants grow freely in loam and heath mould, with a small portion of sand, and the pots should have a free drainage, to carry off all superfluous water. In summer, it should be liberally watered, and when in the greenhouse, placed in an airy situation. (*Bot. Reg.*, Feb.)

Papilionaceæ.

HOVEA

racemulosa Benth. Spike-topped Hovea. A greenhouse plant; growing two feet high; with pale purple flowers; appearing in spring; a native of New Holland; increased by cuttings; grown in loam and heath soil. *Bot. Reg.*, t. 4, 1843.

A new and pretty species of the *Hovea*, not so handsome as the *pungens* or *Celsi*, but by "no means unattractive when well contrasted with plants whose colors are not bright enough to kill it." The leaves are oblong-linear and tomentose beneath; the flowers appear in axillary racemes, and clothe the stems for several inches in length. It is a fine greenhouse plant, and easy of cultivation. It first flowered in the garden of R. Mangles, Esq. (*Bot. Reg.* Jan.)

Portulacææ.

TALINUM Adanson

terotifolium Pursh. Slender-leaved Talinum. A hardy herbaceous plant; growing a foot high; with crimson flowers; appearing in summer; a native of North America; increased by seeds. *Bot. Reg.*, t. 1, 1843.

A rather interesting herbaceous plant, found in various

parts of the country, from Texas to Pennsylvania, trailing over naked rocks, its favorite place of resort. It is probably quite hardy if placed in a dry situation. In England, being yet rare, it is treated as a greenhouse plant. The plant has a dwarf habit, with simple leaves and panicles of deep crimson flowers. It was raised from seeds received from the Berlin Horticultural Society in 1841. (*Bot. Reg.*, Jan.)

Polemoniaceæ.

PHLOX.

(Garden hybrid) Van Houtte's Phlox. A hardy herbaceous plant; growing two feet high, with variegated flowers; appearing in October; increased by division of the root. *Bot. Reg.* t. 5, 1843.

In our Feb. number, (p. 54,) we made mention of this new seedling, which has lately been introduced to notice. We now have a figure of the same before us, and it fully comes up to the description then given. It is a variety of remarkable beauty, "looking as if *P. sauvéolens* had been crossed with *P. caroliniana*, leaving, on a white ground, a crimson evidence of its paternity. The appearance of the plant is beautiful, far beyond any thing yet seen in the genus *Phlox*; and we were almost going to say, beyond any thing among the hardy perennials in cultivation." The engraving represents the flowers with a white ground, and a deep crimson stripe through the centre of each petal.

It was raised by M. Louis Van Houtte, nurseryman, of Ghent, who furnished the specimen, last October, from which the drawing was made. This we doubt not is only the commencement of the great changes which will hereafter be made in the character of the phloxes, by means of hybridization. (*Bot. Reg.*, Jan.)

Bromeliaceæ.

VRIESIA (in honor of Dr. W. de Vriese, Prof. of Botany at Amsterdam,) *Lindl.*

psittacina Hooker Parrot-flowered Vriesia. A stove plant; growing two feet high; with yellow flowers; appearing in spring; a native of Rio Janeiro, propagated by suckers; grown in leaf mould. *Bot. Reg.* t. 10, 1843.

A pretty hothouse plant, with a brilliant scarlet stem and pale yellow flowers. Dr. Lindley has established this out of *Tillandsia*, and he thinks the *T. heliconæ*, a plant similar to the *psittacina*, will have to be placed under *Vriesia*. The plants should be potted in leaf mould, with plenty of potsherds for drainage, and an abundance of water should be given during the summer months. (*Bot. Reg.*, Feb.)

Amaryllidaceæ.

STENOMESSEON Herb.

vitellinum Lindl. Yolk-of-Egg Stenomesseon. A bulbous stove plant; growing one foot high; with yellow flowers, appearing in Spring; a native of Lima; introduced in 1841; propagated by offsets. Bot. Reg. 1843, t. 2.

"Among the prettiest of the Western American bulbs," and extremely rare. The habit of the plant is similar to an amaryllis, with small deep yellow flowers. It is treated like the amaryllis, that is, keeping the bulbs cool and dry while at rest, and warm and moist when in a growing state. (Bot. Reg., Jan.)

Liliaceæ.

AGAPANTHUS

umbellatus var. *máximus*. Large-flowered African Blue Lily. A greenhouse bulb; growing 18 inches high; with blue flowers; appearing in September; increased by offsets; cultivated in loam, leaf mould, and rotten dung. Bot. Reg., 1843, t. 7.

The common agapanthus, or blue lily, although not generally cultivated, is a very showy plant: with its large umbels of rich blue flowers, it makes a very ornamental appearance, blooming in the month of August or September. The present subject is a variety of the *umbellatus*, with larger umbels and larger flowers: its origin is not known. The cultivation of the African lilies is thus given.—About the end of February, the plants should be potted in a mixture of rich loam, decomposed leaf mould, or well-rotted dung, and placed in a warm part of the greenhouse; they should be freely supplied with water, and, at the end of May, they may be removed to the open air. The pots should be placed in a sheltered situation, in large pans filled with water, so that one third of the pots is immersed; or the pots may be placed by the side of a pond. When done flowering in the autumn, they should be gradually dried, by withholding water; and when there is danger of frost, remove the plants to the cellar, or under the stage of the greenhouse, till the return of spring. They are easily increased by division of the roots when in a dormant state. (Bot. Reg., Feb.)

LILIUM

testaceum Lindl. Yellow Japan Lily. A frame bulb; growing 3 feet high; with orange-colored flowers; appearing in July and August; a native of Japan; increased by offsets; cultivated in sandy peat, loam, and rotten dung. Bot. Reg., 1843, t. 11.

Not equal in point of beauty to the *L. speciosum*, *lancifolium* and its varieties; it is however a species "that well deserves to be cultivated." The habit of the plant is similar to the other Japan species, and the stem is terminated

with three to five pendulous yellow flowers, more or less spotted with orange. In regard to the management of this and the other species, the following hints are given.—Whether planted or potted, the bulbs should be placed rather deep, because they make fibres above the bulb as well as below it; and when they must be shifted, it should be done while they are dormant. The greatest care should be taken during the operation of turning them out of the pots, and removing the crocks from among the fibres, without shaking off much of the soil. They should then be fresh potted in the soil above-named. Keep them rather dry till they begin to grow, when they may have more water. Increased by the scales from the outside of the bulb. (*Bot. Reg.*, Feb.)

Garden Memoranda.—*Management of Brachycome iberidifolia* and other flower seeds. In the *Gard. Chronicle* we find some remarks on the growth of this new and beautiful plant, which are interesting to those who have procured seeds, and are raising young plants. The beautiful Swan River Daisy never germinates under a month or six weeks; it ought therefore to be among the first sown, in order to have strong plants fit to turn out in May. Independently of the brilliancy of its blue starry flowers, it is the best of annuals for a very dry summer, like the last; but with many other small flowering syngenesious plants, it suffers much from wet. We had several beds of it here last season, blooming freely for nine or ten weeks, with scarcely any assistance from the watering pot. I think we shall always have to treat it as a half hardy plant at first. The seeds of this blue daisy, though as small as dust, are thus proved to possess great vitality. Every one who has been accustomed to gardening knows how to sow seeds; a few simple rules will therefore be sufficient for those who are just commencing. Whatever sized pots you use, it is a good rule to fill them one half with drainage; rough sifted coal ashes are as good as anything for this purpose. Very small seeds, such as those of lobelias, calceolarias, gesneras and the whole tribe of rhododendrons, azaleas and heaths require to be sown *very thinly* upon the surface—the pots being previously watered. Only one kind of a seed should be sown in a pot, as they are liable to be disturbed by wa-

tering, and thus get mixed together. After sowing, press the seeds down gently, to imbed them in the surface, and sprinkle a little white sand over them; not however with a view of covering the seeds, but to make a firmer surface, which future waterings will not so easily disturb, and which will in a great measure prevent dampness. As a further precaution against damp, to which these small seedlings, and many other things, are peculiarly liable on their first appearance, keep a potful of sand on the top of the fireplace, or over a hot pipe or flue, for the next four months; and as soon as tender seedlings of any sort make their appearance, sprinkle a little *hot* sand in amongst them occasionally whenever they show indications of dampness. I have never known this plan to fail. (*D. Beaton in Gard. Chronicle*, p. 71, 1843.)

We have now several plants of this elegant annual, about two inches high. We found it rather difficult to get up the seeds. They were sown in February, in a pot, and placed on a shelf in the greenhouse, and the young plants began to rise in about three weeks, and continued coming up for two weeks longer. The plants are now potted off singly, and are making a fine growth. A portion of them we shall cultivate in pots, and the remainder turn out into the garden. If it comes up to the description given of it in a previous volume, (VIII., p. 15,) we shall give our readers an engraving of the flower.—*Ed.*

ART. VI. *Calls at Gardens and Nurseries.*

Hawthorn Grove, Col. M. P. Wilder.—A short visit to Mr. Wilder's collection of plants, a few weeks ago, when the camellias were in full bloom, has given us an opportunity to notice some new varieties, of recent introduction. A great portion of the foreign camellias lately imported, particularly those from France, have proved entirely worthless. There are, however, some few among them which are truly splendid additions to this fine tribe of plants. Among those which we saw at Mr. Wilder's, we may name the Duchess of Orleans, a beautiful striped flow-

er, quite distinct : the form is as good as the double white, and there is a distinct red stripe through each petal : the specimen we saw had passed its greatest beauty ; but yet we could detect its decided superiority. *C. var. Leedna superba* was blooming finely, as were also *Práttii*, (a noble flower), *philadēphica* and numerous others. Other new ones, which are very fine, are *pictōrum rōseum*, *rosétta*, *alba fenestrata* (much like the old white), *erēcta*, *cælestina*, and *Simsii plenissima*. *C. Grunelli* is a large loose white flower ; but nevertheless, to our eye, quite desirable ; tri-color, a large plant of, had expanded upwards of twenty of its pretty flowers. Three or four seedlings have flowered during the season ; two of them very fine, but not equal to *C. Wilderi*.

Next to camellias, the roses were the greatest objects of attraction—the collection of Mr. Wilder containing a great many of the fine new kinds. A few plants only were in flower, but among them were the crimson *Madam Desprez*, a new and compact deep-red flower ; *Acidalee*, *Phœnix* and *Celemene*—all Bourbons. *Abbé Mioland*, fine rich crimson ; *Clara Sylvain*, large, white, cupped, superb ; *Duchess of Kent*, fine shaded blush ; *General Soyez*, lake, cupped and large ; *Henry V.*, rich bright crimson ; *Infidelites de Lisette*, very fine white. Some hybrid perpetuals, *Prince Albert*, *Duc d'Aumale*, *Triomphe de Flore*, and a few others, were opening some fine flowers. Many others were in bloom, but we had not time to note them all down. It is gratifying to find the cultivation of the rose extending ; the number of varieties is now immense, but all of them are more or less desirable in a large collection, though some are far preferable to others.

The collection of azaleas is large, and includes many new varieties, from France and Germany, of recent importation. The kinds we saw in flower were,—*A. nova blanca*, white ; *phœnicia alba*, white ; *atroviolacea*, purple ; *macrantha*, rich purple ; *grandiflora*, light crimson ; *Smithii coccinea*, scarlet ; and upwards of 50 others. Some new heaths have recently been added, which were received by arrivals per steamship. The plants all appeared in good condition—showing that, by this mode of conveyance, all the fine kinds may be imported alive. Of the fine climbing tribe of *clematis*, we noticed here several kinds, and of the number, the beautiful *azurea grandiflora*. A large plant

of *Chorizema varium* was just pushing into full flower. Two fine large plants of *Lechenaúltia formosa*, over a foot high, were loaded with their brilliant flowers.

Several other plants we noted down on our memoranda, but we have not room to mention them all at this time. Some of the new dahlias had just been received. Among them *Essex Triumph*, *Virgil* and others of first-rate beauty. We should not fail to speak of the beauty of the *schizanthus*, which Mr. Wilder's gardener is very successful in cultivating. A great number of plants, 4 to 6 feet high, were covered with a profusion of its delicate and beautiful flowers.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Domestic Notices.*

The Progress of Horticultural Improvement in Cincinnati, Ohio.—You have no doubt observed by the Cincinnati papers that a HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY is at length formed in this city. This has been done with the most flattering prospects of success; it has been, and is, met by our intelligent cultivators, amateurs and citizens, in a way which cannot fail to produce beneficial results, not only to this region but to the whole country. The means for usefulness here are extensive; it is a field in which we shall find ample employment; which will require diligence, prudence, perseverance and steadiness of purpose, to bring out its hidden riches; great care will especially be required on the subject of fruits, as this is in a complete state of derangement, although there is no country in the world where it is found in greater quantity or of finer flavor and quality. This arises from various causes; the most fruitful source of this derangement is the fact, that the Western people, although by no means deficient in good taste, have been obliged to devote their whole time to the pursuit of their various professions, and it is only very recently that there have been gentlemen of means and leisure to devote themselves to this subject. Indeed, when we take into view the fact that scarcely half a century has elapsed since this whole region was a howling wilderness, in the peaceable possession of the noble red man, unmolested in his pursuit of his game, we shall be surprised at what has been accomplished. To systematize, classify and identify the various fruits which have been introduced from abroad, and to collect and trace to undoubted sources all valuable seedling fruits, will be one prominent object of the Society. This will of course require great diligence, and must necessarily be slow in its process. It is gratifying to meet with so general a response in this effort from gentlemen of intelligence abroad, where united action is so essential to a carrying out the liberal objects of the Society in promoting the public good.

Cincinnati, undoubtedly, from its locality, population, its readiness of access by water from all points, is the most suitable point in the West for such a Society to diffuse its benefits and happy influence over the country. In Floriculture, this city is by no means deficient; there are not less than from eight to ten greenhouses in this city and its suburbs, a part of which are quite extensive, and in some of which collections may be found which will bear a comparison with any in the Union, especially the cactuses in Mr. Longworth's house. Great attention is paid to the camellia, dahlia, roses, azaleas, geraneums, &c. There are also many extensive private gardens, tastefully arranged, and amply supplied with shrubbery, fruit, ornamental plants and flowers. There are in the vicinity some eight or ten public nurseries, some of which have quite extensive collections in the various departments, and it is especially gratifying that this department (of Horticulture,) is assuming, in accordance with public requirement, a more elevated stand, and I cannot help indulging a hope that the day is not distant when it shall be placed in its proper position.

The vegetable market gardens, which are conducted by skilful gardeners, are very numerous and extensive, from which our markets are supplied with an abundance of vegetables of the very best character, at all seasons of the year. Their operations are by no means confined to this city, but a large outlet is found for the river trade.

On the whole, there is every thing to encourage us in our operations; we have had several interesting meetings of the Society, at which there has been much valuable fruit exhibited; some of doubtful origin; some highly praised seedlings, which were found on examination to be worthless. There is a great feverishness for the introduction of new seedling fruits, without sufficient regard to superior quality and excellence. Amongst all the known seedlings which have thus far come under our observation, there are only three or four which prove worthy of attention, with two of which I have already furnished my brethren of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; the others I will not fail to supply them with.—*I remain yours, with respect, A. H. Ernst. Cincinnati, April, 1843.*

Advantage of Violet or Colored Glass for Vegetating Seeds.—MR. EDITOR: if you will be so kind as to devote a place to the following in your very useful Magazine, it will be of much advantage to many of your subscribers.

A friend of mine who had no faith in the efficacy of purple glass for vegetating difficult seeds or striking cuttings, tried an experiment to prove his belief to be correct. He planted in a pot of considerable size some seeds of the verbena, and placed a piece of flat violet-colored glass over one half of the pot, and a piece of clear window-glass over the other half, and set it in his dwelling-house window. In a few days after he looked at it, and found the seeds had come up very numerous under the violet glass, and not a seed made its appearance under the white; and he is ready, of course, to acknowledge there is more virtue in purple than in white glass for vegetation.—*A Subscriber. Boston, April, 1843.*

The Mississippi Horticultural Society have taken hold of the subject in right good earnest. We have before us a paper forwarded by the president, Mr. Hatch, containing a schedule of the premiums to be awarded during the year. There are to be seven exhibitions:—one April 8th, one May 6th, one June 3d, one July 1st, one Aug. 5th, one in September, and one Oct. 14th. A gold medal is offered for the best varieties of hardy roses, and

one for the best six varieties of China roses. A gold medal is also offered for the best three varieties of dahlias, and one for the best seedling; together with numerous other small premiums to the amount of nearly one hundred dollars. Much credit is due to Mr. Hatch for his exertions in advancing the objects of the Society by a liberal donation of plants, to be awarded as premiums.—*Ed.*

Forcing the Franconia Raspberry.—Mr. J. F. Allen, of Salem, whose success in forcing the peach and grape has enabled him to obtain several premiums of the Mass. Horticultural Society, informs us he has been very successful in forcing the Franconia raspberry, the present season. He exhibited a specimen of the fruit at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society. Mr. Allen has kindly promised us an account of his mode of treating the plants, which we shall give in a future number.—*Ed.*

The Ohio Grape.—A careful inspection of the wood of the Ohio and Norton seedling grape has convinced us that they are one and the same variety. We have procured one of the Ohio grapes, in order to test it to our satisfaction; and on comparing the wood, shape of the buds, &c., we were struck with the resemblance. No other grape possesses that peculiar property, viz. the dark-red wood; it is a complete claret color. Nor is the wood all. Three years ago, Mr. Kenrick, while residing at Norfolk, Virginia, cultivating the *Morus multicaulis*, had an opportunity of inspecting the Norton seedling in bearing, and he liked the variety so well that, on his return in the autumn of that year, he brought several bunches of the grape, which he exhibited at the rooms of the Mass. Hort. Society, as noticed by us (Vol. III. p. 436). Last fall, Mr. Longworth sent us two bunches of the Ohio grape; and, so far as our recollection serves us, they resembled the Norton seedling, both in regard to color and size of the berry. Those who have the Norton seedling, or can procure it easily, need have no fears that they will not possess the Ohio grape.—The Norton seedling being only half the price of the Ohio, is also an inducement to purchase it.—*Ed.*

The Bassano Beet, noticed at p. 99, has been introduced to this country. Our friend and correspondent, M. B. Bateham, formerly seedsman in Rochester, N. Y., has kindly sent us a small paper of the seeds, which we shall feel a pleasure in distributing among our friends. He procured the seeds in Scotland three years since, when on a visit to that country.—Since then, it has been cultivated in the vicinity of Rochester, where it is generally esteemed for its earliness, sweetness and tenderness, as a table vegetable.—*Ed.*

Ever-bearing Raspberry.—Another variety, under this name, is noticed in the *American Agriculturist*, as growing in New York. It is quite different from the Ohio Ever-bearing, described in our last volume, (p. 362.) The branches are smaller and destitute of prongs at the end of them, necessary for self-propagation. Its fruit is also different, more resembling the Red Antwerp than any other variety cultivated. It begins to ripen about the 15th of July, and continues bearing till cut off by frost. The plants are growing in the garden of R. Emmet, Esq., who states that it was originally procured by his father from the garden of Dr. Hosack, at Hyde Park; beyond this its origin cannot be traced.—(*Am. Ag.*)

ART. II. *Retrospective Criticism.*

Errata.—In the March number, p. 87, seventeen lines from the top, for “places” read “place”; p. 96, ten lines from the bottom, for “vine” read “vinery.” In our January and February numbers, in publishing the communications of Mr. Ernst to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, two errors occur. The name of the person who introduced the original tree of the stone pear (p. 26,) should have been “Jones” instead of “James”; the name of the gentleman who was the first to bring the Broadwell apple to notice (p. 51,) should have been “Broadwell” instead of “Bradwell.”

Productiveness of Hovey's Seedling Strawberry.—I am happy to say that the Hovey Seedling Strawberry bore well last year, and no male with them. There may be some mistake, and I think it is this: that *runners* very often degenerate, taken at a *distance* from the *parent* stock. I had a bed of Victorias: they *degenerated* and became small and *worthless*. It is a subject worthy your examination. I may give you a paper upon this when I have accumulated more facts. I believe that we can trace the loss of many apples, &c. to this cause.—*Yours, J. L. R. Huntington, L. I., N. Y.*

Cultivation of Grapes under glass.—(In answer to the Editor, p. 86.)—In your Magazine for March, 1843, is an article of yours on the cultivation of grapes under glass, as grown by Mr. Crawshaw, in England. From this I should judge, that the superiority of his fruit was owing to the constant circulation of air in the house.

If it is in your power, it would be useful to inform us when these vines were planted, what system of pruning was practised before the vines came into bearing, how many years planted before allowed to fruit, and the weight of the crop suffered to mature on each vine in successive years. The close pruning appears to be similar to the Thomery practice.

Your remarks on the quality of the grapes sent to Boston for sale are very just; at Covent Garden Market, it would be difficult to make them believe that many of the grapes sold in Boston as Black Hamburg were in reality such. I have seen and eaten much fruit obtained there; the bunches are usually small and compact, weighing about half a pound each, berries of equal size, very black and covered with a fine bloom—but large bunches are grown. At the Society's exhibition at their garden, Chiswick, in July, 1836, there was a bunch of Black Hamburg weighing eight lbs. six oz. and bunches of Muscat of Alexandria weighing five and six lbs. each.

It is of the greatest importance that grapes should have color; without it they cannot be rich in flavor—they may be sweet, but not sprightly. Let any one compare the fruit at the exhibitions of the Horticultural Society with much that is exposed for sale, and the difference will be very apparent.

I differ from you in the following:—you say “By the means of houses in which artificial heat may be applied, grapes of the finest quality may be produced the year round; or at least with scarcely any expense of fire heat, and but little trouble, from June to January.”

It is more difficult to grow grapes in this country in winter than in England, our climate being much colder. If you begin to force a grape-house (the vines of which have been kept dormant during summer) the 15th Oct., you can hardly expect ripe fruit before the middle of March; and in

this winter-forcing, the roots of the vines should be covered with glass, or manure and litter, to keep out the frost. It would require great care and attention to air and fires, to meet with any success at this season, and the fruit would cost very high. By covering the border with glass and beginning fires early in January, you may have the fruit ripe by 1st June—or, after the blossom is off, by keeping a very high temperature, the 15th of May; but this is not done without great care and attention, and no one who cannot devote these should attempt it. Vines forced in January, with the roots in a frozen border, do not fruit—such has been my experience. My vines forced in January, the roots of which are covered with glass, are now (10th April) in fine order, with the fruit far advanced.

The 1st of March is generally allowed to be the best time to begin to force vines: the risk from cold is much less, and the increase of light and heat from the sun renders it natural for them to grow—and, with proper management, the fruit may be ripe the last of July.

In a cold house and a simple covering of glass, it is not safe to start the vines before the 10th to 15th April; with a favorable season and the other requisites, the fruit will be ripe from the middle of August to September: a few bunches over a moderate crop prolongs the time of ripening. When the fruit is perfectly ripe, and kept dry, it may be preserved two or three months, and even into January—after this time it shrivels and loses its flavor. If this is correct, it follows that grapes may be had ten months of the year; but the great trouble and expense of the October forcing puts this almost out of the question. It will be, and no doubt is, occasionally done by gentlemen for their amusement; to supply any demand for the market, it would never repay the cost. The January forcing then is the first from which it is probable any will be grown by amateurs for their amusement, or for the market; and this crop may be ripe from 15th May to 1st June: from this date to 15th January is eight months, and these are the limits in which grapes in any quantity will be found. As to the little trouble in forcing grapes, if you will refer to Mr. Johnson's Diary, (which is an excellent guide to a beginner,) in your Magazine for June, 1842, it will appear that the attention—daily watering, syringing and thinning the berries—is not trifling; and as to the expense, in a small house 33 feet front, heated by flue and hot water, it costs for fuel, from January to June, \$30; interest on cost of house, and the expense of repairs, \$50; dressing for border, \$5; total, \$85. There are ten vines on front border; and an average crop of 15 pounds each gives 150 pounds, (which is enough until the vines are ten years old,)—about 57 cents per lb. without charge of labor. There remains the back wall, but very little fruit is ever grown on this: a small charge for labor would make the cost more than they sell at in Boston. Thus, it does not appear to be the case that they may be grown so easily or cheaply; and as to the quality, the best evidence of the difficulty of producing superior, high-colored fruit is the fact, mentioned by you, that so large a proportion in Boston market is of such inferior quality. The confinement and trouble, care and expense, attending the growing fine forced grapes, is very great; and these remarks of yours would lead an inexperienced person, who acted on them, to be sadly disappointed. The grape has a strong propensity to bear fruit early; and the first year of fruiting often ripens a very large crop, to its damage for years after.—*Yours, A.*

ART. III. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, April 1, 1843.—A stated meeting of the Society was held to-day. The President being absent, Mr. French, Vice-President, took the Chair.

The President, together with Messrs. Walker and Vose, were appointed a Special Committee relative to the Society's interests specified in the report in relation to the late R. Manning's estate.

Scions of the Stone pear and Broadwell apple, received from A. H. Ernst, corresponding member, Cincinnati, were distributed among the members.

The Treasurer's report to the Society, for 1842, was presented by Mr. Vose, Chairman of the Finance Committee, read, and accepted. Adjourned five weeks, to May 6th.

The following are the reports of the Committees, offering premiums for 1843.

LIST OF PREMIUMS FOR 1843.

COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS.

TULIPS—For the best display of not less than thirty blooms, a premium of	\$4 00
For the second best display of not less than thirty blooms, a premium of	2 00
GERANIUMS—For the best display of cut flowers, with foliage in single trusses, a premium of	5 00
For the second best display of cut flowers, with foliage in single trusses, a premium of	3 00
PEONIES—For the best display of flowers, a premium of	5 00
For the second best display, a premium of	3 00
PANSIES—For the best display of fine varieties, a premium of	2 00
For the best six varieties, a premium of	1 00
For the best seedling, a premium of	1 00

ROSES—in classes:—

Class 1.—Hardy kinds.

For the best thirty dissimilar blooms, a premium of	7 00
For the second best thirty dissimilar blooms, a premium of	5 00
For the third best thirty dissimilar blooms, a premium of	3 00

Class 2.—Bourbon, Chinese, Tea and Noisettes.

For the best display of flowers, a premium of	5 00
For the second best display of flowers, a premium of	3 00

Class 3.—Perpetual and other Roses.

For the best display of Perpetual and other roses, to be shown in the Fall, a premium of	3 00
For the second best display, a premium of	2 00
PINKS—For the best display of flowers, a premium of	4 00
For the best six varieties, a premium of	2 00
For the best seedling, a premium of	2 00
CARNATIONS AND PICOTÉES—For the best display of flowers, a premium of	5 00

For the second best display of flowers, a premium of . . .	\$3 00
For the best seedling, a premium of . . .	2 00
BALSAMS—For the best six plants in bloom, in pots, a premium of . . .	3 00
For the best display of cut flowers, a premium of . . .	2 00
GERMAN ASTERS—For the best display of flowers, a premium of . . .	3 00
For the second best display, a premium of . . .	2 00
PHLOXES—For the best display of flowers, a premium of . . .	3 00
For the second best display, a premium of . . .	2 00
DAHLIAS—in the following divisions and classes:—	

Division A.—Open to all Cultivators.

PREMIER PRIZE—For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . .	10 00
SPECIMEN BLOOM—For the best bloom, a premium of . . .	3 00

Division B.—Open to all Cultivators of more than Two Hundred Plants.

CLASS I—For the best twenty-four dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . .	7 00
For the second best twenty-four dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . .	5 00
CLASS II—For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . .	5 00
For the second best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . .	3 00
CLASS III—For the best six dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . .	3 00
For the second best six dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . .	2 00

Division C.—Open to all Cultivators of less than Two Hundred Plants.

CLASS I—For the best twenty-four dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . .	7 00
For the second best twenty-four dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . .	5 00
CLASS II—For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . .	5 00
For the second best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . .	3 00
CLASS III—For the best six dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . .	3 00
For the second best six dissimilar blooms, a premium of . . .	2 00

\$150 00

Samuel Walker, Chairman.

The following rules and regulations will be observed in regard to the dahlia show:—

1. All growers who intend to exhibit, shall signify their intention to the Chairman of the Committee on Flowers, and in which class or classes, at least one week before the day set for the exhibition.
2. Any persons may enter for the prizes of any of the classes, in either of the divisions to which they are eligible, but they cannot take more than one prize in division B. or C.
3. Each competitor will be required to declare that every flower exhibited by him is of his own growth, or has been grown under his care.
4. The judges for awarding the prizes in Division B., shall be selected from such cultivators or connoisseurs as are not competitors in that division; and the same rule shall be observed in selecting judges for division C.
5. The judges shall be appointed by a majority of the exhibitors, whose decision shall be final, and to be chosen at the Society's room, on the first Saturday in September, at twelve o'clock, noon. Notice of this meeting to be given by the Chairman of the Flower Committee to such persons as have signified their intentions of competing for the premiums.

6. Each competitor shall give to the Chairman of the Flower Committee a list of the names of the flowers he exhibits, sealed up, and signed with his name.

7. The blooms shall be shown in bottles, provided by the Society, without foliage, or any other embellishment.

8. No seedling, not sold out, will be allowed to be placed in either of the divisions or classes, except the seedling class; nor must any stand contain two blooms of the same variety.

9. The judges shall sign their award with a declaration upon their honor, that, to the best of their knowledge, they have decided upon the respective merits of the flowers exhibited.

COMMITTEE ON FRUIT.

The Committee on Fruits recommend the following premiums to be awarded for the ensuing year:—

APPLES —For the best Summer Apples, to be exhibited previous to the 1st September,	\$5 00
For the best Fall Apples, to be exhibited previous to the 1st December,	5 00
For the best Winter Apples, to be exhibited after December 1st,	5 00
PEARS —For the best Summer Pears, to be exhibited previous to September 1st,	5 00
For the best Fall Pears, to be exhibited previous to December 1st,	5 00
For the best Winter Pears, to be exhibited after December 1st,	5 00
CHERRIES —For the best specimen of Cherries,	4 00
For the next best do. do.,	2 00
PEACHES —For the best exhibition of Peaches,	5 00
For the next do. do.,	3 00
For the best Peaches grown under glass,	5 00
For the next best do. do.,	3 00
GRAPES —For the best Foreign Grapes grown under glass, exhibited before July 1,	8 00
For the next best do. do. do.,	5 00
For the best grown under glass and exhibited after July 1,	6 00
For the second best,	4 00
For the best grown in open culture (Foreign),	5 00
For the best Native Grapes, open culture,	3 00
APRICOTS —For the best specimen of Apricots,	5 00
For the next best Apricots,	3 00
NECTARINES —For the best specimen of Nectarines,	3 00
QUINCES —For the best specimen of Quinces,	2 00
PLUMS —For the best specimen of Plums,	5 00
For the next best do.,	3 00
GOOSEBERRIES —For the best exhibition of Gooseberries,	3 00
STRAWBERRIES —For the best exhibition of Strawberries,	5 00
For the next best,	3 00
CURRENTS —For the best specimen of Currants,	3 00
For the next best,	2 00
RASPBERRIES —For the best specimen of Raspberries,	4 00
For the next best,	2 00
MULBERRIES —For the best exhibition of Mulberries,	3 00

WATER MELONS —For the best exhibition of Water Melons, ...	\$3 00
For the best green-fleshed Melons, ...	3 00
	\$135 00
To be awarded in gratuities, fifteen dollars, ...	15 00
	\$150 00

Wells Premium.

The Committee also offer the Wells Premiums for Apples, the produce of seedling trees, which have been brought into notice since 1829:—

For the best Summer Apples, not less than one dozen, a prem. of	\$25 00
For the best Fall or Autumn Apples, a premium of	25 00
For the best Winter Apples, a premium of	25 00

Premiums to be awarded to the Members of the Society only; and where the claims are not of sufficient merit, no premium will be awarded. This will be strictly adhered to, particularly in regard to the Wells premiums, where no premium will be awarded but in full evidence of its superiority.

Benjamin V. French, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

The Committee on Vegetables recommend the following premiums to be offered the ensuing year:—

ASPARAGUS —For Asparagus, the earliest and largest four bunches, a premium of	3 00
RHUBARB —The largest and best, previous to the first Saturday in July, twelve stalks, ...	3 00
PEAS —The earliest and best peck in June, ...	4 00
LETTUCE —The finest six heads, of open culture, previous to the first Saturday in July, ...	2 00
POTATOES —The best peck previous to first Saturday in August, ...	3 00
CUCUMBERS —The best pair grown under glass, previous to the first Saturday in June, ...	4 00
The best and earliest, of open culture, ...	2 00
BEANS —The earliest Large Lima, two quarts, ...	3 00
The earliest Dwarf, two quarts, ...	2 00
CAULIFLOWERS —The best and largest four heads, ...	3 00
BROCOLI —The best and largest four heads, ...	3 00
CELERY —The largest and best twelve roots, ...	3 00
EGG PLANTS —The finest six, ...	3 00
TOMATOES —The best, not less than one dozen, ...	2 00
SQUASHES —The best display of the largest number of varieties at the annual exhibition, ...	5 00
For the best display of various vegetables at the annual exhibition, (not including squashes,)	5 00
	\$50 00
For Gratuities, ...	10 00
	\$60 00

John A. Kenrick, Chairman.

ART. IV. Faneuil Hall Market.

<i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i>		From	To	<i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i>		From	To
		¢ cts.	¢ cts.			¢ cts.	¢ cts.
Potatoes:				Parsley, per half peck, . . .		37½	50
Chenangoes, { per barrel,	1 00	—		Sage, per pound, ...		17	20
per bushel,	30	—		Marjorum, per bunch, . . .		6	12½
Common,.... { per barrel,	75	37½		Savory, per bunch, ...		6	12½
per bushel,	30	—		Spearmint, per box, (quart).		12½	—
Eastports,... { per barrel,	1 50	1 75		Squashes and Pumpkins.			
per bushel,	62½	—		Squashes, per pound :			
Nova Scotia, { per barrel,	75	1 00		Autumnal Marrow, ...		—	—
per bushel,	30	—		Canada Crookneck, ...		—	—
Sweet, per bushel, ...	—	—		Winter Crookneck, ...		5	6
Turnips, per bushel :				West India, ...		3	4
Common, ...	37½	50		Pumpkins, each, ...		10	12½
Ruta Baga, ...	37½	50		Fruits.			
Onions :				Apples, dessert and cooking :			
Red, per bunch, ...	3½	4		Baldwins, per barrel, ...	2 50	2 75	
White, per bunch, ...	3½	4		Greenings, per barrel, ...	2 00	2 25	
New, per bunch, ...	4	6		Russets, per barrel, ...	1 75	2 25	
Yellow, per bushel, ...	75	1 00		Spitzemberg, per barrel, ...	—	—	
Red, per bushel, ...	75	1 00		Common, per barrel, ...	1 50	1 75	
Beets, per bushel, ...	50	75		Blue Pearmains, pr barrel, ...	—	—	
Carrots, per bushel, ...	50	62½		Seek-no-further, pr barrel, ...	—	—	
Parsnips, per bushel, ...	50	75		Lady apple, per half peck, ...	37½	—	
Salsify, per dozen roots, ...	12½	—		Common sweet, pr bushel, ...	1 00	—	
Horseradish, per pound, ...	6	10		Danvers sweet, pr bushel, ...	1 00	—	
Radishes, per bunch, ...	6	8		Dried apple, per lb.	3	4	
Garlic, per pound.	12½	—		Pears, per half peck or doz :			
Cabbages, Salads, &c.				Chaumontel, per half pk.	—	—	
Cabbages, per dozen :				Baking, per bushel, ...	1 50	2 00	
Drumheads, ...	37½	50		Cranberries, per bushel, ...	3 00	4 00	
Savoy, ...	37½	50		Tomatoes, per dozen, ...	—	—	
Red Dutch, ...	50	75		Grapes, per pound :			
Brocolis, each, ...	12½	25		Malaga, white, ...	50	—	
Cauliflowers, each, ...	25	37½		Malaga, purple, ...	50	—	
Lettuce, per head, ...	4	6		Pine-apples, each, ...	25	50	
Celery, per root, ...	6	8		Cucumbers, each, ...	37½	50	
Spinach, per peck, ...	10	12½		Lemons, per dozen, ...	20	25	
Dandelions, per peck, ...	8	12½		Oranges, { Sicily, ...	12½	25	
Rhubarb, per pound, ...	10	12½		{ Havanna, ...	37½	50	
Asparagus, per bunch, ...	16	20		Chesnuts, per bushel, ...	3 00	3 50	
Cabbage Sprouts, per peck, ...	12½	—		Walnuts, per bushel, ...	1 50	—	
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal.	25	—		Cocoanuts, per hund.	4	6	
Peppers (pickled) per gal.	37½	—		Almonds, per lb.	10	12	
				English Walnuts, per lb.	—	—	
				Castana, per lb.	—	—	

REMARKS.—The cold weather has continued since our last, accompanied by large quantities of rain ; indeed, it is rarely that such an unusual quantity falls in the month of April. The snow did not wholly disappear until the 10th or 15th of the month, and from that time to the present the ground has scarcely been sufficiently dry to plough ; Spring work has in consequence been retarded, and but little planting has yet been done.

Vegetables.—Since our last, there has been much activity in the potato market; the stock, however, is ample, and the prices have not materially advanced, except for Eastports. The quantity usually taken, of the Chennango, at this season, for planting, has given a firmer demand for this sort, and caused a very slight advance. The new variety, called the Dean potato, is much liked, and from its great productiveness will be planted by many in preference to the long red. Turnips are abundant, good, and prices the same. Onions are higher—the stock is much reduced, and the principal supply is now in bunches; new white, of fair size, have made their appearance this week. Beets and carrots remain the same, but with dull sale. Parsnips have fallen off in price to our quotations. Horseradish was never supplied of better quality. Radishes are now plentiful, of good size, and moderate in price for the season. There is no change in cabbages, and only a small stock of rather inferior quality remaining. Lettuce is now supplied of excellent quality. Celery of first rate quality is rather scarce. Spinach and dandelions are now supplied in any quantity and very low. Rhubarb, the first of the season, has made its appearance, in small lots, since our last; it now commands a good price. Asparagus has come to hand this week; but the cool wet weather retards its growth. Cabbage sprouts are plentiful. Green mint is now supplied in boxes, (one quart each,) at quotations. Squashes are all gone, except Winter crooknecks and West Indies; of the latter there is a fair stock.

Fruit.—There is not so much doing in the fruit market now. Apples for shipping are not now wanted; since the opening of the North River the supply for the Southern market has gone through that source. In consequence of this, there is quite a sensible depression in our quotations, good Baldwins and Russets having fallen off 25 cents per barrel, with a limited demand. Of pears there are none remaining but baking. Cranberries are now more abundant and prices considerably lower; the very high prices which they have commanded, induced more active exertions for Spring picking, and since our last there have been large quantities brought in, of fine size and quality. A few cucumbers came to hand this week, and brought our quoted prices. Grapes are scarce. Lemons and oranges abundant and cheap, and the market is well supplied.—*M. T., Boston, April 29, 1843.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR MAY.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape vines are still backward, owing to the cloudy and cool temperature of April, and in houses without fire heat they have but just fairly burst their buds. In vineries with heat they will now be setting their fruit, and will need particular attention. Syringing should be kept up as soon as the fruit is well set, and air should be more freely given; for information at length we must refer to the articles upon the subject in our past volumes. Grape vines in the open air should be carefully tied to the trellis, and the soil around their roots dug and well manured.

Peach trees, in pots, will now have set their fruit, and as soon as the weather is mild, and danger of fruit is over, they may be removed from the greenhouse.

Gooseberry, Currant and Raspberry plantations, should be manured, dug and put in proper condition, not omitting to prune freely if not done before.

Strawberry beds may yet be made with success, and a quantity of fruit will be secured next season, which would not be the case if omitted till Fall. If there is any preference, it is in favor of Spring planting.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias, as the season advances, will require more care. Preparation should now be made for planting out the last part of the month. If the plants have been brought forward in the hotbed, they should now be placed in a cool frame, if convenient, to gradually harden before final planting. The soil should be dug as deep as the spade will reach, and a good coat of manure added. It is quite useless to expect good flowers unless the soil is made rich.

Tulip beds will now be advancing, and the buds will begin to open about the 20th or 25th of the month; they will then require shading.

Oxalises, done flowering, should be placed on a dry shelf, out of the way of damp.

Chrysanthemums will need attention this month. The plants should be separated, potting off one good shoot in each pot.

Roses, of the Bengal, Tea and other tender sorts, may be turned out of the pots, and plunged in a prepared bed, where they will bloom all summer. Put in cuttings.

Camelias will now be about forming their flower buds, and will require more heat until they have set well. Inarchings made in February may be cut from the parent plant at any time. Place in a cool and shady situation. Syringe often over the foliage. Re-pot as soon as the wood is fully ripe.

Lechenaultias, propagated from cuttings, should now be potted off.

Erythrina crista galla.—Plants of this showy flower should be planted out in the border the latter part of the month.

Cyclamens, done flowering, may be removed from the house, and placed in a shady situation.

Verbenas should be turned out into the border, or planted in beds, the latter part of the month.

Herbaceous plants may be safely removed this month.

Ericas may yet be propagated by cuttings. Young plants should be repotted before they are removed to the open air.

Heliotropes may now be propagated by cuttings.

Tender annuals, raised in the hotbed or frame, should be planted out in beds in the open air.

Cactuses now coming into bloom should be freely watered.

Salvia splendens, and other species, in pots, should now be removed to the flower border.

Beds of Rocket Larkspur should be immediately sown, if not done last month.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

JUNE, 1843.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *The London Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits. 3d Edition. With notices of all the principal varieties enumerated since the 2d Edition, and other Remarks.* By the EDITOR.

CHERRIES.

THE earlier period at which cherries come into bearing, compared with pears and plums, has enabled the Society to make great progress in the nomenclature of this class. In the 1st Edition of 1826, *two hundred and forty-six* varieties are enumerated; in the 2d of 1831, *two hundred and nineteen*; and in the 3d for 1842, less than *one hundred and fifty*. The whole number of varieties proved in the 2d Edition was seventy-eight; in the 3d, only ninety-eight. After deducting thirty-seven which are of inferior quality, and unworthy of cultivation, or have proved false, and no longer cultivated in the garden, only *sixty-one* varieties remain whose characters have been sufficiently ascertained to recommend them to general cultivation. A careful notice of the synonyms, as they are arranged below, will show to what extent the confusion has existed among cherries. The May Duke has no less than *twenty-one* synonyms; the black Tartarian, thirteen; the Bigarreau, thirteen; and many other kinds from five to ten each. Mr. Manning, aware of the confusion among cherries, attempted to correct some of the errors, and the last paper which he communicated to our pages, previous to his death, was the description of 44 sorts, (Vol. VIII. p. 283,) which he had proved in his Pomological Garden at Salem. Anxious

to avail ourselves of his labors, we procured scions of all the varieties he described, and now have them growing according to his arrangement; as they come into bearing, we shall further compare them with the descriptions in the 3d Edition.

We may take the opportunity to remark that several of the new varieties should be more extensively cultivated. Among them are the Belle de Choisy; Bigarreau Napoleon; Werder's Early Black Heart; Bowyer's Early Heart; Carnation; Florence; Knight's Late Black; Knight's Early Black, and Royal Duke. The new sorts, which are highly recommended, and are worthy of trial, are the Bigarreau gros Cœur; Bigarreau gros Commun; Büttner's Black Heart; Griotte de Chaux; Griotte de Turquie and Early Purple Guigne.

Only one or two, we believe, of our American varieties have yet been proved in the Society's garden. The Gridley, Sparhawk and Davenport are named; but the excellent Downer cherry seems quite unknown. A 4th Edition will probably include descriptions of these well known and esteemed kinds.

[The abbreviations are as follows: T, table fruit; K, kitchen fruit.]

American Heart.—Color, pale red; form, heart-shaped; 2d size, S; 2d quality, T; half-tender. Ripens in July. Resembles Lukeward's Heart. Very handsome and good, but not an abundant bearer.

Belle de Choisy.—Additional *synonyms*: Ambrée à gros fruit, Cerise à Noyau Tendre, Schöne van Choisy.

Bigarreau.—Generally, a good bearer; fruit large and handsome. Additional *synonyms*: Turkey Bigarreau, Bigarreau Royal, West's White Heart, Transparent (of some,) Gros Bigarreau de Princesse d'Hollande, Groote Princesse, Hollandische Grosse Prinzessin Kirsche.

Bigarreau Couleur de Chair.—Not so fine as the Bigarreau; flesh tender, but not rich. *Synonyms*: Bigarreau Belle de Rocmont, Cœur de Pigeon, Bigarreau common, (of some,) Guigne grosse Blanche, (id.) Bigarreau à gros Fruit blanc.

Bigarreau gros Cœur.—Dark red; heart-shaped; 1st size, W, S; 1st Quality, T; firm; middle July. Very large. *Synonym*: Bigarreau gros Monstreux.

Bigarreau gros Commun.—Dark red ; heart shaped ; 1st size, S ; 1st quality, T ; firm ; end July. *Synonyms* : Bigarreau Cœur, Cœur de Poulet.

Bigarreau Napoleon.—Good bearer. Additional *synonyms* : Lauerman's Kirsche, Lauerman's Herz Kirsche.

Black Heart.—*Synonyms* : Black caroon gean ; Spanish Black Heart ; Ansell's fine black ; Guigne noir ; Guigne Grosse noir ; Grosse Schwarze Herz Kirsche, Black Caroon, Early Black.

Black Heart, Büttner's.—Black ; heart-shaped ; 2d size, S ; 2d quality ; T ; firm ; July. Very abundant bearer ; worthy of cultivation. *Synonyms* : Büttner's Herz Kirsche ; Schwarze Neue Herz Kirsche, Büttner's Neue Schwarze Herz Kirsche, Büttner's Schwarze Herz Kirsche.

Black Heart, Kronberg.—Black ; obtuse heart-shaped ; 2d size, S ; 2d quality, T ; firm ; beginning July. A good bearer. *Synonyms* : Cronberger Herz Kirsche, Kronberger Schwarze Herz Kirsche ; Wilding Von Kronberg.

Black Heart, Werder's.—Black ; heart-shaped ; 1st size, W, S ; 1st quality, T ; tender ; beginning June. A good cherry, and valuable for its earliness. *Synonym* : Werdersche Frühe Schwarze Herz Kirsche.

Black Heart, Tradescant's.—Black ; heart shaped ; 2d size, W, S ; 2d quality, T ; firm ; end July. Moderate bearer. *Synonyms* : Tradescant's, Elk-horn, Elk-horn of Maryland, Bigarreau gros noip, Guigne noire tardive, Grosse Schwarze Knorpel Kirsche mit saftigem Fleisch.

Büttner's October Morello.—Dark red ; round ; 2d size, S, K ; tender ; October. The latest of cherries. *Synonyms* : Büttner's October Zucker Weichsel.

Büttner's Yellow.—Pale yellow ; roundish ; 2d size, S, T ; firm ; July. Good bearer ; fruit entirely yellow. *Synonyms* : Büttner's Wachs-Knorpel Kirsche ; Büttner's Gelbe Knorpel Kirsche.

Carnation.—Additional *synonym* : Crown.

Cluster.—Additional *synonyms* : Cerisier à trochet, Commune à trochet, Très Fertile, Trauben Amarelle, Bouquet Amarelle, Heck Kirsche, Buschel Kirsche, Busch Weichsel, Flandrische Weichsel.

Corone.—Additional *synonym* : Black Orleans.

Early May.—Additional *synonyms* : Small May, Nain Précoce, Nain à Fruit rond Précoce, Petite Cerise Rouge

Précoce, Königliche Amarelle, Frühe Kleine Runde Zwerg Weichsel.

Florence.—*Synonym* : Knevelt's Late Bigarreau.

Gean, Black.—Black; obtuse heart-shaped; 3d size, S; 3d quality; half tender; July.

Griotte de Chaux.—Black; obtuse heart-shaped; 1st size, S; 1st quality, T; tender; end of July. *Synonyms* : Griotte d'Allemagne; Grosse Cerise de M. le Comte de St. Maur.

Griotte de Kleparow.—Additional *synonyms* : Kleparow Weichsel; Pohnische Weichsel.

Grosse Blanche Carrée.—Red; heart-shaped; 2d size, S; 2d quality, T; firm; July.

Guigne, Early Purple.—Dark red; heart-shaped; 2d size, W, S; 1st quality, T; tender; beginning June. A valuable cherry, particularly on account of its earliness.

Jeffrey's Duke.—Red; round; 2d size, W, S; 1st quality, T; tender; beginning July. Trees of compact, not vigorous growth. *Synonyms* : Jeffrey's Royal, Jeffrey's Royal Caroon, Jeffries Duke, Royale, Cherry Duke.

Kentish.—Good bearer; the stone may be drawn out by the stalk, so strongly are these attached; the fruit may then be dried in the sun, or in an oven. Additional *synonyms* : Commune; Muscat de Prague.

Knight's late Black.—Black; obtuse heart-shaped; 1st size, S; 2d quality, T; firm; end July.

May Duke.—Additional *synonyms* : Cherry Duke (of some,) D'Espagne, Cerise Guigne, Griotte Grosse Noire.

Morello.—Additional *synonym* : Milan. [The Du Dord of Mr. Manning, Vol. VIII. p. 285, No. 43, is a synonym in the 3d Edition.]

Ostheim.—Of dwarf habit, bearing affinity to the Morello: a good bearer. *Synonyms* : Ostheimer Weichsel, Ostheimer Kirsche, Zwerg Kirsche; Frankische Wucher Kirsche.

Ox Heart.—Additional *synonym* : Very large Heart.

Ratafia.—Dark red; roundish; 2d size, S, K; aqueous; August. A good bearer, but inferior in size to a Morello, which it otherwise much resembles. *Synonyms* : Griotte de Ratafia, Du Nord tardive, De St. Martin, Wild Russian, Brune de Bruxelles, Amarelle du Nord, Griotte de Hollande, Hollandische Weichsel, Florentiner Weichsel.

Royal Duke.—Dark red; oblate; 1st size, W, S; 1st qual-

ity, T; tender; middle July. Excellent; succeeding the May Duke.

Tartarian, Black.—Additional *synonyms*: Fraser's Black Tartarian, Black Circassian.

Tartarian, White.—Additional *synonym*: Ambrée à petit Fruit.

Turkine.—Yellow and red; obtuse heart-shaped; 2d size, S; 2d quality, T; half tender; July.

White Heart.—*Synonyms*: White transparent; Amber Heart.

White Heart, Tilger's.—Yellow and red; heart-shaped; 2d size, S; 2d quality, T; firm; end July. *Synonyms*: Tilger's Weisse Herz Kirsche; Tilger's Rothe Herz Kirsche.

The following are the names of the varieties designated by an O, as unworthy of cultivation.

Bigarreau à Petit Fruit.

Bigarreau à Petit Fruit Rouge

Hâtif.

Black Mazzard.

Blanche.

Cerisier à Fleurs Doubles.

Cerisier à Fleurs Semi Doubles.

Chinese Heart.

Gean, Flemish.

Gean, Late.

Griotte Petit.

Guigné Ecarlate.

Guigne Grosse Rouge Tardive.

Guigne Petit Blanche.

Guigne Petit Rouge.

Honeywood Cherry.

Honey Cherry, Large.

Lady Southampton's Yellow.

Maple Heart.

May Duke, Willow leaved.

Merise Rouge.

Merise Grosse Noire.

Merise Grosse Rose Oblique.

Merise Petit ronde.

Merise Petit Rouge.

Merisier à Fleurs Doubles.

Morello, wild.

Tobacco, leaved.

Wellington.

Wild Rose-shire.

In our next number we shall give an account of the grapes.

ART. II. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery. Each number containing from six to

eight plates; with additional miscellaneous information, relative to new plants. In monthly numbers; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardener's Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Floricultural and Botanical Notices. Paulownia imperialis.—This new and fine ornamental tree, at the Jardin des Plantes, showed flower-buds in the autumn of 1841, which stood the winter of, and came into flower on the 29th of April, 1842—thus proving the great hardiness of the tree when it can ripen its wood. The flowers are of a fine blue, somewhat like those of *Gloxinia cauléscens*, and they have an agreeable smell, like those of *Philadelphus*. The *Paulownia* has been propagated to an amazing extent in France; so much so, that it is said to have produced more money to Commercial Gardeners than any plant known. The price is now about three francs. (*Annales d'Hort.* tome xxx. p. 406, translated in *Gard. Mag.*)

New Cereus.—We have now in flower a splendid variety of the *cereus*, very nearly resembling the *C. speciosissimus*. The ground color of the flower is darker, but it is deficient of the violet shade of the latter. In all other respects it is a superior variety, and if we take into consideration that the plant is of dwarfer and less robust habit, much like *C. Jenkensoni*, and that it flowers as freely as that prolific variety, and its flowers of equal size, we think we may place it among the very best of the whole tribe. We have seen no notice of a similar flower in the English periodicals. We purchased the plant of Mr. Feast, of Baltimore, two years ago, who stated that he received it from England. It is only known to us by a private mark, Mr. Feast not having yet given us any name. It is a superb addition.—*Ed.*

New Varieties of Fuchsias.—Upwards of eighty varieties of fuchsias are advertised in the English magazines; great numbers of hybrids are raised every season, and many of them are extremely beautiful. As this flower is likely to

become a favorite in our collections, after having been long neglected, we would advise our amateur cultivators to attempt the production of seedlings. They are easily raised, and bloom at an early age.

New Camellias.—The Hon. and Rev. Wm. Herbert, (Dean of Manchester,) has raised a beautiful seedling camellia, flowers of which were exhibited at a meeting of the London Horticultural Society in April. It is known under the name of *C. var. lysántha*. Its maternal parent was a seedling from the old single red, fertilized with the common striped camellia, and was itself crossed with the myrtle-leaved variety. The color is a bright carmine, with stripes of pale pink running down the centre of each petal. The outer petals are rounded, and when the flower is about half open are beautifully cupped; when fully expanded, however, they fall back in the same manner as those of the old double white; the inner petals are somewhat pointed, but fill up well in the centre.

C. var. Löwii.—This is the name of a new variety, raised by Messrs. Low and Co., of Clapton, and exhibited at the same time of the above. The petals are regularly cupped, of a bright carmine color, and tolerably full in the centre. A certificate was awarded for it.

C. var. Alnúttii.—Another seedling variety exhibited at a meeting of the London Horticultural Society. The flowers are of a clearer white than the old double white. A certificate was awarded for it.

C. var. foliösa.—Another seedling, produced by the Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester. The color very brilliant and remarkable for the fulness of the flower, being composed of an extensive row of petals densely filled up in the centre with others of irregular form. A certificate was awarded for it.

C. var. Halleyi.—A fine variety, raised by Mr. Halley, of Blackheath, very much resembling *C. imbricatä*, but not superior to it.

Several other seedlings of much merit, but as yet without name, have been exhibited during the winter. There does not, indeed, seem to be any limit to the number of new varieties which may be obtained, and it is probable that in a few years many of the old sorts will be discarded from collections to make place for those of recent production and far greater beauty.

Botanical Collector to China.—Mr. Fortune, who we announced some time since as having been selected by the London Horticultural Society to proceed to Canton to explore the botanical resources of that country, sailed in the month of March for Hong Kong, in the ship *Essex*, amply provided with the means of forwarding the objects of the society, and furnished with most valuable letters of introduction both from her Majesty's government and from numerous private individuals. In addition to his duties as an agent of the Horticultural Society, Mr. Fortune will occupy himself in the collection of objects of Natural History in general, and no doubt he will reap a rich and abundant harvest. (*Gard. Chron.*)

New Pelargoniums.—The love for this beautiful tribe of flowers appears to be on the increase; till within a short period, few, if any, seedlings of merit have ever been raised in the country. We are gratified, however, to find that gardeners and amateurs are giving their attention to the production of new varieties; there is certainly no reason why we should not equal, if not excel, our English florists in the splendor of our seedling pelargoniums as well as in camellias and other plants. If amateurs would only attend to the impregnation of the flowers with the same care that they do camellias, the results would be quite as successful.

Great improvement has been effected in the form of the flower of the *Pelargonium* within a few years; it is now almost entirely changed. The narrow and curled petal and loose truss is now altered for the broad and smooth petal and circular outline of the flower; the colors, too, are purer, and the texture of the petals firmer. What even four years ago would have been considered a fine variety, would not now be allowed a place in a collection of twelve sorts if exhibited for premium.

The premiums offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the last three years, have had a tendency to bring the pelargonium into more extensive notice, and to induce cultivators to attempt the growth of seedlings. The most successful of those who have attempted this is Mr. W. Meller, of Roxbury, who has raised several very splendid varieties. At a late meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the premium for the best twelve varieties of cut flowers, shown in trusses, with the foliage, was awarded to Mr. Meller for a stand consisting entirely of

seedling varieties, not yet named. Mr. Meller was kind enough to place the flowers in our hands, and from them we have drawn up the following descriptions, from which their beauty may be compared with the best varieties of recent introduction from abroad. Some of them we think very splendid. The success which has attended Mr. Meller's experiments thus far, we trust may be an encouragement for him, as well as others, to continue in the attempt to produce superior varieties.

No. 71.—Lower petals beautiful rose, faintly veined and shading lighter towards the centre; upper petals rich dark crimson, pencilled with darker lines, and showing a rim of deep rose around each. Truss erect and compact, and the flowers of good size. It is a fine variety, and compared with Jewess is a superior flower.

34.—Ground color of the whole flower delicate pink, with white centre; the upper petals having a well defined dark spot, shading off bright crimson through dark pencilling, the lower edges being white, which heightens and gives a brilliancy and liveliness that few others possess. Truss rather loose in habit and very large; flowers large, petals nearly smooth. Altogether this may be ranked as a superb variety.

32.—The lower petals pure purplish pink; upper ones spotted with lake, distinctly pencilled with crimson purple lines, and shading off through violet rose to the same color of the lower petals. Truss erect and compact. Petals broad and smooth. Form good and flower large. The peculiar coloring of the upper petals renders this a very beautiful variety.

30.—Similar to No. 71. Lower petals pale rose; upper ones with a large dark spot, shading off to a rosy crimson edge. Truss compact and flower of medium size. Petals broad and smooth. It is a fine variety.

62.—Lower petals bright pale pink, with a satin glow; upper ones with a dark well defined spot shading off through light crimson to the edge. Petals broad and smooth, the form nearly circular and flowers of good size. It somewhat resembles Nymph, only wanting in the roundness of the upper petals to equal that superior variety.

73.—Lower petals pale rose; upper ones a shade deeper, with a darker spot and some indistinct pencilling. Truss

large and loose; flowers medium size. This, though a good variety, is rather the most indifferent of the ten sorts.

70.—This is an exquisite flower. The petals are all large and very broad, the flowers forming a complete circle. Lower petals pure flesh color; upper ones with a small bright carmine spot, the pencilling from the eye very distinct, but ending abruptly, showing a broad edge of the same shade of the lower petals. Truss moderately compact and large; flowers very large. Judging from a single truss, we should place a high estimate upon the properties of this variety.

72.—Lower petals very pale purplish pink; the upper ones with distinct and beautiful pencilling, running through a rich violet purple spot. Trusses compact; petals smooth, and flowers large. A very superb variety.

38.—Ground color of the whole flower clear flesh color; upper petals spotted with deep crimson with darker pencilling. Truss large and compact; petals quite smooth and flowers of good size; in general appearance somewhat resembling Victory. It is a very beautiful variety.

47.—Similar to No. 32. The color of the lower petals of a brighter pink, and the spot on the upper ones little broader. Flower of large size, petals smooth and the truss compact. Very fine.

Several other seedlings were exhibited, which we may at another opportunity describe; but these were ten of the handsomest and most desirable varieties.

Melastomaceæ.

CENTRADENIA G. Don (From *kentron*, a spear, and *aden*, a gland.)

rosea Lindl. Rose colored *Centradenia*. A greenhouse plant; growing three feet high; with flesh-colored flowers; appearing in February and March; a native of Mexico; propagated by cuttings; grown in sandy peat. *Bot. Reg.* 1843, t. 20.

A pretty greenhouse plant, forming "a deep green bush, studded all over with gay flesh-colored stars." The leaves are ovate-lanceolate and the flowers appear in sub-corymbose racemes. Introduced from Mexico by Messrs. Lucombe, Prince & Co. It is soft-wooded, half-shrubby plant, and may be freely grown in sandy peat; placing it in a sunny situation. The cuttings root readily in sand. (*Bot. Reg.*, April.)

Leguminosæ.

INDIGOFERA

stachydotes Lindl. Long-spiked Indigo. A greenhouse shrub; growing two feet high; with red flowers; appearing all summer; a native of India; propagated by cuttings; grown in sandy loam and leaf mould. *Bot. Reg.* 1843, t. 14.

A handsome plant, with foliage very similar to the *Clanthus*, and long erect spikes of red flowers which appear at the axils of the leaves. Among the crowd of species now found in the genus *Indigo*, it is difficult to say whether this is a new species or not; but Dr. Lindley considers it to be so, although ignorant of its fruit. The seeds were collected in India at the height of 4000 feet above the sea, and it was raised in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, where it flowered in September, 1840. It grows readily in a rich open soil, and is increased by cuttings of the young wood, placed in sand in bottom heat. The plant, when in good health, flowers nearly all summer. (*Bot. Reg.*, March.)

OXYLOBIUM

capitatum *Benth.* Headed *Oxylobium*. A greenhouse shrub; growing a foot high; with yellow and orange flowers; appearing in autumn; a native of Swan River; propagated by cuttings and seeds; grown in heath soil, leaf mould and sand. *Bot. Reg.* 1843, t. 16.

A very beautiful plant, with obovate, oblong linear leaves, and dense racemes of yellow and orange blossoms, somewhat resembling a *chorizema*. Imported by Messrs. Low & Co., with whom it flowered last season; it is easily multiplied by cuttings and seeds, and the plants potted in light heath soil mixed with a little leaf mould and sand; the pot being well drained. It often remains in bloom several months in summer. (*Bot. Reg.*, March.)

Campanulacæ.

CAMPANULA

Læflingii *De Cand.* *Læfling's Bellflower.* An annual; growing nine inches high; with blue flowers; appearing in July and August; a native of Portugal; multiplied by seeds. *Bot. Reg.* 1843, t. 19.

Synonyma. *Campanula Broussonetiana* *Romer and Schultes* *op.*

Another fine annual species of the Blue Bell, of which the *C. Lœrei* is the only previous one of any beauty. The stem is slender and much branched, and the flowers appear in profusion all over the plant. It is a native of sandy plains all over Portugal, and was introduced to the society's garden, where it flowered in July last. The best method of managing it is to sow the seeds in March or August—and if at the latter season, to pot them off singly in rich sandy soil, and place them in a cold frame or greenhouse during the winter. When planted in March or April, the plants may at once be removed to the open garden. It grows from six to nine inches high, and flowers abundantly all the season. (*Bot. Reg.*, April.)

Asclepiadaceæ.

PHILIBERTIA (J. C. Philibert, after whom the genus has been named.)

grandiflora Lindl. Large flowered Philibertia. A twining greenhouse plant; growing eight feet high; with red flowers; appearing in August; a native of Buenos Ayres. Propagated by cuttings; grown in loam and sand. Bot. Reg. 1843, t. 13.

A pretty greenhouse twiner, of rather slender habit, but with clusters of large reddish flowers, which appear opposite the leaves. For training up the rafters of the greenhouse, or for a trellis for a pot, it is a fine plant. It is multiplied by cuttings, and the plants grown in "friable loam and sand;" using little leaf mould if the soil is not good; attend also to drainage. When in a growing state, it should have a liberal supply of water; but in winter it should be allowed to rest, gradually withholding moisture, and it should be kept in the driest and warmest part of the greenhouse. It is sweet-scented. (*Bot. Reg.*, March.)

Labiatae.

BECIUM (From *bekion*, one of the names assigned by Dioscorides to the sage.) Lindl.

bicolor, Lindl. Two colored Becium. A greenhouse plant; growing two feet high; with white flowers; appearing in autumn and winter. A native of Abyssinia; propagated by cuttings; grown in common soil. Bot. Reg. 1843, t. 15.

A pretty shrub, "with downy stems, ovate-lanceolate, serrated, slightly petiolated leaves, and verticillartees of beautiful flowers, arranged in short spikes." The corolla is large, white, with lilac veins, and nearly an inch long; upper lip three-lobed; stamens four, delicate bright violet, and an inch long. Raised from seeds sent to the Horticultural Society of Paris from Abyssinia. (*Bot. Reg.*, March.)

Iridaceæ.

CROCUS

insularis Gay Bull. Corsican Crocus. A bulbous plant; growing six inches high; with purple and yellow flowers; appearing in spring; a native of Europe; propagated by offsets. Bot. Reg. 1843, t. 21.

A pretty species of the crocus, with fine purple flowers, striated on the outer side of the petal with golden yellow; the Rev. Dean of Manchester, who has studied the genus *Crocus*, has given an account of this species, its localities, &c. He states that the genus is naturalized in England and its southern limits extend to Aleppo; it reaches from the Atlantic to the Caspian sea. (*Bot. Reg.*, April.)

ART. III. *Notes on Gardens and Nurseries.*

Mr. Walker's Tulip Show.—Two years have elapsed since we gave an account of Mr. Walker's last show of tulips. The season of 1841 was unfavorable for a good bloom, and the flowers had suffered so much from the cold rains of April and May that their beauty was not developed. On the contrary, the present spring has been exceedingly fine for the tulip, and the blooms have come forth in all the splendor of former years. A heavy covering of snow is preferable to an open winter, notwithstanding the tulip is quite hardy; beneath such a protection the bulbs continue to grow, and when the warm weather of spring advances they are ready to shoot out with great vigor; frequent freezing and thawing the earth, and consequently the foliage, has a tendency to injure the bloom.

We have never seen Mr. Walker's tulips when in better condition. The colors are less run, and the general appearance of the whole bed is better, than usual. Many of the blooms are remarkably fine, and so select has Mr. Walker now made his beds, by discarding inferior flowers, that few find a place in his collection that have not sufficient merit to recommend them to general cultivation.

The cultivation of the tulip is gradually extending, and we are glad to learn that Mr. Walker has been successful in disposing of several small beds to some of our amateur cultivators. With the exception of Mr. Cabot, of Salem, who has one of the best private collections in the country, few other persons have taken but little interest in the tulip except Mr. Walker. The idea that great expense would be required to purchase even a good collection, has deterred many from making the experiment. When they learn, however, that a fine bed of ten rows, containing seventy bulbs, in fifty varieties, with twenty duplicates, can be purchased for from ten to twenty dollars, we think many will be induced to secure a small one. The same varieties which Mr. Walker would furnish, if imported, would cost three times the same amount. It is far better to purchase them at his low prices, than to buy the miserable trash which is sold at auction, and which only leads to disappointment whenever it is planted out.

The following are the names of some of the fine varieties which more particularly attracted our attention :

Bybloemens.—Fair Ellen, Incomparable Voorhelm, Boadicea, Lord Colchester, Strong's High Admiral, (splendid,) La plus Belle, Majestouse, Majestouse le Grand, Violet Triumphant, Maitre Partout, Duke of Florence, Gen. Hamilton, Louis XVI., (good specimen,) Lavinia, Athalia, Prince Regent, Violet ma Favorite, Duke of Sussex, Holmes's King, (fine,) Hugobert, (a fine dark flower,) Premier Noble, Incomparable, Black Prince, Duke of Florence, Vandyke, China Violet.

Roses.—Walworth, (beautiful,) General Washington, (Neale's,) almost or quite equal to Walworth, Reine des Fleurs, Matilda, Roi des Cerises, Catherine, Monsieur Pitt, Triumph Royal, Iphigene, La Belle Arsinee, Maria Theresa, Cordelia, Miranda, Rose Maria, Grand Cerise.

Bezaries.—Mesraim, Commandant, Garricola, Belle Financier, Grandeur Superbe, Roi de Navarre, Gen. Harrison, (Walker's,) Cassius, Ophir, Superbissima, Claudius, Sir Francis Burdett, Abercrombie, Earl St. Vincent, L'Abbe March.

We learn that Mr. Walker was to dispose of these on the 30th of May, at auction, and we trust he had a ready sale at fair prices.

Show of Tulips at the Public Garden.—After inspecting the fine display of tulips of our friend Mr. Walker, we took the first opportunity of visiting that of the public garden, under the care of our correspondent, Mr. Teschemacher. Never have we been gratified with a more superb display of this gorgeous flower. Notwithstanding Mr. Walker's were in their greatest beauty, and really more splendid than we had ever seen them, yet we must acknowledge that those at the public garden had a brilliancy which surpassed those of Mr. Walker. It may be that this collection, being quite new, contains more of the varieties recently broken, which generally have less color than the older kinds; nothing could surpass the clean cups and exquisite shading and feathering of the petals of many of the sorts. The bulbs, too, were finely grown; in scarcely an instance did we see more than one flower stalk from a single root.

To grow choice sorts in perfection, and keep them from running their colors, requires some considerable care. We

formerly cultivated a large bed of tulips ourselves, and we found that, with all the pains we took to grow them well, many of the sorts run their colors very much; most cultivators grow the bulbs too strong and use manure too freely. They require but little manure, and such as is used should be very old and perfectly decomposed. We would caution all tulip fanciers to be cautious in the use of manure, for it is better to err in having too little than too much. The following were some of the most beautiful:

Bybloemens.—Franciscus Primus, Blanche Violet, Black Baguet, Wade's King, Rigaut Nonpareil, Desdemona, Roi de Borneo, Rigaut La Magnifique, Franklin's Washington, Majesteuse, Imperatrice florum, Triomphe du Monde, Maitre Partout, Violet Sanspareil, Bienfait Incomparable, L'Ambassadeur d'Hollande.

Roses.—Admiral Kingsbergen, Violet Ombre, William, Cerise Sanspareil, Maria Theresa, Reine des Cerises, and Premier.

Bizarres.—Chadwick's Trafalgar, Strong's Bolivar, Charles X., Ectalante, Cardinal, Belle Financier, Goud Van Perou, Lansdowne and Pizarro.

From the garden we passed into the large domical conservatory, to notice several plants which had been treated with guano, as noticed by Mr. Teschemacher in his article in our last number, p. 168. We were quite astonished at the number of blooms on some of the pelargoniums; some small plants potted off in February, and having a mixture of guano in the soil, in the proportion of one teaspoonful to the pot, had grown finely, and were displaying several hundred blossoms. The plants are not more than fifteen inches high and twenty broad, and presented a nearly flat surface, covered with flowers. There can be no doubt of its being a valuable manure for the pelargonium and rose, and similar robust growing plants, which flower so abundantly and exhaust the soil.

In the greenhouse we noticed plants of the new fuchsia, *Venus victrix*, *Achimenes longiflora* and *Manettia bicolor*; a large plant of *Mandevilla suaveolens*, from its present appearance, will flower abundantly. The whole of the plants look well under the care of Mr. Cadness, and at the present time the collection of pelargoniums is well worth a visit.

REVIEW.

ART. I *A Treatise on some of the Insects of New England, which are injurious to Vegetation.* By THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo. 459 pages. Cambridge, 1842.

As the season is fast approaching when the creeping and flying things of the earth are leaving their subterraneous retreats and warm winter quarters to emerge into active life and to commit divers and multifarious injuries, we have thought that some notice of the late work of our friend and correspondent, T. W. Harris, might be acceptable to our readers. Dr. Harris was instructed to report on the Insects of Massachusetts injurious to Vegetation, and the method he has exhibited in this difficult task can only be appreciated by those who are somewhat acquainted with the habits of the insect tribes.

To the successful pursuit of almost any branch of useful industry, the natural sciences are related. To scarcely any to such an extent as to Agriculture are they applicable; and to that precise department of skill and enterprise, Horticulture, they are peculiarly so, especially in two instances, that of Botany and Entomology. With the former, equally the fruit-grower and the vegetable culturist, and the florist, is concerned; in ways and modes too, which they hardly yet seem to understand: but, when a wider and more liberal view of their several pursuits is apprehended, it will be seen that an accurate knowledge of its principles would most materially assist their efforts. With the latter, whoever has met with disappointment by some noxious worm, or insidious insect, attacking his favorite flower, or marring the beauty of his plants, or ravaging his fruits, will know to his sorrow how intimate such studies, which expose his liabilities, are to his interests.

The day has happily passed, when a spirit of derision at such studies was the spirit of the age. In the meaner things of creation, a more general knowledge is teaching mankind to see subjects of concern and of interest. Yet even in these subjects, the world has not yet learned to perceive their highest and best aspects. With direct utility

and immediate profit they are associated. This we see indicated to too great a degree in our agricultural publications, and in our newspapers, devoted, as they assume, to the interests of the farmer and tiller of the soil. Hence it is a question of very much more importance, whether the Crow and the Phebe among birds should be destroyed, while the fruit-stealing Robin and sociable Waxen Chatterer remain unmolested; or how the grub of the plum tree can be prevented from injuring our fruits, than to study deeply and admiringly into those habits and the economy of the Creator's work, and to mark Consummate Wisdom in myriad ways:—something of greater value to find out how to put a few more dollars into our pockets, than good ideas and sublime and elevating notions into our minds. Many a man will thank our friend Dr. Harris for the results of his studies, the more especially if he will tell him the preventive, who would gaze with all the wonder of "what can be the use," at his well filled cabinet of insects, or think it passing strange that large volumes could be written about such insignificant creatures as bugs, and flies, and worms. But it is a homely adage "that we must creep before we can walk," so let men creep on, and totter about in the leading-strings of knowledge, until by-and-bye, as they grow taller and bigger, they will perchance be able to see farther, into uses and utilities than the market-basket or the dollar. Certes, we have great sympathy, we are free to confess, with our good friend, whose insect collections we have often admired, and whose heart evinces what influence, something beyond *the uses* of life, in his favorite science, has effected.

Until within a few years, every one who has paid any attention, however slight, to the study of Natural History, has felt the lack of works which could give him any information about the subjects of our own natural productions. Even to know what made the distinction between a bug and an insect, a grub or a worm, we were obliged to turn to some foreign assistance, and rummage over the dry pages of some ponderous Cyclopædia, which generally was most correctly named, *for its instruction was in a circle*; information ending where it begun, and we as wise after our search as before; unless stupidity acquired by the effort, render us a fit companion to wisdom's bird, *the owl*, whose looks are in its favor, though its wit is below par. The

fact that, notwithstanding the immense number of species, there are very few common and identical to Europe and to this continent; and but a few introduced and acclimated, served to increase the difficulty of ascertaining any precise information about our plants, insects or lower animals. Industrious enterprise and private munificence have, to a great degree, removed this trouble, and such pursuits are now being carried forward with a zeal and ardor which promises signal success. Agricultural, horticultural, floricultural and scientific societies scattered all over the United States, are engaged in this noble cause; and, through the means of the humblest effort of any one of these, may be anticipated vast advantages to the cause of Education and of Improvement.

The degree of precision necessary to the successful study of Entomology can hardly be conceived. A very large proportion of these little creatures, the insects, is of the most minute forms: even of almost microscopic size. Among noxious insects, these minuter enter into a fair representation, and prove as insidious as they are really invisible. Some are so anomalous as to have been mistaken for vegetable forms; and, under these false colors, have, for a long time, carried on their successful attack and injurious pursuits. The *number* of insects belonging to, or found in, the limits of Massachusetts, we are told, may be estimated at "4800, or in proportion of four to one plant." How many of these are injurious would be difficult to determine: and yet of the indirectly beneficial, the number is by no means small. Could we adopt the Epicurisms of some foreign countries, doubtless we should be able to swell the list in their favor, while we added to the "delights of the table"! But beyond "buggy peas," we do not generally indulge in such dainties, though no one can yet say, how savory might be several condiments of insect food, which, could we but *eat*, we might regard in a more favorable light. And, as often the most successful appeal to a man's heart, or to his sympathies, is through his stomach, who knows what vast results to science, and to general advancement, might accrue from some well conducted experiments in that way?

To facilitate the *useful study* of the insects of the State, the author has given a synoptical arrangement in the seven great divisions or orders usually adopted by naturalists.

Of the first, COLEOPTERA, or *Beetles*, there is a large number indigenous to the State. Their ravages are mostly confined to the *larva* or grub form, though some devour greedily foliage even when perfected, or in an insect condition. Others again are decidedly useful, as for instance :

"The predaceous ground-beetles, the diving beetles, the lady-birds, and some others, are eminently serviceable by preying upon caterpillars, plant-lice, and other noxious or destructive insects. The water-lovers, rove-beetles, carrion-beetles, skin-beetles, bone-beetles, and various kinds of dung-beetles, and clocks act the useful part of scavengers, by removing carrion, dung, and other filth, upon which alone they and their larvæ subsist. Many Coleoptera live altogether on agarics, mushrooms, and toadstools, plants of very little use to man, many of them poisonous, and in a state of decay often offensive ; these fungus-eaters are therefore to be reckoned among our friends. There are others, such as the stag-beetles, some spring-beetles, darkling beetles, and many bark-beetles, which, living under the bark, and in the trunks and roots of old trees, though they may occasionally prove injurious, must, on the whole, be considered as serviceable, by contributing to destroy, and reduce to dust, plants that have passed their prime, and are fast going to decay. And, lastly, the blistering-beetles have, for a long time, been employed with great benefit in the healing art."

The second order, ORTHOPTERA, *Grasshoppers, Crickets, &c.* "prey on other insects, are injurious to our household possessions, or destructive to vegetation."

The third, HEMIPTERA, *Bugs, Locusts, Plant Lice*, many of which "live entirely on the juices of animals, and by this means, destroy great numbers of noxious insects ; but the benefits are more than counterbalanced by the injuries committed by the domestic kinds, and by the numerous tribes of plant-bugs, locusts or cicadæ, tree-hoppers, plant-lice, bark-lice, mealy-bugs, and the like, that suck the juices of plants, and require the greatest care and watchfulness on our part to keep them in check."

The fourth, NEUROPTERA, insects with netted wings, of which, the *lace-winged flies* may be especially noticed for their eminent service in devouring vast numbers of the plant-lice.

The fifth, LEPIDOPTERA, *Butterflies and Moths*, whose larvæ or caterpillars are too well known for their villanous tricks.

The sixth, HYMENOPTERA, *Saw-flies, Bees, Wasps, &c.*, including the useful and the injurious in their group, some contributing to the "sweets of life," and others to the "bitter," of which latter are sundry gall-producers of noted

celebrity in their literary propensities, touching an indispensable article in such productions, *to wit*, ink.

The seventh, DIPTERA, full of murderous musquitoes and venomous gnats, and filthy flies, and dreadful parasites of various animals, which, if less "injurious to vegetation," are quite injurious to our feelings, and adding but little to the delights of the garden at stilly eve, beneath umbrageous trees and spice-breathing shrubs.

In their perfect or insect state, there are several Coleopterous insects which are great pests to the garden. Some species of willow introduced into collections for their rarity or beauty, are riddled in their foliage by the goldsmith beetle, *Areoda lanigera*, which appear "in Massachusetts about the middle of May, and continue generally till the 20th of June. In the morning and evening twilight they come forth from their retreats, and fly about with a humming and nestling sound among the branches of trees, the tender leaves of which they devour."

"Pear trees are particularly subject to their attacks, but the elm, hickory, poplar, oak, and probably also other kinds of trees are frequented and injured by them. During the middle of the day they remain at rest upon the trees, clinging to the under-sides of the leaves; and endeavor to conceal themselves by drawing two or three leaves together, and holding them in this position with their long unequal claws. In some seasons they occur in profusion, and then may be obtained in great quantities by shaking the young trees on which they are lodged in the daytime, as they do not attempt to fly when thus disturbed, but fall at once to the ground. The larvæ of these insects are not known; probably they live in the ground upon the roots of plants. The group to which the goldsmith-beetle belongs may be called Rutilians, (RUTILADÆ), from *Rutela*, or more correctly *Rutilla*, signifying shining, the name of the principal genus included in it. The Rutilians connect the ground-beetles with the tree-beetles of the following group, having the short and robust legs of the former, with the leaf-eating habits of the latter."

The following account of the rose-bug should be attentively read. So injurious an insect should be extirpated, if possible, by every lover of beautiful flowers and rich fruit. The immense swarms we have often seen of this disgusting creature would scarcely be credited unless by actual inspection. A neighbor of ours has been almost induced to give up the out-door culture of the Isabella grape in consequence of their ravages, which no effort of his can seem to effectually prevent. His case is the more singular, because that fruit is grown with success close by. Perhaps a difference of soil is more favorable to the increase of the

insect, a point of some importance to settle. But for the account:

“The rose-chaffer, or rose-bug, as it is more commonly and incorrectly called, is also a diurnal insect. It is the *Melolontha subspinoso* of Fabricius, by whom it was first described, and belongs to the modern genus *Macroductylus*, (*Stenothorax*, in my prize essay,) of Latreille. Common as this insect is in the vicinity of Boston, it is, or was a few years ago, unknown in the northern and western parts of Massachusetts, in New Hampshire, and in Maine. It may, therefore, be well to give a brief description of it. This beetle measures seven-twentieths of an inch in length. Its body is slender, tapers before and behind, and is entirely covered with very short and close ashen-yellow down; the thorax is long and narrow, angularly widened in the middle of each side, which suggested the name *subspinoso*, or somewhat spined; the legs are slender, and of a pale red color; the joints of the feet are tipped with black, and are very long, which caused Latreille to call the genus *Macroductylus*, that is, long toe, or long foot. The natural history of the rose-chaffer, one of the greatest scourges with which our gardens and nurseries have been afflicted, was for a long time involved in mystery, but is at last fully cleared up.* The prevalence of this insect on the rose, and its annual appearance coinciding with the blossoming of that flower, have gained for it the popular name by which it is here known. For some time after they were first noticed, rose-bugs appeared to be confined to their favorite, the blossoms of the rose; but within thirty years they have prodigiously increased in number, have attacked at random various kinds of plants in swarms, and have become notorious for their extensive and deplorable ravages. The grape-vine in particular, the cherry, plum, and apple trees, have annually suffered by their depredations; many other fruit-trees and shrubs, garden vegetables and corn, and even the trees of the forest and the grass of the fields, have been laid under contribution by these indiscriminate feeders, by whom leaves, flowers, and fruits are alike consumed. The unexpected arrival of these insects in swarms, at their first coming, and their sudden disappearance, at the close of their career, are remarkable facts in their history. They come forth from the ground during the second week in June, or about the time of the blossoming of the damask rose, and remain from thirty to forty days. At the end of this period the males become exhausted, fall to the ground, and perish, while the females enter the earth, lay their eggs, return to the surface, and, after lingering a few days, die also. The eggs laid by each female are about thirty in number, and are deposited from one to four inches beneath the surface of the soil; they are nearly globular, whitish, and about one-thirtieth of an inch in diameter, and are hatched twenty days after they are laid. The young larvæ begin to feed on such tender roots as are within their reach. Like other grubs of the Scarabæians, when not eating, they lie upon the side, with the body curved so that the head and tail are nearly in contact; they

* See my Essay in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal, Vol. X. p. 8; reprinted in the New England Farmer, Vol. VI. p. 18, &c.; my Discourse before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, p. 31, 8vo. Cambridge, 1832. Dr. Greene's communication on this insect in the New England Farmer, Vol. VI. pp. 41, 42, &c., and my Report on Insects injurious to Vegetation, in Massachusetts, House Document, No. 72, April, 1838, p. 70.

move with difficulty on a level surface, and are continually falling over on one side or the other. They attain their full size in the autumn, being then nearly three quarters of an inch long, and about an eighth of an inch in diameter. They are of a yellowish white color, with a tinge of blue towards the hinder extremity, which is thick and obtuse or rounded; a few short hairs are scattered on the surface of the body; there are six short legs, namely, a pair to each of the first three rings behind the head; and the latter is covered with a horny shell of a pale rust color. In October they descend below the reach of frost, and pass the winter in a torpid state. In the spring they approach towards the surface, and each one forms for itself a little cell of an oval shape, by turning round a great many times, so as to compress the earth, and render the inside of the cavity hard and smooth. Within this cell the grub is transformed to a pupa, during the month of May, by casting off its skin, which is pushed downwards in folds from the head to the tail. The pupa has somewhat the form of the perfected beetle; but it is of a yellowish white color, and its short stump-like wings, its antennæ, and its legs are folded upon the breast, and its whole body is enclosed in a thin film, that wraps each part separately. During the month of June this filmy skin is rent, the included beetle withdraws from it its body and its limbs, bursts open its earthen cell, and digs its way to the surface of the ground. Thus the various changes, from the egg to the full development of the perfected beetle, are completed within the space of one year.

"Such being the metamorphoses and habits of these insects, it is evident that we cannot attack them in the egg, the grub, or the pupa state; the enemy, in these stages, is beyond our reach, and is subject to the control only of the natural but unknown means appointed by the Author of Nature to keep the insect tribes in check. When they have issued from their subterranean retreats, and have congregated upon our vines, trees, and other vegetable productions, in the complete enjoyment of their propensities, we must unite our efforts to seize and crush the invaders. They must indeed be crushed, scalded, or burned, to deprive them of life, for they are not affected by any of the applications usually found destructive to other insects. Experience has proved the utility of gathering them by hand, or shaking them or brushing them from the plants into tin vessels containing a little water. They should be collected daily during the period of their visitation, and should be committed to the flames, or killed by scalding water. The late John Lowell, Esq. states, (*Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*, Vol. IX. p. 145,) that in 1823, he discovered, on a solitary apple-tree, the rose-bugs "in vast numbers, such as could not be described, and would not be believed if they were described, or, at least, none but an ocular witness could conceive of their numbers. Destruction by hand was out of the question," in this case. He put sheets under the tree, and shook them down, and burned them. Dr. Green, of Mansfield, whose investigations have thrown much light on the history of this insect, proposes protecting plants with millinet, and says that in this way only did he succeed in securing his grape-vines from depredation. His remarks also show the utility of gathering them. "Eighty-six of these spoilers," says he, "were known to infest a single rose-bud, and were crushed with one grasp of the hand." Suppose, as was probably the case, that one half of them were females; by this destruction, eight hundred eggs, at least, were prevented from becoming matured. During

the time of their prevalence, rose-bugs are sometimes found in immense numbers on the flowers of the common white-weed, or ox-eye daisy, (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), a worthless plant, which has come to us from Europe, and has been suffered to overrun our pastures, and encroach on our mowing lands. In certain cases it may become expedient rapidly to mow down the infested white-weed in dry pastures, and consume it, with the sluggish rose-bugs, on the spot."

Some splendid foreign insects are faintly represented in their rich metallic colored wing-coverings in several small species of the BUPRESTIDÆ; the larva of which "are wood eaters or borers. Our forests and orchards are more or less subject to their attacks, especially after the trees have passed their prime. The solid trunks and limbs of sound and vigorous trees are often bored through in various directions by these insects. Pines and firs seem particularly subject to their attacks, and even fruit trees are often injured by them. The wild cherry, and also the garden cherry and peach trees suffer severely from the larva of the *Buprestis divaricata*, copper-colored beetles, covered with little punctures, and seen "sunning themselves upon the limbs of cherry and peach trees during the months of June, July and August." So, reader, if you see any of them thus indulging their propensities in such recreations, just put them out of harm's way as speedily as possible.

Closely related to these are the ELATERIDÆ, which vault into the air with marvellous dexterity, if laid upon their backs. Of these are other virtues we omit to take notice, descending in our narrative to certain propensities of one of their number, the *Elatæ obesus*, which resembles, in a grub state, one of the kinds called *wire-worm* in Europe, and "possibly the same. This circumstance should put us on our guard against its depredations. It is found in April, May and June, among the roots of grass, on the under side of boards and rails, and sometimes also on fences."

"The larvæ or grubs of the Elaters live upon wood and roots, and are often very injurious to vegetation. Some are confined to old or decaying trees, others devour the roots of herbaceous plants. In England they are called wire-worms, from their slenderness and uncommon hardness. They are not to be confounded with the American wire-worm, a species of *Iulus*, which is not a true insect, but belongs to the class MYRIAPODA, a name derived from the great number of feet with which most of the animals included in it are furnished; whereas the English wire-worm has only six feet. The European wire-worm is said to live, in its feeding or larva state, not less than five years; during the greater part of which time it is supported by devouring the roots of wheat, rye, oats, and grass, annually

causing a large diminution of the produce, and sometimes destroying whole crops. It is said to be particularly injurious in gardens recently converted from pasture lands. We have several grubs allied to this destructive insect, which are quite common in land newly broken up; but fortunately, as yet, their ravages are inconsiderable. We may expect these to increase in proportion as we disturb them and deprive them of their usual articles of food, while we continue also to persecute and destroy their natural enemies, the birds, and may then be obliged to resort to the ingenious method adopted by European farmers and gardeners for alluring and capturing these grubs. This method consists in strewing sliced potatoes or turnips in rows through the garden or field; women and boys are employed to examine the slices every morning, and collect the insects which readily come to feed upon the bait. Some of these destructive insects, which I have found in the ground among the roots of plants, were long, slender, worm-like grubs, closely resembling the common meal-worm; they were nearly cylindrical, with a hard and smooth skin, of a buff or brownish yellow color, the head and tail only being a little darker; each of the first three rings was provided with a pair of short legs; the hindmost ring was longer than the preceding one, was pointed at the end, and had a little pit on each side of the extremity; beneath this part there was a short retractile wart, or prop-leg, serving to support the extremity of the body, and prevent it from trailing on the ground. Other grubs of *Elaters* differ from the foregoing in being proportionally broader, not cylindrical, but somewhat flattened, with a deep notch at the extremity of the last ring, the sides of which are beset with little teeth. Such grubs are mostly wood-eaters, devouring the woody parts of roots, or living under the bark and in the trunks of old trees."

To a group of comical looking insects with snouts, hence called *Рыночорюида*, that is to say, snout-bearers, belong the weevils, among which figures the Pea Bug, whose tender larva, nestling among the substance of the green pea, doubtless adds to its sapidity. Buggy seed peas should therefore be scalded before sowing, which operation destroys at least the present progeny, and gives it small chance of future increase. Besides, it hastens the germination of the peas, which, in early or late sowing, even is desirable. But, among these interesting creatures, we may particularly allude to the *Nenuphar* or plum-weevil which, despite all our united endeavors to dislodge it effectually from our orchards, actually "turns up its nose" at our attempts, a fact which we derive from the words of our author, who, in speaking of its size, describes its "curved snout."

"These beetles begin to sting the plums as soon as the fruit is set, and, as some say, continue their operations till the first of August. After making a suitable puncture with their snouts, they lay one egg in each plum thus stung, and go over the fruit on the tree in this way till their store is exhausted; so that, where these beetles abound, not a plum will

escape being punctured. The irritation arising from these punctures, and from the gnawings of the grubs after they are hatched, causes the young fruit to become gummy, diseased, and finally to drop before it is ripe. Meanwhile the grub comes to its growth, and, immediately after the fruit falls, burrows into the ground. This may occur at various times between the middle of June and of August: and, in the space of a little more than three weeks afterwards, the insect completes its transformations, and comes out of the ground in the beetle form. The history of the insect, thus far, is the result of my own observations; the remainder rests on the testimony of other persons.

In an account of the plum-weevil, by Dr. James Tilton of Wilmington, Delaware, published in Mease's "Domestic Encyclopædia," under the article *Fruit*, and since republished in the "Georgical Papers for 1809," of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and in other works, it is stated that peaches, nectarines, apples, pears, quinces, and cherries are also attacked by this insect, and that it remains in the earth, in the form of a grub, during the winter, ready to be matured into a beetle as the spring advances. These statements I have not yet been able to confirm. It seems, however, to have been fully ascertained by Professor Peck, Mr. Say, and others, in whose accuracy full confidence may be placed, that this same weevil attacks all our common stone-fruits, such as plums, peaches, nectarines, apricots, and cherries; Dr. Burnett has recently assured me that he has seen this beetle puncturing apples; and it is not at all improbable that the transformations of some of the grubs may be retarded till the winter has passed, analogous cases being of frequent occurrence. Those that are sometimes found in apples must not be mistaken for the more common apple-worms, which are not the larvæ of a weevil. The Rev. F. V. Melsheimer remarks in his Catalogue, that this insect lives under the bark of the peach-tree. Professor Peck raised the same beetle from a grub found in the warty excrescence of a cherry-tree, and from this circumstance named it *Rhynchenus Cerasi*, the cherry-weevil. The plum, still more than the cherry tree, is subject to a disease of the small limbs, which shows itself in the form of large irregular warts, of a black color, as if charred. Grubs, apparently the same as those that are found in plums, have often been detected in these warts, which are now generally supposed to be produced by the punctures of the beetles, and the residence of the grubs. Professor Peck says that "the seat of the disease is in the bark. The sap is diverted from its regular course, and is absorbed entirely by the bark, which is very much increased in thickness; the cuticle bursts, the swelling becomes irregular, and is formed into black lumps, with a cracked, uneven, granulated surface. The wood, besides being deprived of its nutriment, is very much compressed, and the branch above the tumor perishes."* The grubs found by Professor Peck in the tumors of the cherry-tree, went into the ground on the sixth of July, and on the thirtieth of the same month, or twenty-four days from their leaving the bark, the perfect insects began to rise, and were soon ready to deposit their eggs in healthy branches.

* See Professor Peck's account of Insects which affect Oaks and Cherry trees; with a plate; in the "Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal." Vol. V. p. 312.

In order to account for the occurrence of these insects, both in the fruit and in the branches of the trees, I have ventured, on another occasion, to give the following explanation, although it rests only upon conjecture. The final transformation of the grubs, living in the fruit, appears to take place at various times during the latter part of summer and the beginning of autumn, when the weevil, finding no young fruit, is probably obliged to lay its eggs in the small branches. The larvæ or grubs from these eggs live in the branches during the winter, and are not perfected till near the last of the following June. Should the fall of the fruit occur late in the autumn, the development of the beetles will be retarded till the next spring; and this I suppose to be the origin of the brood which stings the fruit. These suggestions seem to receive some confirmation from the known habits of the copper-colored plum-weevils of Europe, which, "in default of plums, make use of the soft spring shoots of the plum and apricot trees."—(Köller's Treatise, p. 238.) In cases like these, we see the care of the Creator for some of the least of his creatures, which He has wisely provided with variable instincts, enabling them to accommodate themselves to the difficulties of the situation in which they may happen to be placed, and thus, even in unfruitful seasons, to provide for a succession of their kind.

The following, among other remedies that have been suggested, may be found useful in checking the ravages of the plum-weevil. Let the trees be briskly shaken or suddenly jarred every morning and evening during the time that the insects appear in the beetle form, and are engaged in laying their eggs. When thus disturbed, they contract their legs and fall; and, as they do not immediately attempt to fly or crawl away, they may be caught in a sheet spread under the tree, from which they should be gathered into a large wide-mouthed bottle or other tight vessel, and be thrown into the fire. All the fallen wormy plums should be immediately gathered, and, after they are boiled or steamed, to kill the enclosed grubs, they may be given as food to swine. The diseased excrescences should be cut and burned every year before the last of June. The moose plum-tree (*Prunus Americana*), which grows wild in Maine, seems to escape the attacks of insects, for no warts are found upon it, even when growing in the immediate vicinity of diseased foreign trees. It would, therefore, be the best of stocks for budding or engrafting upon. It can easily be raised from the stone, and grows rapidly, but does not attain a great size. For further suggestions and remarks, the account of this insect by Dr. Joel Burnett, in the eighteenth volume of the 'New England Farmer,' may be consulted."

Another insidious coleopterous insect is the *Scolytus Pyri*, whose hidden operations almost eluding vision, rapidly occasions the entire loss of branches of our most valuable pear-trees.

"For many years past, the pear-tree has been found to be subject to a peculiar malady, which shows itself during midsummer by the sudden withering of the leaves and fruit, and the discoloration of the bark of one or more of the limbs, followed by the immediate death of the part affected. In June, 1816, the Hon. John Lowell, of Roxbury, discovered a minute insect in one of the affected limbs of a pear-tree; afterwards he repeatedly

detected the same insects in blasted limbs, and his discoveries have been confirmed by Mr. Henry Wheeler and the late Dr. Oliver Fiske, of Worcester. Mr. Lowell submitted the limb and the insect contained therein to the examination of Professor Peck, who gave an account and figure of the latter, in the fourth volume of the 'Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.' From this account, and from the subsequent communication by Mr. Lowell, in the fifth volume of the 'New England Farmer,' it appears that the grub or larva of the insect eats its way inward through the alburnum or sap-wood into the hardest part of the wood, beginning at the root of a bud, behind which probably the egg was deposited, following the course of the eye of the bud towards the pith, around which it passes, and part of which it also consumes; thus forming, after penetrating through the alburnum, a circular burrow or passage in the heart-wood, contiguous to the pith which it surrounds. By this means the central vessels, or those which convey the ascending sap, are divided, and the circulation is cut off. This takes place when the increasing heat of the atmosphere, producing a greater transpiration from the leaves, renders a large and continued flow of sap necessary to supply the evaporation. For the want of this, or from some other unexplained cause, the whole of the limb above the seat of the insect's operations suddenly withers, and perishes during the intense heat of midsummer. The larva is changed to a pupa, and subsequently to a little beetle, in the bottom of its burrow, makes its escape from the tree in the latter part of June, or beginning of July, and probably deposits its eggs before August has passed. This little beetle, which is only one tenth of an inch in length, was named *Scolytus Pyri*, the pear-tree Scolytus, by Professor Peck; it is of a deep brown color, with the antennæ and legs rather paler, or of the color of iron-rust. The thorax is short, very convex, rounded and rough before; the wing-covers are minutely punctured in rows, and slope off very suddenly and obliquely behind; the shanks are widened and flattened towards the end, beset with a few little teeth externally, and end with a short hook; and the joints of the feet are slender and entire. It is evident that this insect cannot be retained in the genus *Scolytus*, as defined by modern naturalists; but the condition of my specimens will not enable me to determine with certainty to which of the modern genera they are to be referred. The minuteness of the insect, the difficulty attending the discovery of the precise seat of its operations before it has left the tree, and the small size of the aperture through which it makes its escape from the limb, are probably the reasons why it has eluded the researches of those persons who disbelieve in its existence as the cause of the blasting of the limbs of the pear-tree. It is to be sought for at or near the lowest part of the diseased limbs, and in the immediate vicinity of the buds situated about that part. The remedy, suggested by Mr. Lowell and Professor Peck, to prevent other limbs and trees from being subsequently attacked in the same way, consists in cutting off the blasted limb *below* the seat of injury, and burning it *before* the *perfect* insect has made its escape. It will therefore be necessary, carefully to examine our pear-trees daily, during the month of June, and watch for the first indication of disease, or the remedy may be applied too late to prevent the dispersion of the insects among other trees."

The injury to which our wooden houses is subject from the gallery mining operations of the *Callidium bajulus*, is

so great that we should be indebted vastly to any one who could suggest a remedy. Some vermin, we are recommended to treat with "cold lead," but, from "fragments of lead found in the stomachs" of certain of these strange *gourmands*, we fear, such a remedy, at least, might fail. It is the more provoking, too, to be informed that now "common in the maritime parts of the United States it was probably first brought to this country by vessels from Europe."

Rather a modest looking creature is the apple-tree borer, when in its full suit, certainly seeming harmless enough, although evidently, on examination, only a hypocritical disguise in which to come out into honest broad daylight. This insect (*Saperda bivittata*) too, although so common to our orchards, does not seem to be very widely diffused, if we may judge from the surprise manifested by a friend of ours in a neighboring state, to whom we proved its existence in his trees, whose foliage had begun to fail only a year or two before, and the cause of which was hitherto a mystery. This statement, we are aware, is contradictory to the following extract of the Report, although, perhaps, the instance in our knowledge was a singular one. We mention it rather, because it excited our surprise at the time.

"The borers of the apple-tree have become notorious, throughout the New England and Middle States, for their extensive ravages. They are the larvæ of a beetle called *Saperda bivittata* by Mr. Say, the two-striped, or the brown and white striped *Saperda*; the upper side of its body being marked with two longitudinal white stripes between three of a light brown color, while the face, the antennæ, the under-side of the body, and the legs, are white. This beetle varies in length from a little more than one half to three quarters of an inch. It comes forth from the trunks of the trees, in its perfected state, early in June, making its escape in the night, during which time only it uses its ample wings in going from tree to tree in search of companions and food. In the daytime it keeps at rest among the leaves of the plants which it devours. The trees and shrubs principally attacked by this borer, are the apple-tree, the quince, mountain ash, hawthorn and other thorn bushes, the June-berry or shad-bush, and other kinds of *Amelanchier* and *Aronia*. Our native thorns and *Aronias* are its natural food; for I have discovered the larvæ in the stems of these shrubs, and have repeatedly found the beetles upon them, eating the leaves, in June and July. It is in these months that the eggs are deposited, being laid upon the bark near the root, during the night. The larvæ hatched therefrom are fleshy whitish grubs, nearly cylindrical, and tapering a little from the first ring to the end of the body. The head is small, horny, and brown; the first ring is much larger than the others, the next two are

very short, and, with the first, are covered with punctures and very minute hairs; the following rings, to the tenth inclusive, are each furnished, on the upper and under side, with two fleshy warts situated close together, and destitute of the little rasp-like teeth, that are usually found on the grubs of the other Capricorn-beetles; the eleventh and twelfth rings are very short; no appearance of legs can be seen, even with a magnifying glass of high power. The grub, with its strong jaws, cuts a cylindrical passage through the bark, and pushes its castings backwards out of the hole from time to time, while it bores upwards into the wood. The larva state continues two or three years, during which the borer will be found to have penetrated eight or ten inches upwards in the trunk of the tree, its burrow at the end approaching to, and being covered only by, the bark. Here its transformation takes place. The pupa does not differ much from other pupæ of beetles; but it has a transverse row of minute prickles on each of the rings of the back, and several at the tip of the abdomen. These probably assist the insect in its movements, when casting off its pupa-skin. The final change occurs about the first of June, soon after which, the beetle gnaws through the bark that covers the end of its burrow, and comes out of its place of confinement in the night.

Notwithstanding the pains that have been taken by some persons to destroy and exterminate these pernicious borers, they continue to reappear in our orchards and nurseries every season. The reasons of this are to be found in the habits of the insects, and in individual carelessness. Many orchards suffer deplorably from the want of proper attention; the trees are permitted to remain, year after year, without any pains being taken to destroy the numerous and various insects that infest them; old orchards, especially, are neglected, and not only the rugged trunks of the trees, but even a forest of unpruned suckers around them, are left to the undisturbed possession and perpetual inheritance of the Saperda. On the means that have been used to destroy this borer, a few remarks only need to be made; for it is evident that they can be fully successful only when generally adopted. Killing it by a wire thrust into the holes it has made, is one of the oldest, safest, and most successful methods. Cutting out the grub, with a knife or gouge, is the most common practice; but it is feared that these tools have sometimes been used without sufficient caution. A third method, which has more than once been suggested, consists in plugging the holes with soft wood. If a little camphor be previously inserted, this practice promises to be more effectual; but experiments are wanting to confirm its expediency."

Omitting the insects of the second order, we next meet with some old but very disagreeable acquaintances in the third order, HEMIPTERA, the Squash Bugs, which, though smelling like "an over-ripe pear," we concur with the author in adding, "but far too powerful to be agreeable."

"In order to prevent the ravages of these insects, they should be sought and killed when they are about to lay their eggs; and if any escape our observation at this time, their eggs may be easily found and crushed. With this view the squash-vines must be visited daily, during the early part of their growth, and must be carefully examined for the bugs and their eggs. A very short time spent in this way every day, in the proper

season, will save a great deal of vexation and disappointment afterwards. If this precaution be neglected or deferred till the vines have begun to spread, it will be exceedingly difficult to exterminate the insects, on account of their numbers; and, if at this time dry weather should prevail, the vines will suffer so much from the bugs and drought together, as to produce but little if any fruit. Whatever contributes to bring forward the plants rapidly, and to promote the vigor and luxuriance of their foliage, renders them less liable to suffer by the exhausting punctures of the young bugs. Water drained from a cow-yard, and similar preparations have, with this intent, been applied with benefit."

To the fifth order, LEPIDOPTERA, belong those winged beauties of day and night habits, known as butterflies and moths; and whose larvæ are known as caterpillars. "Of these five hundred species, which are natives of Massachusetts, are already known to me, and probably there are at least as many more kinds to be discovered within the limits of this Commonwealth. As each female usually lays from two hundred to five hundred eggs, one thousand different kinds of butterflies and moths will produce, on an average, three hundred thousand caterpillars: if one half of this number, when arrived at maturity, are females, they will give forty-five millions of caterpillars in the second, and six thousand seven hundred and fifty millions in the third generation."

The green parsley worm, which makes itself quite at home among our umbelliferous plants, and despoils the foliage of several of our valuable culinary plants, is the larva of a fine butterfly, which we should hardly be willing to destroy, even if we could catch it, a task not always so easily effected as imagined. To watch the nice balancing on wing of the *Sphinx quinquemaculatus*, and to notice the curious mechanism of its long flexile tongue queerly stowed away under its chin, when not in use, would quite deter any one from doing bodily injury to the perfect form of the potato-worm. A very naughty larva form of a beautiful moth we have in *Sphinx Pampinatrix*, which, not content with destroying the foliage of the grape, actually snips off the berries from the bunches long before they are ripe, certainly a piece of supererogatory work, and quite unnecessary to horticultural notions of "thinning out" the crop. Who would think, too, that the sad ravager of the peach tree, boring and sapping its vital energies and destroying the fondest hopes of the gardener, could assume such beautiful metamorphosis, emerging from its dark galleries at the

foot of the tree, a vespæ-form, gauze-winged and parti-colored insect, in the *Egeria exilis*? While vile caterpillars, covering our apple-trees with silken canopies, and indicating, by their presence, a want of thrift and industry, convert themselves, by the magic of nature, into sundry trim moths, very much improved by the change, and with difficulty recognizable in their proper garb as really identical with the pests of the orchard. And cut-worms, biting off young cauliflowers, and tender cabbages, and canker-worms, yes, and a long array of others, which, reader, we advise you to become acquainted with, for your own comfort, and whose entertaining history we invite you to peruse in the work before us, are traced to forms of elegance and beauty, by the patience of the Entomologist, and by his practical skill.

Belonging to the order HYMENOPTERA, our choice Roses, delicious cherries and fine pears are subject to slugs, the larva of saw-flies. These disgusting creatures quite disfigure an entire plant, even before the mischief is apprehended, eating away the cuticle, and leaving the foliage of a dead brown, as if scorched with fire. We have used with success ashes, lime, and even dry dirt or dust, which, cleaving to their soft bodies, seems to speedily extirpate them, if the experiment is often repeated. Lately a new substitute has been found in soap-suds, a strong decoction of whale-oil soap, which can be applied to the highest trees with a proper engine, or by a syringe.

To the DIPTERA belongs the Hessian fly and wheat fly, so destructive to grain crops. The minuteness of these little creatures, and their singular habits, render accurate and detailed information very difficult to be procured. Many and various expedients are resorted to, for their destruction, or to escape from the evils attendant on their presence, and all with more or less success. Much knowledge may be gained on this topic from the pages of the work before us, and many valuable hints suggested. We renewedly and confidently recommend its perusal to all our readers. To the culturist it will serve as an instructive companion: to the general reader as an entertaining book: to the student in nature as an expanded leaf in her great volume, and to every one as an instance of the result of industry and research into the hidden mysteries of some of the most curious forms of organic life.

X.

ART. II. *Transactions of the New Haven Horticultural and the New Haven County Agricultural Societies*, for 1841. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 84. New Haven. 1842.

THIS is an interesting pamphlet, containing the doings of the two societies named above, for the year 1841. It contains a sketch of the history of the Horticultural Society, reports on gardens, list of premiums, names of the officers, &c.

From the sketch of the history of the Horticultural Society, we learn that it was first organized in December, 1831, two years after the organization of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Its first exhibition was in June, 1831, but only a few individuals then took an interest in its doings. In 1832, it was incorporated by the Legislature, and from 1833 to 1840 annual fairs have been held at the State-house.

In noticing the progress of gardening, and the consequent improvement in the style of laying out grounds, &c., some excellent remarks are made, and good advice offered, to those who intend to build; and though they are intended for the latitude of New Haven, they will answer equally well for all other cities both north and south. Those of our readers who intend to build, may read the following, and derive advantage from it:

"A spot for building should be at an easy distance—not less than two hundred feet from the road, slightly elevated, and protected on the north and west, if possible, by a hill or grove, and near as may be to the centre of the farm. If there are a few forest trees scattered here and there, do not imitate the green horns who come from the cities to build where they can have a shady and cool retreat, and then deliberately cut down the native trees as being vulgar because they are common, and in their place set up a forest of bare poles as if for the pleasure of waiting for them to grow. Let such trees stand for shade and beauty forever, or at least until your fruit trees are mature. These should be planted in front and around the house; of the choicest varieties, and arranged with good taste and for future effect. Let the barns and all the out buildings be placed at a convenient distance in the rear, and leave two or three shade trees in the barn yard, that the cattle may have their share of comfort, for it should be remembered that trees are accommodating and economical; shady in summer, open in winter, and that a good forest tree drops leaves enough in the fall to add half a load to the compost heap."

"The garden, of liberal dimensions, needs as nearly as possible a southern exposure, and if there is an unfailing spring or a bright spark-

ling brook near by, so much the better. The farmer will find that by attention to such points as these, he may do without gingerbread work upon his house, and that the simple and unpretending cottage, neatly kept and looking out from among fruit trees and vines, will be far more attractive than a gaudily colored house exposed to the dust and heat of the turnpike. Why should he take from choice the location which in cities is only submitted to from necessity? When expensive houses are to be erected, a small sum paid for a proper plan will be more judiciously expended than any other part of the outlay."

New Haven is noted for its neat and substantial dwellings, and it is because a true taste has been disseminated that so much architectural design is apparent.

In the report of the committee to examine gardens offered for premiums, those of H. Whitney, M. Baldwin and Chas. Robinson, Esqrs., Mrs. Hillhouse, Mr. Walton, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Gabriel, Mr. Hotchkiss, Mr. Franklin and Mr. Mansfield are highly praised. That of Mr. H. Whitney took the first premium of \$10.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *General Notices.*

Destruction of Insects by Chamomile.—A communication was read before the London Horticultural Society, by Sir C. B. Monck, upon the destruction of the brown scale, by hanging branches of Chamomile upon orange trees infected with this insect. In about a fortnight after the chamomile was placed among the plants, the young scales, which were nearly half grown, began to turn black and dry up. A further experiment was made by syringing the plants with a decoction of the herb, and with very good effect. In connexion with this, it is stated by the editor of the *Chronicle*, that it is worth while to try all kinds of experiments on the subject. The vapor of sulphur will kill the red spider, the vapor of tobacco the green fly; and it has very lately been ascertained that the vapor of oil of turpentine will kill wasps. There may be something then in the odor of chamomile which is so deleterious to some insects as to destroy them. We repeat that this subject is worthy of further experiment.—*Ed.*

Grafting Grape Vines.—It is unnecessary when a vine does not prove true to be the kind expected, to remove it to make room for another; the ease with which an inferior vine can be grafted with another sort, renders it quite a waste of time to plant one to supply its place; a far better way is to select a shoot, as low as possible on the old vine, and to inarch it with another kind, either from a pot or from a neighboring plant; this, however, should be done when the vines are in full growth. In six weeks they will have become sufficiently united, so that the engrafted shoot may be severed from the parent plant; and if allowed plenty of light and air, it will mature its wood sufficiently to take the place of the old bearing stem,

which may be cut away the following season; or if the graft is not thought strong enough, it may be cut down and allowed another year's growth, whilst the original stem may be retained. I have treated several vines so, and it appears to have the effect of hastening or retarding the ripening of the same grape, accordingly as the stock may be of a late or early kind. I had two vines, the names of which I do not know; one was a very late grape, with bunches and berries shaped like a Black Portuguese, but of a grizzly color; the other, which is called Sicilian, was a round early white grape, about the size of a Dutch Sweetwater, and hollowed at the end like an orange, very sweet, but having a disagreeable thick skin. These I inarched from a neighboring Black Hamburg; the fruit from the early stem ripened first, and the leaves dropped off some time ago; whereas on the late stem the leaves are still green; their parent is in an intermediate state.—(*Gard. Chron.* 1843, p. 37.)

ART. II. *Foreign Notices.*

ENGLAND.

Prize Dahlias for 1842.—The *Gard. Chronicle*, at the request of some of its readers, gives a list of dahlias which were most successful in gaining prizes during the last season. The following are the names of the varieties:—

	Times shown.		Times shown.
Pickwick, - -	108	Conservative, - -	40
President of the West, -	104	Ansell's Unique, -	43
Phenomenon, - -	98	Eclipse, (Cattleugh's,) -	46
Maria, - - -	76	Queen, (Widnall's,) -	34
Lewisham Rival, -	68	Dowager Lady Cooper, -	30
Beauty of the Plain, -	68	Bloomsbury, (Pamplin's,) -	30
Maid of Bath, - -	66	Suffolk Hero, -	33
Grace Darling, - -	62	Nicholas Nickleby, -	38
Bridesmaid, - -	60	Egyptian Prince, -	27
Rouge et Noire, - -	60	Fanny Keynes, - -	26
Duchess of Richmond, -	60	Eclipse, (Widnall's,) -	26
Lee's Bloomsbury, - -	60	Regina, - - -	27
Le Grand Bedouin, - -	58	Rival Sussex, - -	27
Argo, - - -	56	Tournament, - - -	28
Cox's Defiance, - -	55	Rienzi, - - -	24
Prince of Wales, (Dodd's) -	54	Conductor, - - -	20
Burnham Hero, - -	48	Climax, - - -	24
Hope, - - -	50	Scarlet Defiance, -	18
Indispensable, - -	48	Tournament, (Cattleugh's,) -	15
Hudson's Princess Royal, -	44	Conqueror of the World, -	17
Springfield Rival, - -	46	Amato, - - -	17
Andrew Hofer, - - -	48	Countess of Pembroke, -	15
Metella, - - -	44	Bedford Surprise, -	14
Admirable, - - -	36		

Such a table would seem to convey an exact value of the several varieties as show flowers; but this is not the case. Take for instance Wid-

nall's Queen; it was last season let out for the first time at the high price of 10s. 6d. per plant, while Pickwick, an old variety, was only 2s. 6d. Consequently fifty plants of Pickwick were cultivated to one of the Queen, and they were shown at exhibitions in probably the same proportion. Several others might be mentioned whose growth was as limited as that of the Queen. Cultivators, however, will learn from the above table how much they can rely upon these kinds for show next autumn. (*Gard. Chronicle*, 1843, p. 231.)

ART. III. Domestic Notices.

Cincinnati Horticultural Society.—At an adjourned meeting of this newly formed Society, a large number of resident and corresponding members were elected. The Society voted to subscribe for Hovey's *Magazine of Horticulture*, Loudon's *Gardeners' Magazine*, Lindley's *Gardeners' Chronicle* and Hoffs's *American Orchardist Companion*.

Mr. A. H. Ernst presented to the Society specimens of a new seedling apple, of great excellence and beauty; he also gave the following account of its origin: A large number of seedling apple trees were planted on the farm of Mr. Joel Gillett, Lawrence County, Ohio, about 25 years ago. One of these trees produced this apple. The tree is of rapid growth while young, and its bark is very smooth. It is large at the base, tapering fast to the top, with limbs short and tough, well calculated to bear its enormous annual burthen. The tree has a round head, and requires much pruning while young; the fruit holds on well, and, as before stated, is an enormous bearer every year.

The apple is above medium size, of bright red color, on yellow ground, smooth and thin skin, with some dark spots over the surface; shape rather oblong, inclining to one side, flat at the base; stem small and inserted in a deep cavity; blossom end suddenly rounding off to a deep hollow; flesh white; flavor a delicious subacid; the fruit keep plump and fresh without shrivelling till May and June, and is admirably adapted for a southern market.

The Society appears to be in a prosperous condition, and it is the intention to hold weekly meetings through the summer, for exhibitions of flowers, fruits and vegetables, in the same manner of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.—*Ed.*

Hovey's Seedling Strawberry.—It may not be uninteresting to say to you, that I have a small bed of Hovey's Seedling Strawberry, which has fully answered my expectations. It promises to be here every thing that has been said of it, as to productiveness, fine flavor, &c. I have not noticed the defect to exist that has been spoken of by Mr. Longworth and others.—*Yours, James Camak, Athens, Ga. May, 1843.*

Native Variety of the Strawberry.—We have here a native variety called the *Hawkins Strawberry*, which for productiveness and luxuriance of growth, and indeed for most of the good qualities of a good strawberry cannot be excelled.—*James Camak, Athens, Ga.* [If our correspondent should have an opportunity to send, we should be pleased to receive a few plants, in order to try this kind in comparison with others, and for the purpose of crossing, with a view to the production of new sorts.—*Ed.*]

Destruction of the Curculio by the Use of Salt.—Now that the season is approaching when the Curculio begins to emerge from the ground, we are induced to request fruit cultivators to try the effect of salt in destroying them. We have been assured by several experienced fruit cultivators, that they have found salt a perfect preventative against the ravages of this destructive insect, and that they have had annually good crops of plums, while their neighbors have lost a larger portion of their fruit. Our friend Capt. Lovett, of Beverly, informs us that he has applied half a peck or more of salt to each tree, spreading it on the ground as far as the branches extend. This is done about the first of June, and as it is washed into the ground by the rains, it appears to prevent the Curculio from making his way alive through it. The salt does not appear to injure the tree in the least. We would advise all our friends who have plum trees subject to the attacks of the Curculio to try this remedy, and send us an account of their experiments for publication, in order that all the information possible may be elicited which may lead to a certain remedy for this insidious enemy of the plum cultivator.—*Ed.*

ART. IV. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, May 1, 1843.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

A letter was read from A. H. Ernst, Corresponding Member, Cincinnati, Ohio; it accompanied some specimens of a sweet apple called the Lansinburgh. Mr. Ernst, in his letter, states the grafts of this variety were brought from Lansinburgh, N. Y., some years since, without a name; the person who procured the grafts called them after the town from which he got them. He also states that they are highly esteemed in Cincinnati as a shipping fruit for the south. Mr. Ernst concluded by remarking that he would, with pleasure, send grafts for distribution among the members, if the apple was not known in our vicinity. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ernst for his communication and the accompanying fruit.

The President laid before the Society copies of several books voted to be procured by the Library Committee. It was voted that none of the periodical works should be allowed to go out of the Library until a volume is completed and bound.

The Committee appointed to publish the *Transactions* of the Society for 1841 and 42, laid before the meeting five hundred copies, for distribution among the members. Meeting adjourned one month, to June 3.

Exhibited.—Fruit: Lansinburgh apples, from A. H. Ernst, Cincinnati, Ohio.

May 13th.—*Exhibited.* Flowers: from J. F. Allen, Salem, *Lawren-cia rubra*, *Cramoisi-superieure*, Eugene Beauharnois, Victoire Modeste, (tea,) and Princess of Nassau roses. From I. Livermore, Esq., Cambridge, a fine seedling Pelargonium. From the Public Garden, two seedling Pelargoniums and a Fuchsia which had been treated with guano; the Pelargoniums were the same plants exhibited last autumn at the annual show of the Society. In February, the plants were repotted into

No. 4 pots, and *one teaspoonful* of guano applied to the soil of each ; the growth was strong and the number of blooms surprising, each plant having upwards of three hundred buds and flowers ; they have been under the care of our correspondent, Mr. Teschemacher, whose excellent article upon the use of guano appeared at p. 168.

From Miss Sumner and J. L. L. F. Warren, bouquets. From S. Sweetser, roses and geraniums.

Fruit : from J. F. Allen, Salem, Black Hamburg grapes and Malaga figs—the latter fully ripe and fine.

Vegetables : good specimens of asparagus from J. F. Allen.

May 20th.—*Exhibited.* Flowers : from Wm. Meller, a fine display of cut flowers of Pelargoniums, embracing a large number of seedlings. From J. F. Allen, Cramoisie superieure, Bonne Silene, (tea,) and other roses, and a specimen of *Hoya carnosa*. From J. A. Kenrick, *Magnolia conspicua*, and *Soulangeana*, bluish and scarlet *Pyrus japonica*, azaleas and other flowers. From J. L. L. F. Warren, *Epiphyllum Ackermanni*, Pelargoniums and other flowers. From S. Sweetser, Pelargoniums and a plant of *Fuchsia gracilis*.

From the Public Garden, by J. E. Teschemacher, two plants of *Acacia lophantha*, one of which had been watered with a solution of nitrate of soda, made in the proportion of *one ounce* to a gallon of water ; the plant was watered with this liquid once a week for the preceding six weeks. The other plant had the usual treatment. They were both seedlings of last year, and when first potted, Nov. 5, were of equal size ; that watered with the soda was now near one third larger than the other, and with a much more vigorous and compact habit.

The exhibition of Pelargoniums for premium took place to-day. The only competitor was Mr. Meller. The following is the report of the judges :—

For the best display of cut flowers shown in single trusses, with foliage, a premium of five dollars to Mr. W. Meller.

Messrs. C. M. Hovey and H. W. Dutton, judges.

Fruits : from J. F. Allen, oranges and Bergamot limes. From Dr. B. Shurtleff, Seaver sweeting apples. From J. L. L. F. Warren, Isabella grapes of the growth of 1842, in good state of preservation.

Vegetables : fine specimens of asparagus and brocolis from J. Hill, West Cambridge. Asparagus and cucumbers from J. L. L. F. Warren. From S. Sweetser, rhubarb.

May 27th.—*Exhibited.* Flowers : from J. A. Kenrick, cut flowers of *Pæonia Moutan* papaveracea and *Banksia*, *Cornus florida*, azaleas of several varieties, Tartarian honeysuckles, &c. From S. R. Johnson, a fine display of tulips. From S. Walker, a fine display of tulips. Bouquets from J. L. L. F. Warren, W. Kenrick and Misses Sumner.

The exhibition of tulips for premiums took place to-day, and the following is the report of the judges :—

For the best display of tulips, not less than thirty blooms, a premium of four dollars to S. Walker.

For the second best display of flowers, not less than thirty blooms, a premium of two dollars to S. R. Johnson.

Vegetables : from J. Hill, some very large and superior specimens of asparagus, one of the bunches weighing 2 3-4 lbs. ; two weighing 5 1-16 lbs. ; the largest spear measured 4 inches in circumference.

ART. V. Faneuil Hall Market.

<i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i>		From	To	<i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i>		From	To
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Potatoes :				Parsley, per half peck, . .		37½	50
Chenangoes, { per barrel,	1 00	—		Sage, per pound, ...		17	20
{ per bushel,	30	—		Marjorum, per bunch, . .		6	12½
Common,.... { per barrel,	75	87½		Savory, per bunch, . . .		6	12½
{ per bushel,	30	—		Spearmint, per bunch, . .		3	—
Eastports,... { per barrel,	1 50	1 75					
{ per bushel,	62½	—					
Nova Scotia, { per barrel,	75	1 00					
{ per bushel,	30	—					
Sweet, per bushel, . . .	—	—					
Turnips, per bushel :				<i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i>			
Common, ...	37½	50		Squashes, per pound :			
Ruta Baga, ...	37½	50		Canada Crookneck, . . .		—	—
Onions :				Winter Crookneck, . . .		—	—
Red, per bunch, . . .	3½	4		West India, ...		2½	3
White, per bunch, . . .	3½	4		Pumpkins, each, ...		10	12½
New, per bunch, . . .	4	6					
Yellow, per bushel, . .	75	1 00					
Red, per bushel, . . .	75	1 00					
Beets, per bushel, . . .	50	75		<i>Fruits.</i>			
Carrots, per bushel, . .	50	62½		Apples, dessert and cooking:			
Paranips, per bushel, . .	50	75		Baldwins, per barrel, . .	2 50	2 75	
Salsify, per dozen roots, .	12½	—		Greenings, per barrel, . .	—	—	
Horseradish, per pound, .	6	10		Russets, per barrel, . . .	1 75	2 25	
Radishes, per bunch, . .	2	4		Common, per barrel, . . .	1 50	1 75	
Garlic, per pound, . . .	12½	—		Lady apple, per half peck, .	37½	—	
				Common sweet, pr bushel, .	1 00	—	
				Dried apple, per lb. . . .	3	4	
				Pears :			
<i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i>				Baking, per bushel, . . .	1 50	2 00	
Cabbages, per dozen :				Cranberries, per bushel, .	3 00	4 00	
Drumheads, ...	37½	50		Tomatoes, per dozen, . . .	—	—	
Savoy, ...	—	—		Grapes, per pound :			
Red Dutch, ...	—	—		Malaga, white, ...	—	—	
Brocolis, each, ...	—	—		Malaga, purple, ...	—	—	
Cauliflowers, each, . . .	—	—		Black Hamburg, forced, .	1 50	2 00	
Lettuce, per head, ...	4	6		Pine-apples, each, ...	12½	37½	
Celery, per root, ...	6	8		Cucumbers, each, ...	12½	25	
Spinach, per peck, ...	10	12½		Lemons, per dozen, . . .	20	25	
Dandelions, per peck, . .	8	12½		Oranges, { Sicily, ...	12½	25	
Rhubarb, per pound, . . .	2½	3		{ Havanna, ...	—	—	
Asparagus, per bunch, . .	10	17		Chesnuts, per bushel, . . .	3 00	3 50	
Cabbage Sprouts, per peck, .	12½	—		Walnuts, per bushel, . . .	1 50	—	
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal.	25	—		Cocoanuts, per hund. . . .	4	6	
Peppers (pickled) per gal. .	37½	—		Almonds, per lb.	10	12	
				English Walnuts, per lb. .	—	—	
				Castana, per lb.	—	—	

REMARKS.—A continuation of unusually cool weather for the season, has retarded farming and gardening operations materially. The weather has been fair, and but little rain has fallen during the month; but there has been a succession of cold easterly winds, which has been unfavorable to the vegetation of all tender seeds and the growth of tender plants. Compared with last spring, the season is some considerable later, but with that of 1841 it is earlier by a few days.

Vegetables.—The vegetable market has experienced but little change since our last. It continues to be well supplied even beyond the demand. Potatoes, in consequence of large supplies from the east, are of dull sale, and the best command only our quotations; Long Reds may perhaps be purchased for less; the Dean potato (called by some the best,) has been extensively planted this year; its great productiveness renders it a most desirable sort. Turnips are plentiful for the season. Onions are scarce, and but few are to be had except in bunches. New Whites come in freely and of fair size. Radishes are abundant and cheap for the early season. Cabbages can scarcely be included in this month's report: so few remain on hand it is unnecessary to name any prices. Brocolis and cauliflowers are nearly or quite out of the market. Lettuce is fine and handsome, but not so abundant as usual; it commands good prices for the season. Celery is about gone. Spinach, dandelion and cabbage sprouts are plentiful; but no turnip tops have made their appearance. Rhubarb is now brought in in great abundance, and great quantities are now disposed of; the increase of the use of this vegetable has been very great within a year or two. Some market-gardeners in the vicinity have an acre under cultivation. The season has been so cold that asparagus holds up to the high price of our quotations; last year it was abundant at six cents per bunch in May. Crookneck squashes are all gone; fresh arrivals of West India's have stocked the market, and caused a reduction since our last.

Fruit.—The fruit market is dull enough. Russett apples of the very best quality, handsome and in fine order, commanding only \$2 25 per barrel: and good Baldwins but a little more; Greenings are all gone. A few Lady Apples yet remain, but they are in poor order. Of pears there is no stock; baking have been all taken within a few days. Cranberries are tolerably abundant, and prices less firm. Grapes are all gone, but to supply the place of foreign ones a few Black Hamburgs have been brought in. Lemons are abundant; Sicily Oranges are plentiful and good; Sweet Havannas are all gone. Cucumbers now come in rather freely, and are readily taken at our prices. In Nuts but little is doing.—*M. T., Boston, May 29th, 1843.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR JUNE.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines will now be swelling their fruit rapidly, and will need attention. Keep the vines clear of superfluous wood; nip off the ends of the fruiting shoots; syringe or water the house freely; thin the berries, and be careful in tying up and shouldering the large clusters; water at the root if dry weather ensues, and give due quantities of air in all fine weather. Vines in cold-houses, so termed, will now be just in bloom,

and will need care. See that the wood is laid in well for bearing next season. Vineries without artificial heat will be just in bloom.

Strawberry Beds may be yet made if other work has been so pressing as to have neglected it. Keep old beds clear of weeds.

Fruit Trees will now need much care; pruning must be attended to in season. Young seedling trees should be kept clear of weeds, and trees that have been budded should have all superfluous shoots destroyed.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Camellias may be removed from the greenhouse to the open air this month; choosing a cool and half shady aspect, and placing the pots on boards or coal ashes to keep the worms out of the pots. Repotting may now be successfully performed, and cuttings may now be taken off for propagation.

Tulip Beds should be kept free of weeds, and the bulbs carefully taken up the latter part of the month.

Oxalises should now be placed on a dry shelf where they will not receive any water.

Roses may now be turned out of the pots into the ground, selecting a good rich spot; cuttings may be put in, made from the prunings of the plants, which should be headed down.

Ericas may yet be successfully propagated by cuttings. Repot old plants and pot off cuttings struck in March.

Cactuses should now receive plenty of water.

Pansies sown in boxes or pots in April, may now be pricked out into small properly prepared beds.

Hyacinths should be taken up this month.

Carnations should be turned out of the pots into the ground, if not done before. Seeds may now be sown.

Chrysanthemums.—The young plants just potted off should be duly watered and encouraged in their growth by plunging the pots in the ground.

Azaleas should be repotted, if not done before.

Balsams, *China Asters*, and similar plants, sown in boxes, should be transplanted out into the border.

Fuchsias, struck from cuttings and potted off, should now be shifted, if large plants are wanted.

Geraniums, as soon as done blooming, should be cut down, and the cuttings put in, if young plants are wanted.

Heliotropes, planted out in the border, grow luxuriantly, and are highly desirable for their vanilla odor.

Dahlias will need particular attention this month. They should be set out from the 1st to the 20th. Prepare the soil by deep spading, and put at least a shovelful of manure to each plant. Stake the plants, as they are often broken off by the first high wind, if neglected.

Verbenas may now be turned out into small beds or in the border.

Gladioluses and *Tuberoses*, forwarded in pots, may now be put out into the open ground.

Cyclamens may be turned out into a cool situation in the border.

Brachycome iberidifolia, in pots, should now be turned out into the open ground.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

JULY, 1843.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *The London Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits. 3d Edition. With notices of all the principal varieties enumerated since the 2d Edition, and other Remarks.* By the EDITOR.

GRAPES.

GREAT progress has been made in determining the synonyms of this excellent fruit. In the 1st Edition, one hundred and fifty-nine varieties were enumerated; in the 2d Edition one hundred and eighty-two; but when the 3d was issued, in December, 1842, the number of varieties then growing in the Society's garden had been reduced to *ninety-nine*. The cultivation of the vine under glass in the climate of England, as well as in this country, is the only mode of testing the qualities of the several varieties—as it is quite impossible to ripen more than two or three kinds in the open air. An immense extent of glass would consequently be required to test, at once, all the sorts enumerated in the several editions. With what means the Society have had at command they have proved a great number. In the 1st Edition, the greatest number of synonyms under any one variety was *six*; in the 3d Edition, no less than *forty-five* are enumerated under the Black Cluster, and *thirty-six* under the Black Hamburgh. No fruit varies more under different treatment, and in different soils and localities, than the grape when artificially cultivated, and the number of synonyms had become increased to a great extent a few years ago; but for the labors of the Society, which are

now before us in the 3d Edition, we fear our vineries would contain a goodly number of duplicate sorts.

Several sorts have not yet been proved; these are included in the catalogue, but until some definite information could be given, it was thought best to leave them without any remark until the issue of another edition of the catalogue.

The number of varieties of the grape cultivated in vineries in this country is quite limited; beyond the Black Hamburgh, Frontignan, Muscadine, and four or five others, few varieties are to be found. This, however, should not be; the number of really excellent kinds amounts to more than *twenty-five*, and we could wish, if only for the sake of forming a good assortment, that more sorts were cultivated. The grower of grapes for the market would of course select a greater portion of the Black Hamburgh; but the amateur, whose purpose is not exclusively profit, should cultivate such an assortment as will give him a variety both in regard to color, flavor and period of maturity.

Among the sorts which we would recommend for vineries, in addition to those generally grown, are the Black Prince, Black Prolific, Chasselas Musque, Black Frontignan, Black Lombardy, Early White Malvasia, Black Muscat of Alexandria, Canon Hall Muscat, White Rissling, Pitmaston White Cluster, Petersburg, Charlesworth, Tokay, Black Tripoli, Red Traminer, Verdelho, and Scotch White Cluster; these are all first rate fruits.

Aleppo.—bunch, loose; color, white and red; form of berry, round; skin, thin; flavor, sweet; 2d quality; suitable for a hot-house or vinery. Striped. *Synonyms*:

Raisen d'Alep
Maurillon panaché
Maurillon noir panaché
Chasselas panaché

Raisin suisse
Striped muscadine
Variegated Chasselas
Switzerland

Black Cluster.—This old and well known grape has the following numerous *synonyms*:

Auremat
Burgundy
Black Burgundy
Early Black
Small Black Cluster
Black Morillon
Auvergne
True Burgundy

Pineau
Franc-Pineau
Morillon Noir
Raisin de Bourgogne
Auvernas Rouge
Vrai Auvernas
Saumoireau
Bon plant

Genetin de St. Menin
 Fin Noir de Toulon
 Talvagnues rouge
 Ternent
 Fin plant doré
 Noirin
 Pignolet
 Pignola
 Nera
 Klevner
 Burgunder
 Schwarzer
 Rother
 Rother Burgunder
 Schwarzer Stüssling

Stüssedex
 Augustiner
 Frühblaue
 Klebroth
 Blauer Seeklevner
 Blauer Rischling
 Schwarzer Rissling
 Schwarze Fränkische
 Mohrenkönigin
 Malterdinger
 Arbst
 Böhmischer
 Cerna okrugia
 Ranka Druge Struke

Black July, Early.—[This fine early grape, not cultivated, that we are aware, in this country, has a great number of *synonyms*. It is extensively grown around Paris, under the name of Madeleine noire. It is the earliest grape, and deserves general cultivation.] *Synonyms*:

Morillon Hatif
 Madeleine
 Madeleine Noire
 Raisin précoce
 De St. Jean
 De Juillet
 Schr Früher Schwarzer Burgunder
 Schwarzer Burgunder
 Früher Burgunder
 Schwarzer Frühzeitiger Burgunder.
 August traube

Augustiner
 August clever
 Jacobstraube
 Jacobitraube
 Frühe Jacobstraube
 Champagner
 Frühes Mohrchen
 Ranczi
 Juannens Negrés
 Lujega
 Luviana
 Lugiana Veronese
 Lugliana e Lugliola dei Toscani

Black Prince.—bunches, long; color, black; form, oval; skin, thick; flavor, sweet; 1st quality; vinery and wall; a good bearer, and colors well. [This grape should find a place in every vinery, large or small. It is earlier than the Black Hamburg, and a first rate fruit.] *Synonyms*:

Sir Abraham Pytches' black
 Alicant
 Black Spanish
 Black Valentia
 Black Portugal
 Black Lisbon

Pocock's Damascus
 Cambridge Botanic Garden
 Lombardy (of some)
 Steward's black Prince
 Boston

Black Prolific.—bunch, loose; color, black; form, roundish; skin, thin; flavor, sweet; 1st quality; vinery and wall. Early and prolific.

Bual, White.—bunch, compact; color, white; form, obovate; skin, thick; flavor, sweet; 1st quality; vinery and wall.

Burgundy, Miller's.—Additional *synonyms* :

Black Cluster (of Miller)	Müllerweib
Noirin	Pulvernenta
Müller	Morone Farinaccio
Müllerrebe	

Chasselas, Knights' Variegated.—Said to resemble the Aleppo.

Chasselas, Red.—bunch, loose; color, red; form, round; skin, thin; flavor, sweet; 2d quality; vinery and wall.

Ciotat.—Additional *synonyms* are :

Malmsey Muscadine	Spanischer Gutedel
Petersillien Traube	Peterselyer Szölö
Geschlittblättriger Gutedel	

Corinth, Black.—Additional *synonyms* :

Corinth violette	Passeretta Nera
Corinth Noir du Morée	

Corinth, White.—bunch, small; color, white; form, round; skin, thin; flavor, sweet; 2d quality; vinery. Stoneless; and forms one of the kinds of Sultana raisins of commerce. *Synonyms* :

White Kishmish	Passeretta Bianca
Stoneless round-berried	Passa Cilicia
Corinth blanc	Popula Cilicia
Passe	Passulo Chesemino
Raisin de Passe	Zedig
Passerille	Rischmisch
Aspirant sans pepin	Anguur Kismisi
Passerina	

Cornichon blanc.—Several *synonyms* of this variety have been detected, viz. :

White Cucumber grape	Carazon de cabrito
Pinquant Paul	Uva Ciolinna
Bec d'Oiseaux	Pizutello Bianco
Santa Paula	Buttuna di Gattu
Teta de vaca	Kummerling Traube
Alicante Preto	Weisser Spitzwelacher
Doigts de Donzelle	

Diagalvis, White.—color, white; form, obovate; skin, thick; flavor, sweet; hot-house. Very late.

Ferrar, Large Black.—bunch, large; color, black; form,

oval; skin, thick; flavor, sweet; hot-house and vinery. Allied to the Black Morocco.

Frontignan, Black.—The following *synonyms* have been detected since the 2d Edition :

Sir William Rowley's black	Muscat Rouge (of some)
Muscat Noir Ordinaire	Muscat Noir de Jura
Black Constantia (of some)	Schwarzer Muscateller
Red Frontignan (id)	Schwarzer Weihrauch
Boudales des hautes Pyrénées	Schwarze Schmeckende

Frontignan, Blue.—bunch, compact; color, purple; form, roundish; skin, thick; flavor, slightly muscat; 2d quality; vinery. *Synonyms* :

Violet Frontignan (of some)	Black Constantia (id)
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Frontignan, Grizzly.—This excellent, but very little cultivated grape, has several *synonyms*, viz. :

Red Frontignan (when more colored)	Rother Muscateller (of some)
Muscat gris	Brauner Muscateller
Muscat rouge	Grauer Muscateller
Morado Rosso	Rother Schmeckende
Moscato Menudo	Rother Weihrauch
Kummel Traube	Grizeline
	Red Constantia

Gros Rouge de Provence.—bunch, loose; color, black; form, roundish oval; skin, thick; flavor, sweet; 2d quality; hot-house and vinery. Hangs late.

Hamburgh, Black.—bunch, large; color, black; form, roundish; skin, thick; flavor, sweet; 1st quality; hot-house and vinery. Well known to be, as it deserves, the most commonly cultivated for a general crop.

[This old and extensively cultivated variety, in the present catalogue has a large number of synonyms. In the 2d Edition of 1831 not a single one was enumerated; even the variety itself was undetermined; Warner's Black Hamburgh, however, had then been proved, and its qualities were given; the remarks applied to the latter are now transferred to the Black Hamburgh, and Warner's is now a synonym. The different modes of cultivation, the situation and other local causes, often so alter the appearance of a grape, that the least variation has given rise to a new name, and hence so great a number of synonyms, among which are the purple, the brown, and the red Hamburgh, all arising from the greater or less degree of coloring given to the crop by cultivation. Even the Victoria grape, of

which an account was given in our Vol. VIII. p. 423, has proved to be only the Black Hamburg under a high state of cultivation. The following are the *synonyms* :

Warner's	Trollinger
Warner's Black Hamburg	Blue Trollinger
Purple Hamburg	Pale-wooded Trollinger
Red Hamburg	Troller
Brown Hamburg	Welscher
Dutch Hamburg	Schwarzwelscher
Hampton Court Vine	Fleish Traube
Valentine's	Hudler
Gibraltar	Mohrendutte
Black Gibraltar	Malvasier (of some)
Black Portugal (of some)	Languedoc
Black Teneriffe	Schwarzer Gutedel (of some)
Salisbury Violet	Gelbholziger Trollinger
Victoria	Weissholziger Trollinger
Admiral	Schwarzeblauer Trollinger
Frankendale	Bocksaugen
Frakenhaler	Bommerer
Frakenhaler gros noir	Lugiana nera

Hamburg, White.—bunch, loose; color, white; form, oval; skin, thick; flavor, slight muscat; 2d quality; hot-house. Is the Portugal grape of the shops. *Synonyms* :

White Lisbon	White Raisin
White Portugal	

Inistiogue.—bunch, compact; color, white; form, round; skin, thin; flavor, sweet; 2d quality; vinery and wall.

Lombardy.—Additional *synonyms* :

Wantage	Red Grape of Taurida
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Lombardy, Black.—[The following sorts have had considerable reputation as distinct and superior kinds; they are now, however, included as *synonyms* :]

West's Saint Peter's	Raisin des Carmes
Money's West's Saint Peter's	Raisin de Cuba
Poonah	

Malvasia, Early White.—color, white; form, round; skin, thin; flavor, sweet; 1st quality; vinery and wall. A good bearer. *Synonyms* :

Grove End Sweet Water	Blanc de Bonneuil
White Melier	Grösserer Früher Malvasier
Le Melier	Frühtrauben
Melior blanc	Früh Leipziger
Mornain blanc	Seidentraube
Morna Chasselas	

Muscadine, Royal.—[Much confusion has existed in regard to this grape. Several of the Chasselas varieties, which were formerly considered distinct, are now united under this. The true Royal Muscadine is a fine grape.] Additional *synonyms*.

Amber Muscadine	Pearl (of some)
Common Muscadine	Amiens
Early White Teneriffe	

Muscat of Alexandria, Black.—bunch, large; color, black; form, oval; skin, thick; flavor, muscat; 1st quality; hot-house. *Synonym*:

Red Muscat of Alexandria

Muscat of Alexandria, White.—Additional *synonyms*:

White Tokay (of some)	Zebibo (of Sicily)
Lunel	Round Muscat of Alexandria
White Muscat of Lunel	(improperly)
Muscat Escheolota	

Muscat, Canon Hall.—bunch, long; color, white; form, oval; skin, thick; flavor, muscat; 1st quality; hot-house. Scarcely so high flavored as the Muscat of Alexandria.

Nice, White.—bunch, loose; color, green and white; form, roundish; skin, thin; flavor, sweet; 2d quality; vinery. Bunches very large, with loose shoulders.

Rissling, White.—bunch, compact; color, white and green; form, round; skin, thin; flavor, sweet; 1st quality; wall. A wine grape, much esteemed as such in the Rhine District. *Synonyms*:

Schloss Johannisberg	Grosser Riessling
Rüdesheimerberg	Grüner Reissler
Gräfenberger	Röessling
Rissling	Rösslinger
Petit Riessling	Rüssel
Weisser Riseling	Klingelberger
Kleiner Risaling	Niederlander
Risslinger	Krauses
Riessling	Graschevina
Gewürtz Riessling	Dürensteiner
Riessaler	Grünelbling

Sahibee.—bunch, compact; color, yellow and white; form, oval; skin, thick; flavor, sweet; 2d quality; vinery and hot-house. Appears well adapted for early forcing.

Saint Peter's, Black.—Additional *synonym*:

Oldaker's West's Saint Peter's

Sweet Water, Black.—bunch, compact; color, black; form, round; skin, thin; flavor, sweet; 2d quality; vinery and wall. *Synonym:*

Water Zoet noir

Sweet Water, White.—Apt to set badly, especially if the vines are old. *Synonyms:*

Sweet Water Stillward's

Chasselas précoce

Dutch Sweetwater

Chasselas Royal

Water Zoet blanc

Traminer, Red.—bunch, compact; color, reddish; form, roundish oval; skin, thick; flavor, sweet aromatic; 1st quality; vinery and wall. A much esteemed wine grape.

Synonyms:

Gris Rogue

Rothe Frankische Traube

Fromentin Rouge

Tokayer

Fromenteau

Rother Muscateller

Rother Traminer

Kleinbranner

Dreimänner

Saint Clauser

Traminer

Roth Clauser

Rother Klevner

Marzimmer

Rothkläber

Ranfolza

Rothedel

Ran Folak

Rothfranken

Rothe Reifler

White Cluster, Scotch.—Additional *synonym:*

Blacksmith's White Cluster

Wortley Hall Seedling.—bunch, large; color, black; form, oval; skin, thick; flavor, sweet; 2d quality; hot-house. Very late.

Besides those which are not designated by numbers, and which have "either proved false, or have been lost, or for some other reason are no longer in the garden," there remain *thirty-five* unproved. This number, taken from the aggregate of the list, leaves sixty-four varieties in all that are recommended for cultivation. The following only are designated by an O, and it will be seen that three of these are American varieties, all of which are denominated *bad* in the Catalogue.

Elsinburgh

Pearl

Grange's Seedling White

Portugal, Amber-colored

Greek

Syrian, Leweston

Hardy Purple, Harrison's

Tokay, Catawba

Isabella

As the season for planting out new beds of strawberries is approaching, we shall notice them in our next number.

ART. II. *Pomological Notices ; or notices respecting new and superior fruits worthy of general cultivation. Descriptions of six varieties of Pears of recent introduction.*
By the EDITOR.

IN several of our preceding volumes we have given outline engravings of different varieties of new pears, and more particularly in our last volume, (VIII. p. 56,) where we added the engravings of five kinds to Mr. Manning's excellent communication. At p. 132 of the present volume we resumed the subject of presenting our readers with engravings of other new sorts of pears, of recent introduction from abroad, or seedlings raised in our own country, and we now give the descriptions, together with the drawings, of six superior varieties. They are each accurately taken from specimen fruits, which were furnished us, principally, by the late Mr. Manning, but in some instances from other amateur cultivators of fruit: and they were all from trees which had been proved. We shall continue to make selections from our *portfolio* of drawings until we have given engravings of all the varieties which possess interest to the fruit-grower, whether for the purpose of merely clearing up any doubts respecting the nomenclature of a variety, or to convey an idea of its size, form or general appearance. We shall commence our numbers with the article we have already alluded to at p. 132, and continue them as our descriptions may appear in the present or succeeding volumes.

7. DEARBORN'S SEEDLING. Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn in *N. E. Farmer*, Vol. X. p. 59.

The first account we have of this superior pear is to be found in the *N. E. Farmer*, above referred to, p. 54, where it is named in the report of the fruit committee as having been sent to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for exhibition. The committee at that time considered it a valuable acquisition, and proposed that it should be called the "Dearborn pear." In a subsequent page, (59) will be found a letter from Gen. Dearborn, addressed to Mr. S. Downer, then chairman of the fruit committee, describing,

at his request, the pear, accompanying the same, with the history of its origin and an engraving of the fruit. From this letter we copy the following account :

"Some twelve years since, I discovered a young seedling pear tree, in the border of the avenue, which divides my front yard. It came up amidst a cluster of Syringa and Rose bushes, and when it was about five years old, I concluded to transfer it to the nursery, as a stock for budding. After removing the earth, for over two feet in depth, it was discovered that there was but a single tap root, which apparently extended as much farther at least ; and being apprehensive that an attempt to deplant it might occasion such mutilations as to render it doubtful whether it would survive the operation, I directed the earth to be replaced, concluding to let it remain until it bore fruit.

The shrubs which surrounded it were removed and the tree grew rapidly ; but as it was inclined to shoot up tall and slim, I headed it down so as to leave it about eight feet high. It is now twenty feet in height and ten inches in diameter. It has never been pruned except by cutting off two small branches which projected into the avenue. It being so little filled with wood, and the form regular, there has been no occasion to attempt improving the appearance or benefitting the tree by pruning.

There can be no doubt that the plant sprang from a seed accidentally dropped, as there was no pear tree in the vicinity, or could there have been for many years, if ever, as upwards of twenty years since, when my father purchased this seat, there were eighteen Lombard Poplars growing in the front yard, to the exclusion of every other tree. They were at least a foot in diameter, and after being dug up by the roots, the whole area was trenched, manured and planted with ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers.

The tree is of vigorous growth, tall for its age and the size of the trunk, branches long, rather slender, extending horizontally to within eighteen inches or two feet of the ends, which are turned upwards perpendicularly. The bark of the annual shoots is brown freckled with small grayish dots, that of the preceding years' growth and of the trunk of a dusky green.

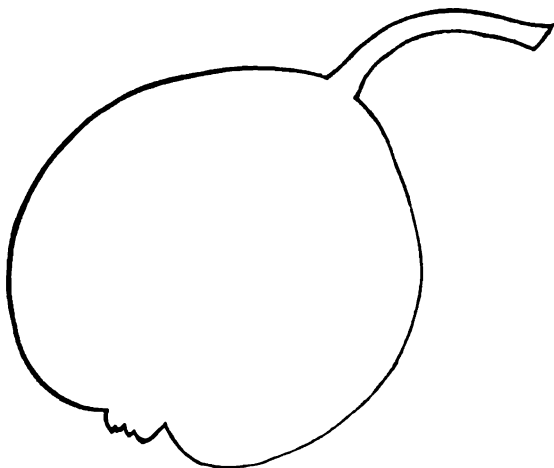
The leaves are ovate, short, rounded at the base and pointed at the other extremity, finely serrated, smooth,

borders undulate, bright green, paler beneath, nerves conspicuous."

This communication was dated Sept. 1831; the tree first fruited in 1830, when it bore one pear; in 1831 it produced thirty-five.

Our description of this variety (*fig. 14.*) is as follows: *Size*, medium, two inches long, and two inches in diameter: *Form*, nearly round, inclining to oblong, full and rounded at the blossom end, tapering gradually to the stem: *Skin*, fair, smooth, thin, pale green, becoming of a beauti-

14



Dearborn's Seedling Pear.

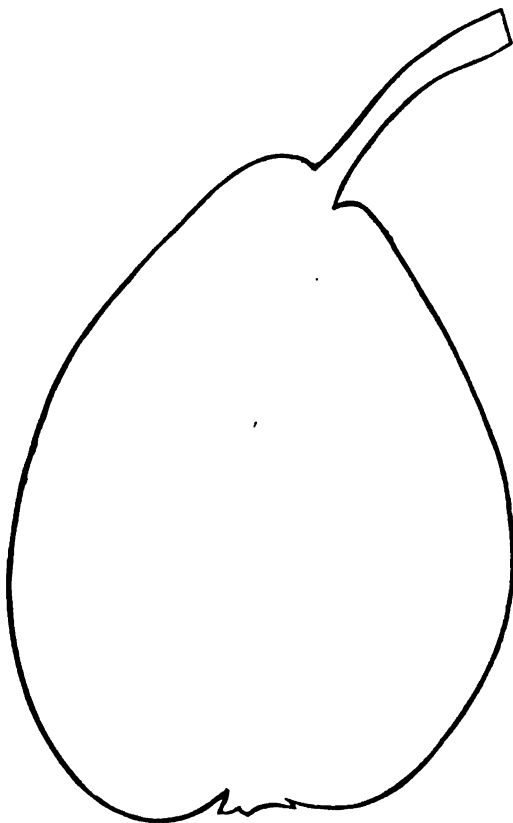
ful lemon yellow when mature, and sprinkled with minute russetty specks, having around the base of the stem a circle of light cinnamon russett: *Stem*, long, one inch and a quarter, smooth, curved, pale brown, and inserted in a small cavity: *Eye*, rather small, closed, and slightly depressed: *Flesh*, white, fine, very melting and juicy: *Flavor*, rich, and highly perfumed. Ripe in August and September. It is decidedly one of the finest summer pears, comparing with that famed and truly delicious fruit the old St. Michael or Doyenné blanc.

8. COLUMBIA VIRGOULOUSE. Bloodgood & Co. in *Mag. of Hort.*, Vol. II. p. 37.

Columbia, Kenrick's *Am. Orchardist*.

This pear (*fig. 15.*) was first introduced to notice about ten years since. In December, 1835, Messrs. Bloodgood &

15



Columbia Virgoulouse Pear.

Co. of the Bloodgood nursery, Flushing, L. I., sent specimens of the pear to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the inspection of the members, and accompanying

the fruit the following note, as given in our pages at that time, (Vol. II. p. 37,) but which we republish here :

"They are a pear which has lately been introduced to notice, and these sent are very much below their usual size. The original tree is a *seedling*, about fifteen inches in diameter. It is on a farm belonging to Mr. Casser, in West Chester County, thirteen miles from the city of New York. We saw the tree yesterday, and also a graft from the same four inches in diameter, which produced four bushels of pears this year, (1835.) These were sold in New York market for six dollars per bushel."

Mr. Wilder, now President of the Society, at that time, or shortly after, procured a good sized tree, and he has during the last three years exhibited fine specimens of the fruit, from one of which our drawing was made, in the fall of 1842.

Size, large, three and a half inches long, and two and one half in diameter : *Form*, oblong, large at the blossom end, broadest in the middle, and tapering somewhat to the stem, though quite full : *Skin*, smooth, fair, light green when gathered, but changing to a pale yellow when fully ripe, and the surface occasionally touched with small patches of russett : *Stem*, long, one and a quarter inches, slender, curved, pale brown, inserted on the side of a slight protuberance : *Eye*, medium size, open, and slightly sunk : *Flesh*, white, fine, juicy and melting : *Flavor*, rich and sweet, with a pleasant, though not high, perfume. Ripe in November and December.

It comes into eating just before the Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar and Beurré d'Aremberg, and from its great beauty, large size, and other qualities, is a variety deserving extensive cultivation. The tree is a great and constant bearer.

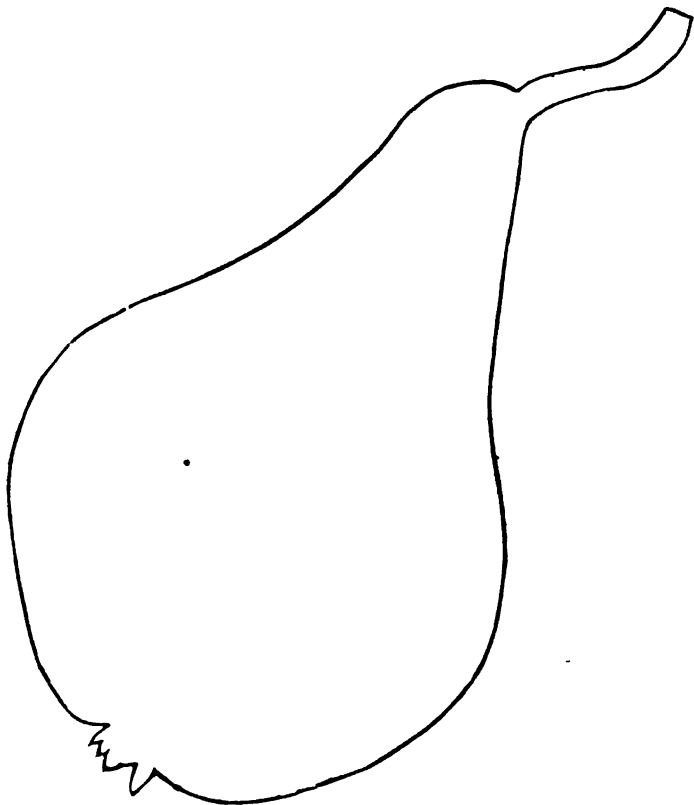
9. KING EDWARD'S. London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*, 3d Edition.

Jackman's Melting. Manning's *Book of Fruits*.

At page 127, in reviewing the list of pears in the 3d Edition of the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*, we gave an account of this variety, as it had been proved under the eye of Mr. Thompson, in the London Horticultural Society's Garden at Chiswick, and remarked that we had a drawing of the fruit from a fine specimen furnished us

by the late Mr. Manning, who first fruited it in 1837, and described it in his *Book of Fruits*, p. 72, under the *synonym* above given. We below present the engraving to our readers, (*fig. 16.*)

16



King Edward's Pear.

Mr. Manning, since the publication of his work on fruits in 1838, at which time he stated that the name was undoubtedly erroneous, has detected the true name of this variety, and for the last three years has exhibited fine specimens of the fruit before the Massachusetts Horticultural

Society as the *King Edward's* of the London Horticultural Society. Mr. Manning received his tree from Messrs. Young, of the Epsom nursery, and the variety is found in several catalogues of the English nurserymen, under the name which he received it, viz.—Jackman's Melting. Its origin is unknown.

On reference to Mr. Manning's description, we find that he does not give it so high a rank as Mr. Thompson. Mr. Manning's remarks are, that "the flesh is juicy and good, but not rich." In the 3d Edition of the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*, quoted at p. 127, it is set down as "*first size, first quality.*" It is remarkable for its beauty, and, with Mr. Manning, promised to "bear well." Our description is as follows:

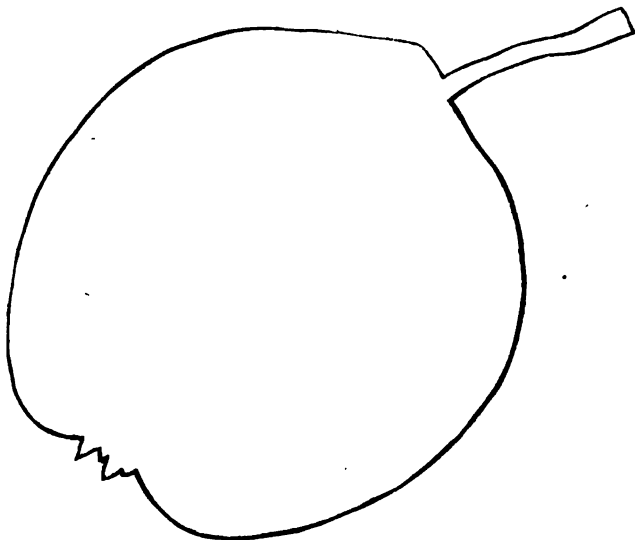
Size, large, four inches long, and two and three quarters in diameter: *Form*, pyramidal or pyriform, largest below the middle, from whence it suddenly diminishes and tapers towards the stem: *Skin*, green and yellow, more or less covered with bright red all over, with occasional hard patches of russett; it also has a russett circle around the eye, the russett gradually diminishing by small dots: *Stem*, short, three quarters of an inch, greenish brown, shrivelled, seeming a continuation of the fruit, to which it is united by a fleshy junction: *Eye*, large and full, with a projecting calyx: *Flesh*, yellow, buttery and melting: *Flavor*, good, with a slight perfume. Ripe in September and October. This variety seems to be one of those uncertain fruits, which, like the Vicar of Winkfield, vary greatly according to the season, locality, &c.

10. ALTHORP CRASSANE. Mr. Knight. London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*, 3d Edition.

This fine pear is one of the several seedling productions of the late T. A. Knight, Esq., President of the London Horticultural Society. The late Hon. John Lowell, for many years previous to his death, kept a correspondence with Mr. Knight, and received from him many valuable donations of fruits, particularly of his own seedling productions, some of which he sent scions to Mr. Lowell, before they had been extended beyond his own collection in England. It was in the year 1832, that he first sent scions of the Althorp Crassane to Mr. Lowell, and in his letter of

that date, he remarks, that "this variety is very excellent and rose flavored. This and the Monarch will not be equalled by any other variety in your climate; both grow and bear abundantly." It seems, however, from some cause, that Mr. Lowell never ripened the Althorp Crassane. Mr. Manning was the first to exhibit this variety; we believe for the first time in the fall of 1841, and our drawing (*fig. 17,*) is from one of the specimens kindly present-

17



Althorp Crassane Pear.

ed to us at that time. It is fully equal, in our judgment, to the character given to it by Mr. Knight. Mr. Thompson has recommended it (Vol. VI. p. 46,) to take the place of the Beurré Diel, where the latter does not thrive, and Mr. Rivers also states that it approaches the Winter Nelis in excellence.

Size, medium, two and three quarter inches long, and two and a half inches in diameter: *Form*, roundish, slightly obovate, largest above the middle, and tapering more towards the eye than the stem: *Skin*, pale yellowish green, slightly wrinkled, with a few very minute russetty specks,

and a faint touch of red on the sunny side: *Stem*, rather long, one inch, quite slender, pale green and brown, furrowed: *Eye*, medium size, slightly sunk in a furrowed cavity: *Flesh*, white, fine, melting and juicy: *Flavor*, excellent, with a rich and delicious perfume. Ripe in October and November. It is a superior variety.

11. **BEURRE' D'AREMBERG.** London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*, 1st, 2d and 3d Editions.

Due d'Aremberg. London Hort. Soc. *Catalogue*.

Deschamps, *Id.*

L'Orpoline, *Id.*

Beurré des Orphelines. *Deschamps.*

Beurré Deschamps. *Van Mons.*

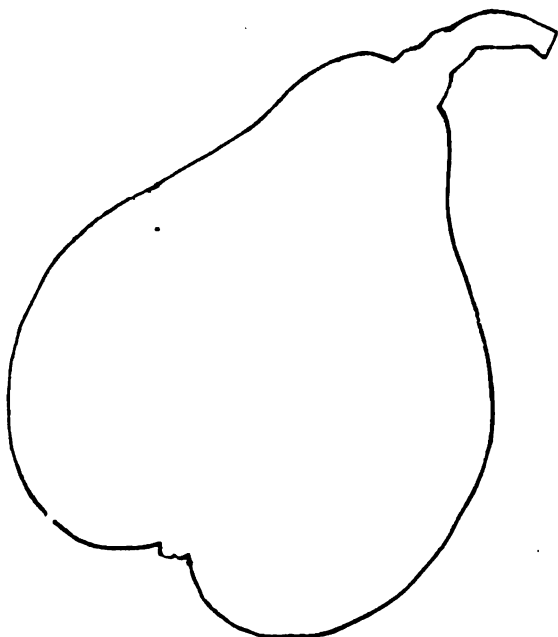
Beurré d'Hardenpont, (*of some.*)

The best account which we have of this noble variety is that translated by Gen. Dearborn, from the *Annals* of the Horticultural Society of Paris, in the *N. E. Farmer*, Vol. IX. p. 169. In the communication, in the *Annals*, it is stated that the Beurré d'Aremberg was raised about thirty years since, at Engheim, by the Abbé Deschamps, in the garden of the Hospice des Orphelines, in that city. Deschamps called it after the place, Beurré des Orphelines. M. Van Mons soon after called it the Beurré Deschamps, in honor of its discoverer; others called it the Beurré d'Hardenpont, and finally the name of Beurré d'Aremberg was given to it, by mistake, but the latter becoming most general, it has been retained.

The Beurré d'Aremberg is accurately figured in the *Pomological Magazine*, pl. 83. The descriptive account states that "it was introduced from Flanders about eight or nine years ago, (previous to 1832,) along with a variety called the Glout Morceau, of rather inferior quality, but of great excellence, which is now (1832,) often sold in the nurseries for this." In the *Horticultural Transactions*, Vol V. p. 406, is a full account of this variety, in which it is highly spoken of, and even stated as deserving "to be placed at the head of all the pears in cultivation," a place which we believe it will maintain to this day, although great numbers of new varieties have been introduced to notice since that remark was made. Mr. Knight sent this variety to Mr. Lowell as early as 1822, and by the latter

gentleman it was liberally distributed among cultivators of fruits. It is a *first* rate variety, a great bearer, and keeps till February. The several descriptions of this pear, (*fig.* 18,) which have been given by American writers, have all

18



Beurré d'Arenberg Pear.

been copied from English publications, except Mr. Manning's. Ours is as follows, from a superior specimen given us by Mr. Wilder, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, last December.

Size, medium, three inches long, and two and a half in diameter : *Form*, obovate, full at the base, largest below the middle, from whence it tapers rather abruptly towards the stem, which it adjoins by a fleshy union : *Skin*, uneven, thick, pale yellow when in eating, very thickly covered with light russet, particularly around the eye ; the whole very regularly interspersed with black dots : *Eye*, rather

small, contracted, and deeply sunk in a roundish cavity : *Stem*, short, three quarters of an inch, very thick and fleshy, greenish brown, set upon the surface : *Flesh*, white, somewhat coarse, but very melting, buttery and juicy : *Flavor*, rich, sweet, perfumed and delicious : *Seeds*, large, light brown : *Core*, large. Ripe in December, and keeps till March.

It flourishes well either grafted on the pear or quince stock, and succeeds in any good situation.

12. GLOUT MORCEAU. London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*, 1st, 2d and 3d Editions.

Beurré d'Hardenpont,
Hardenpont d'Hiver,
Colmar d'Hiver,
Beurré d'Hiver Nouvelle,
Beurré d'Aremberg, (*of some*,)
Got Luc de Cambron,
Kronprinz Ferdinand,
Beurré de Cambron,
Kronprinz Ferdinand Von Oestreich,
Linden d'Automne,
Roi de Wurtemberg.

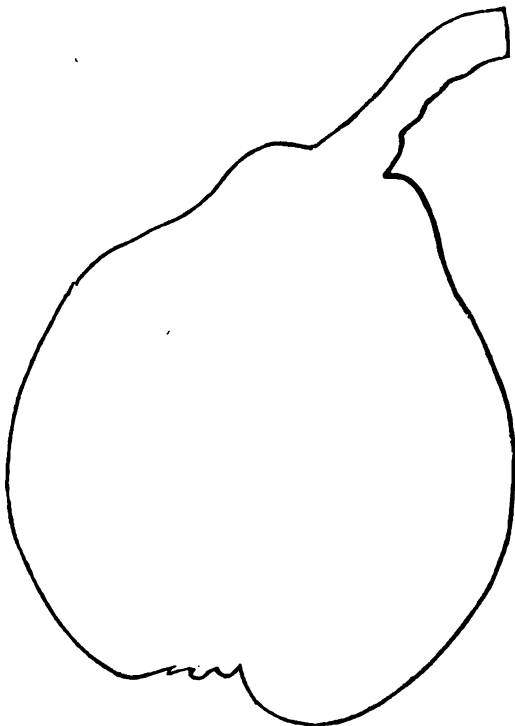
} London Hort. Soc. *Cat.*
3d Edition.

The Glout Morcean was first introduced to England by M. Parmentier, of Engheim, who sent it, together with the Beurré d'Aremberg, to the London Horticultural Society in November, 1820. Its first introduction to this country was in 1832, through Mr. Lowell and the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, who received scions from Mr. Knight, which were liberally distributed among various cultivators. Mr. Manning subsequently received scions from Mr. Thompson, and he fruited and exhibited specimens before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for several years. Mr. Manning mentions it in our Vol. III. p. 45, where he states, that "after the experience of several years I do not consider it a first rate fruit." But in his *Book of Fruits*, published in 1838, he calls it "excellent." Mr. Knight in his letter to Mr. Lowell, (*N. E. Farmer*, Vol. X. p. 321,) speaks of it as a "large Belgic variety of great excellence." The specimen from which our drawing was made, (*fig.* 18, p. 260,) was presented to us by Col. Wilder, and the description is as follows :

Size, large, three inches long, and two and a half in diameter : *Form*, slightly oblong, large and full at the base,

suddenly diminishing near the stem: *Skin*, rough and thick, pale greenish yellow when at maturity, with a faint tinge of red on the sunny side; a few patches of russet interspersed here and there, and the whole surface covered with dark greenish and russetty dots, with russet around the stem: *Stem*, short, one inch, very thick, measuring nearly half an inch in circumference at its insertion, when taken from the tree; round, smooth, pale russetty brown,

19



Glout Morceau Pear.

inserted obliquely in a small cavity: *Eye*, medium size, contracted, and deeply sunk: *Flesh*, white, fine, very juicy and melting: *Flavor*, rich, slightly astringent, perfumed: *Core*, large: *Seeds*, large. Ripe in November and December, but often keeping till February.

The Glout Morceau is cultivated by many of the French nurserymen under the name of the Beurré d'Aremberg, and much confusion has been occasioned by this error; trees imported for the true d'Aremberg have proved to be the Glout Morceau. Besides, the form of the pear, which is somewhat different, as may be seen by comparing the two engravings, Mr. Thompson remarks, that the d'Aremberg "has leaves more deeply serrated" than the Glout Morceau. Mr. Manning states that the growth of the tree is crooked and bending, and that it produces well. Though not quite equal to the Beurré d'Aremberg, it is a large and excellent fruit, deserving a place in every good collection.

ART. III. *Descriptions of three new Seedling Camellias; and a Note on the Camellia Old Virginia.* By Dr. J. S. GUNNELL, Washington, D. C.

DURING the winter of 1841 and 1842, I bloomed from twelve to fifteen seedling Camellias, but only two or three of them appeared to be deserving of cultivation; one of them which bloomed fine, I will now describe.

C. japonica var. *Patrick Henry*.—A seedling of the *C. var. splendens*; of free growth, foliage like the old double white; bud round, calyx short, the flower of a deep cherry red color, with twenty-five large round edged petals, and one hundred and sixty-eight smaller ones, filling up the centre, and forming a ranunculus shaped flower; neither anthers nor style. A superb variety.

During the season of 1842 and 1843, just passed, I had upwards of thirty seedling plants which came into bloom; these were all raised from good varieties, and about one third of them are double and appear to be worth preserving; of the latter number, two, which flowered particularly fine, are described as follow:—

C. j. var. Thomas Jefferson.—Of erect and vigorous growth, the foliage about as broad and a little larger than the old variegata; the bud is oval, calyx green and short; petals round or rose edged, as numerous and larger than the *C. var. Fördii*, beautifully imbricated, and double to the centre; the color is a crimson approaching to scarlet, with

a few of the centre petals of a lovely pink shade. This is one of the most magnificent Camellias.

C. j. var. Gen. George Washington.—A thrifty growing plant, with foliage about the size of *variegata*, but rather flatter; bud oval, calyx green; flower of a light cherry red or deep rose color, with a small white stripe running through a few of the petals, very symmetrically formed, beautifully imbricated, and as double to the centre as the old double white. It is a magnificent variety.

C. var. Old Virginia bloomed very profusely last winter, and the flowers were generally of a deep pink or rose color, and mostly without the white stripes in the centre of the petals, as heretofore described in your Magazine, (Vol. V. p. 210.) It is double to the centre, like the old double white, with rose edged petals, and it will rank as one of the very finest sorts.

Respectfully yours,

J. S. GUNNELL.

Washington, D. C., June, 1843.

[Dr. Gunnell has placed several plants of his two seedlings, Old Virginia and Mrs. Gunnell, described in our previous Volumes, in the hands of Messrs. Ritchie and Dick, of Philadelphia, for sale, and they may be purchased of them at the usual prices for new kinds.—ED.]

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. General Notices.

Experiments with Nitrate of Soda.—The following are the results of a few carefully conducted experiments with Nitrate of Soda: On Keen's seedling strawberries, sown in the spring, the effects were not visible; carrots sown in the spring, large increase in size; sea kale, great increase in size, and promise of bud for this year's cutting; cut on Christmas day. Brassicas, of all kinds, deep luxuriant color and vigorous growth; asparagus produced the most extraordinary effects, as compared with other things; I cut fifty stalks, which weighed nearly four ounces each, and took the first prize at a local show; the tops were of a very dark green, and kept growing into the autumn. Onions, in 1841, kept growing too late; they were large but did not harvest; in 1842, there was no perceptible difference. Coniferæ increased deep green and vigorous growth. Turnips, sown with the seed, which come up with unusual rapidity, and continued to grow until they had arrived at maturity; they were tender, juicy, and mild in flavor, with a perceptible improvement in the following

crops. The soil is a remarkably friable sandy loam, on a substratum of loamy brick earth, much spotted with gravel, having a tendency to burn in dry summers. The quantity of nitrate used, was at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the rod. In the case of the asparagus, the whole of the land was measured, and no nitrate was put in the alleys. In every instance except the turnips, when it was harrowed in with the seed, it was applied when the plants were in a growing state, being strewed on the ground and allowed to be washed. It appears to me, that whenever discrepancies arise as to its action, it must either be attributable to the sort of plants to which it is applied, or to the time and mode of using it. I, of course, mean on the same sorts.—(*Gard. Chronicle*, 1843, p. 22.)

Treatment of Russelia juncæa.—Four or five years ago, splendid specimens of this plant were exhibited at the shows at Chiswick, but they have since fallen off. I treat exactly like the vine, pruned on the spur system. I rest it for three or four months in winter, in a cool vinery, where the frost is excluded. If I wanted it to be in flower in May, I should prune it in January, by cutting out the whole of the drooping slender shoots, made last year, to the last eye next the principal shoots; and I would cut off two thirds of the *last growth* of the principal shoots. I would remove it to the peach house, or any place kept at 50 degrees, till it began to grow, when I would shake off all the mould from its roots, and repot it in as small a pot as I could get the roots into without crowding them, using rich turfy soil. It should then have more heat, and by the time all the eyes pushed a few inches, it would require as much heat as any of the stoves could afford. Never allow rampant suckers to arise from the bottom, unless wanted for principal main shoots. By this treatment they do beautifully for three or four months, in the conservatory, when in flower.—(*Id.* p. 40.)

Cultivation of Roses in Pots.—The Horticultural Society of London have determined upon a prize for roses in pots, in place of cut flowers, and this decision has excited a good deal of interest among cultivators of the rose, some doubting the possibility of doing so with success, and others saying it *can't* be done. It seems, however, that the plan is generally considered a good one, and that it will tend to bring the rose into as general cultivation as the pelargonium, to which it will form a formidable rival. There are, it is true, some difficulties in the way of complete success, but then these may be all overcome after a few experiments, and success will be sure to follow. The editor of the *Gard. Chronicle*, in an article upon this subject, introduces a communication on the culture of the rose, from Mr. R. Read, formerly a gardener in Philadelphia, detailing the mode in which roses are cultivated by the florists of that city; as the remarks appear to be valuable, we copy them here:

The Boursault Rose, being for pot culture superior as a stock to any other kind, should be planted in good rich soil, in a sheltered situation; and, if cut down to form stools for the purpose of producing layers, it will in the second year be strong enough to produce abundances of fine shoots, the earliest of which will make such rapid growth that they may be layered the same season. If this operation is carefully performed, and if the end of the layer is tied up neatly to a stick, it will in a few weeks be sufficiently high to allow one bud to be inserted in the stem. It is a safe plan to cut the tongue on the upper side of the layer, whereby all danger of breaking the shoot is prevented. It is, however, advisable to

insert a piece of clay, or a small stone, in the opening, to prevent it from adhering before the roots are formed.

About the end of October, these early layers will have made sufficient roots to admit of their being taken up and potted; and it will thus be seen how quickly a fine and vigorous collection of roses may be propagated.

The reason why only one bud should be inserted upon each stock is obvious; the latter, when headed down, furnishes its whole strength to the bud, which soon forms as fine a head as a maiden peach, and a much more handsome plant than if the supply had been divided between several buds.

All the unbudded shoots which remain upon the stools, can be layered in the following spring, and may be budded in the course of the summer. By the adoption of this plan, a whole year is saved; instead of a crop of layers to be taken off for planting out in nursery rows, to be budded in the succeeding summer, here is a crop of fine young plants *ready for being potted the same season*. Many sorts, such as Bourbon, Noisette, China and Tea Scented Roses, will, if well managed through the winter, flower beautifully during the following spring and summer. In this manner, plants of much greater strength can be raised, and in a much shorter time, than from cuttings. For the amateur, they will make excellent window plants, and to the gardener they will be invaluable for the greenhouse and conservatory during winter and spring, and for planting out during summer in the flower-garden, from whence after blooming throughout the autumn, they must be again taken up and repotted for spring flowering. There is little doubt but that the market florist would find a ready sale for well grown roses in pots, as the taste for them is common among all classes; and a long bed planted and shaded after the manner of tulips, would be a beautiful sight for summer visitors.—(*Gard. Chronicle*, 1842, p. 51.) [Now is just the season for making layers of the Boursault rose; if done any time, the early part of this month; the layers may be budded in August or September, and they will make fine plants for flowering next spring. We advise all who wish for fine plants, and have good stools of the Boursault, to try the experiment.—*Ed.*]

Charcoal.—During the past year, various experiments have been in progress to ascertain what effects would be produced upon plants by potting, or striking them, from cuttings, in charcoal; or by mixing it in various proportions in the soil in which they are to be grown. From what has been published in Liebig's *Organic Chemistry*, and elsewhere, I had been led to expect some very decided results; but after varying the experiments in many different ways, nothing has happened which proves charcoal to be useful as a chemical agent in the growth of plants. When pounded and used by itself, it is very apt to get too dry, and then runs together and sets very hard. Some orchidaceous plants, gloxinias and Cacti were potted in it, but they did not succeed, evidently from causes above mentioned. When mixed with soil in the proportion of two thirds of charcoal to one third of soil, and also in smaller quantities, such plants as oranges, *Ipomœa scabra*, gesneras and Cacti, grew very well in the mixture, but not better than others which were treated in the common way. Cuttings of the common Caper, *Ficus elastica*, *Euphóbia Jacquinæflora*, *Ipomœa*, and various other kinds, were planted both in pounded charcoal and in different proportions mixed with sand; but the results

were not more favorable to the charcoal than to the common sand usually employed for that purpose. The caper rooted freely in both ways, but the others did best in the sand. Many cuttings, when planted in pine charcoal, or even when that formed a principal part of the mixture, threw off their leaves in a short time and rotted at the base. From what has come under my observation during these experiments, I would not recommend this substance to be used by itself for the growth of plants or for striking cuttings; and if it does produce any good chemical effects when mixed with the soil, these will probably depend in a great degree upon the constitution of the soil, in the same way as lime and chalk are only good manures for certain lands. But it is very possible that these effects are only mechanical, tending to keep the ground open in the manner which renders ashes so very beneficial to stiff soils.—(*R. Fortune in Proceedings of the London Horticultural Society, No. 17.*) [We believe Mr. Fortune to have given a correct opinion in relation to the use of charcoal. It may benefit some soils, but for the ordinary purposes of greenhouse culture it has less effect than good prepared soils, such as are generally made use of.—*Ed.*]

Treatment of Cacti.—The chief point in the managing these plants is to allow them an alternate period of growth and rest. They should be grown in a mixture of lime-rubbish and loam, with a little cow dung, and in well drained pots. In summer they should be fully exposed to the sun, and well watered: but from October to March they should be kept perfectly dry.—(*Gard. Chronicle, 1843, p. 105.*)

Growing Gooseberry or Currant Bushes without Suckers.—The reason why a currant or gooseberry bush throws up suckers, is that the cutting, which now forms the bush, has been made either with a heel to it, or cut so close to the mother branch as to carry with it part of the latent buds generally formed there. To prevent this, the propagator cuts off the lower portion of the shoot as far as he sees traces of these latent buds; he also cuts off the top part of the shoot, if too weak for his purpose, and then he disbuds the middle portion, leaving only three or four buds near the top to form the future head. No kind of cutting, not even the lilac, thus made, ever throws out suckers above the collar of the plant, that is, above the root. This is a simple fact, well known to cultivators, but the extent of its application has not yet been fully appreciated, and I am not aware that the principle involved in it has been explained by any one. A wider application of it, however, is all I have in view at present, now that we are entering on the great business of propagation, &c. (*Id. p. 104.*)

Nitrate of Soda on Strawberries.—The proportion in which nitrate of soda has been successfully applied to strawberries, is 3 oz. to the square yard, sprinkled regularly over the surface of the bed just as the plants are beginning to grow. Although it may injure the foremost leaves, the succeeding one will soon put forth with redoubled vigor.—(*Id. p. 121.*)

Grafting Camellias.—The operation is simple, and may be thus performed: fix on a smooth part of the stock, near the surface of the pot, and make a downward slanting cut, an inch and a half long, and from the sixteenth to a quarter of an inch in depth at the bottom, according to the size of the stock; then make a cross-cut at the bottom which will leave a notch on the stock; cut the graft to correspond, resting the bottom of it on the notch; tie it in the usual way, and lay down the pot horizontally,

taking care to keep the graft side uppermost, in order that the ascending sap may flow into it, instead of forcing the latent buds into shoots. It is also necessary to prepare the graft so as to have the back of the leaves towards the stock, in order that they may be kept in their natural position when the stock is laid down horizontally. This method will succeed with or without claying, if the stocks are placed in a close, moist hot-bed, or under a hand-glass. Perhaps it may be as well to caution amateurs not to lay down their grafted plants unless they are grafted quite low; if the grafts are placed more than six inches above the pot, to lay them horizontally would impede the union.—(*Gard. Chronicle*, 1843, p. 176.)

Substitute for Glazed Frames in Hot-beds.—In the *Rheinlandische Gartenzeitung*, a substitute for the glazed frames of hot-beds and greenhouses is described. Instead of glass, the frames are covered with a fine white cotton cloth. In order to render this more transparent, and enable it to resist moisture, it is covered with a preparation, the ingredients of which are 4 oz. of pulverized dry white cheese, 2 oz. of white slack lime, and 4 oz. of boiled linseed oil. These three ingredients having been mixed with each other, 4 oz. of the whites of eggs, and as much of the yolk, are added, and the mixture is then made liquid by heating. The oil combines easily with the other ingredients, and the varnish remains pliable and quite transparent. The expense of a forcing bed arranged in this manner is inconsiderable, and it yields at the same time many other advantages. Such a hot-bed needs not the anxious attention required by the ordinary ones covered with glazed frames. During the strongest rays of the mid-day sun, they do not require any particular covering or shade; the atmosphere therein preserves a nearly equable temperature almost the whole day, and requires only to be changed from time to time, according to circumstances.—(*Id.* 1843, p. 55.)

Growing Chrysanthemums from Layers.—A good plan to make small and pretty plants of the Chrysanthemum is as follows: The young shoots which have grown to a considerable length have their points layered about the month of August, in small pots. As soon as they are well rooted they are cut from the parent stock, repotted, and placed for a short time in a shaded place until they recover. They are then subjected to the same treatment as the others, and generally flower on stems about a foot or eighteen inches in height. The best soil is equal parts of loam, dung, leaf-mould and sand.

There is one error in the cultivation of Chrysanthemums, into which the inexperienced amateur is apt to be led, and that is, neglecting or paying but little attention to his plants after the flowering season is past. They are either allowed to remain in a warm greenhouse, and forced into growth, or they are thrown aside and neglected until late in the summer, when he recollects that they are wanted for winter flowering. Like the greater part of herbaceous things of this description, they are tenacious of life and easily grown; but if they are to be cultivated well, a regular system of management is necessary. After the flowering season is past, and the old stems cut down, the plants should be removed from the greenhouse or conservatory, and placed in a cold frame, where they are merely protected from severe frost. Here they should have plenty of air, and in five days the lights should be drawn quite off, and the plants fully exposed. If they are kept too close and warm in winter, they begin to grow fast, the leaves are yellow, and the stems weak, and, consequently,

they form bad cuttings (or suckers) when the season of propagation comes round. But if they are merely protected, and attended to as already described, they grow slowly and make excellent cuttings.—(*Gard. Chronicle*, 1843, p. 229.)

Treatment of Achimenes longiflora.—It does not start as early as the old *A. coccinea*, and it delights in a very coarse leaf mould, containing large fragments of leaves. It should have a large and broad-mouthed pot, drained by inserting another within it, and plenty of crocks around; very sandy leaf mould over the crocks, and coarser, with less sand above. The bulbs should be planted fully an inch deep.—(*Id.* 1843, p. 174.)

Guano.—The superintendent of the hardy department in the London Horticultural Society's garden, reported that he had tried several experiments with guano upon plants in pots. In loam, containing one fiftieth part of guano, verbenas and salvias become luxuriant in about the same degree as if potted in rotten dung. The same plants also flourished exceedingly in sand containing a similar portion of guano. The same effect, or even a more beneficial action, was produced upon them when peat was substituted for sand. But when rich garden soil was employed with the same proportion of guano, the plants became languid and died. It was therefore inferred, that the value of guano, as a manure, will depend upon the soil with which it is employed, and that a quantity which would be highly beneficial in poor soil, will become deleterious upon land previously rich and well manured.—(*Proceedings of Horticultural Society*, No. 17.)

Salt as a Manure.—I can bear testimony to the beneficial effects of salt as a manure, when judiciously employed. My garden, when I came to it, was so infested with slugs, as to render it almost impossible to preserve a vegetable from their ravages, more especially from those of a large species, half as large as a man's thumb, provincially termed the herring-back slug. By the advice of a neighbor, I procured a quantity of salt, which I kept in a dry shed; and when a quarter of land was cleared of its crop, I sprinkled it all over with salt, and allowed it to remain for a day or two before it was dug in. I likewise, on moist evenings, when the slugs were most active, went carefully over the garden and gave it a slight sprinkling with salt, even amongst the growing crop. This effectually destroyed those pests without injuring the vegetables, and my garden is now comparatively free from them. The salt I use is a coarse salt.—(*Gardener's Chronicle*, 1843, p. 54.)

ART. II. Domestic Notices.

Prince Albert Peas.—At p. 98, we noticed this new variety of the pea under our head of new vegetables. It was there stated that peas were picked sufficiently large for the table in 42 days from the sowing of the seed. We procured a quart of this new variety, and have tried it, and find it to be the earliest pea known. A quantity sown the 22d of April,

were fit to pick the 23d of June, about 60 days ; it will be recollected, however, that severe frosts occurred, and great quantities of rain fell ; another lot put into the ground on the 23d of May, were fit to gather on the 6th of July, just *forty-four* days. It is also an abundant bearer and a large pea. Having tested the comparative earliness of all the sorts of peas usually cultivated, we intend to give our readers an article on the subject in our August or September number.—*Ed.*

Tecoma jasminoides.—This exquisite climbing plant, which has flowered only once or twice in the country, is now blooming in great elegance at our new conservatory in Cambridge ; about a dozen racemes of flowers will expand in the course of the month, each numbering from 12 to 20 blossoms. It is a valuable acquisition.—*Id.*

Achtmenes longiflora has flowered in two or three collections of plants in Cincinnati. We observe, at a late exhibition, that it was exhibited in great beauty by Mr. Jackson, and deservedly attracted attention. We are not aware that it has yet flowered in any of the Atlantic cities, unless, perhaps, with Mr. Buist, of Philadelphia. Plants of it are in the Public Garden, in Boston, but they have not yet flowered.—*Id.*

Fuchsia Venus Victrix.—This new and elegant variety of the fuchsia was exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Mr. Quant, gardener to Col. Perkins. We also saw it in flower at the Public Garden, and in the conservatory of Mr. Cushing. It is a pleasing variety, and forms an agreeable contrast with the dark colored kinds. The sepals or outer leaves are white, and the petals violet. The growth of the plant appears rather slender, but by proper cultivation it may be grown to a good size. Mr. Quant also exhibited fine plants of *conspicua arborea*, *tricolor* and *elegans*.—*Id.*

Brachycome iberidifolia.—This elegant new annual is now blooming beautifully at our conservatory. The plants are about eighteen inches high, and are covered with hundreds of its pretty flowers, varying in color from pale to deep blue. We find the plant rather delicate in its management ; like the *Schizanthus*, it is apt to damp off at the root. It will undoubtedly succeed better to flower in pots in the greenhouse in winter, than during the summer. In the open ground, however, in a dry situation, it would flourish well. It likes a soil composed of heath mould and sand, with the pots well drained, and the plants should be very carefully watered. From July to the middle of August is the best time for sowing the seeds to raise plants for flowering in the greenhouse in the winter.—*Ed.*

Hovey's Seedling Strawberry.—We observe by the reports of the exhibitions of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, which appear in the Cincinnati daily papers, that Messrs. Jackson and Mottier exhibited superior specimens of our seedling strawberry, each competing for the Society's premium. Some of the berries measured four inches in circumference ; considering it is only three years, the coming August, since the plants were first sold out, the Cincinnati cultivators must have taken particular pains to obtain so fine fruit. When under good cultivation many of the berries attain the size of 5 or 6 inches in circumference.—*Ed.*

ART. III. Retrospective Criticism.

Errata.—In our February number, p. 116, fifteen lines from the top, for "taste," read "table." In the May number, p. 162, fifteen lines from the bottom, for "Frotheringham," read "Fotheringham," and at p. 164, first line, the same error occurs. In the June number, p. 204, fifteen lines from the bottom, for "Du Dord," read "Du Nord."

Remarks on the Pear called Poire de Monsieur le Curé, Poire Monsieur, Dumas, Belle de Berri, Le Curé, or Clion, Curé of Clion, Pater Notte, or, by some of the English, Vicar of Winkfield.—In your Magazine of Horticulture for April, you have republished several valuable descriptions of fruits from the 3d and new edition of the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue of Fruits*, which was published in London last winter. This valuable work being the production of Mr. Thompson, who for so many years has been the chief superintendent of the numerous specimen fruit trees, the collections from all countries, which have been cultivated and proved in that garden. In that number, in that connection, and from that source, at page 129, you have described a new French pear, under the English name of "*Vicar of Winkfield*," after which you have added, as *synonyms*, "*Monsieur le Curé, Dumas, Clion*, and the *Bourgmestre* of many cultivators around Boston, as described by Mr. Manning, in his *Book of Fruits*, No. 67, at p. 90;" to all which you have appended the following remarkable words: "after much confusion in regard to this variety, the true name has been at last discovered, and the synonyms detected."

It is true Mr. Thompson has described this fruit under the name "*Vicar of Winkfield*," this being the name under which undoubtedly he had received the fruit from some Englishman or English nurseryman. To this he has added, as synonyms, *Dumas, Monsieur le Curé*, these, and these *only*, as I believe; these being names under which he had undoubtedly received and also identified the fruit from other sources. But we have no evidence for supposing, from this circumstance, that he considered *Vicar of Winkfield* as the suitable or proper name. I have evidence to the contrary, and in proof that he did not so consider it, I will instance a parallel case, where, in your Magazine for May, you have extracted from Mr. Thompson, and this same source, the name and description of another fruit, of a plum, there called "*Coe's Fine Late Red*." To this name he has in like manner appended the synonyms (as discovered by himself,) of *Saint Martin, Saint Martin Rouge*. Yet a little more than two years since, when in person I first saw him, amongst other questions, I put the question to him, direct, in regard to this last named fruit, he replied that *Saint Martin*, or *Saint Martin Rouge*, was the *only proper name*, or words to that effect. I was aware at the time, that he had previously published the same in Loudon's Magazine. In this case it will be perceived that the proper name was to be found *only in the synonyms*. In my new Descriptive Catalogue, and also in the two last editions of the *New American Orchardist*, I have called the name of this fruit "*Clion*," or rather as I should call it, "*Curé of Clion*." On high authority I have so called this new and remarkable fruit, to designate the name and place of its origin, which was in the woods of Clion, in Central France, and where the original tree now stands, or where it lately stood by last accounts.

In what other English or American list, of a previous date, is the name

of *Clion*, or *Curé of Clion*, to be found? You will find it, as I believe, in none; consequently, some portion, at least, of your censure, as implied, belongs evidently to me alone, and, for reasons which I know not, a share also of your rebuke thus obviously aimed. By permission, therefore, I embrace the first moment of leisure to reply to your remarks, by giving to the public, through your columns, the history of the fruit, from the materials which, fortunately, are at hand, and from the country also of its origin.

The trees of this variety were, as I believe, first sent hither by the late Mr. Parmentier, to the late Judge Heard, of Watertown, under the erroneous name of *Bourgmestre*; and by him the fruit was first exhibited at the rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; and by him also was the variety disseminated around Boston under that mistaken name. But when the 2d edition and Descriptive Catalogue of the London Horticultural Society was published, which was about 1833, it became evident that the *Bourgmestre of that Catalogue* was another and very different description of fruit from this. Not long after, and by request, scions of the *Bourgmestre* of that garden were sent by Mr. Thompson to Mr. Manning and to me, and the true *Bourgmestre* or fruit thus sent by him proved to be *no synonym of this*, that being a fruit of *quite another description*. Yet at the time when, in 1838, Mr. Manning wrote his "*Book of Fruits*," to which you have alluded, he knew not the true name of the fruit in question which he then and there described, or of any of its synonyms; of this he was perfectly conscious at the time, hence he says at the page you have quoted, "*this is not the Bourgmestre of the London Horticultural Society's Catalogue.*"

Previous to this period, trees or scions had been received by him also of the *Poire Monsieur* or *Le Curé*, and not long after his publication, as above, he had ascertained, and was enabled to state to me confidently, that the fruit heretofore known, in this vicinity, only as the *Bourgmestre*, was identically *not* the true *Bourgmestre*, but the *Le Curé of France*, as it is commonly called.

Near the garden of the London Horticultural Society, and nearest to that source of intelligence, I have heard this fruit called *Le Curé* by several intelligent nurserymen, but never in that locality have I heard it called by any *English* name. At Vitry, France, intelligent nurserymen called it *Le Curé*, or *Monsieur Le Curé*; but Monsieur Jamin, of Paris, in his catalogue, calls it *Belle de Berri*, or *Poire Le Curé*; and Monsieur Dalbret, superintendent of the fruit department at the Garden of Plants, at Paris, in his celebrated treatise on pruning fruit trees, calls it *Belle de Berri*, *Pater Notte*, *Le Curé*, &c.; "*Poire Monsieur*," as above quoted, being *only a title*, is evidently improper to be applied, *as a proper name*, either to this or any other *new fruit*, since it has long been appropriated as the synonym of *another and an old fruit*, namely, of the old "*Saint Michael*." See the *Pomological Magazine* and the *Catalogue* of the London Horticultural Society. Many other fruits there are bearing *titles*, such as those of "*Saint*," or of "*Bezi*," [Wilding] but these titles are never deemed proper to be used *alone*, or without the addition of the *proper name of the Saint*, or of the *proper name of the place where found*. So also of *Le Curé*, this being *but a title*, and *not the proper name of any person or place*, how liable to be misapplied. In England, as it appears, *Le Curé* having been introduced, and bearing a *fugitive title only*, that title became speedily transformed, and ere

long engrafted also on a new and English name, which name you have decided to be the only true one.

At the time Mr. Manning had made the discovery as before stated, he further informed me, that this being a *new* fruit, had no relation whatever with the *Saint Lezain*, which is known to be an *old fruit*; and that according to Monsieur Vilmorin it ought to be called "*Clion*." With his approbation, and on that high authority, I have adopted "*Clion*," or rather "*Curé of Clion*," as the only proper name—names alone, which combined, may serve also to illustrate its original history beyond dispute.

In France, Monsieur Vilmorin is deemed very high authority; the accounts of many of the most new, useful and remarkable productions, as published in the "*Bon Jardinier*," being written by him; he having been for many years the co-laborer with the venerable M. Poiteau, as editor of that celebrated work, and deemed also by Mr. Loudon as the most useful man on all accounts in France. In years past, he has sent many trees to this country to Messrs. Perkins and others, of many valuable new varieties of fruits, all which he had purchased of others, he being *not* a nurseryman. He is a seedsman; and if, as a republican, I may be allowed the use of an anti-republican word, he is in that country the prince of seedsman. He is also a "*Chevalier of the Legion of Honor*," which mark of distinction he received from Louis Philippe, on account of his exalted eminence in his profession.

The following is the translation of a communication of Monsieur Vilmorin, as inserted by him in the *Annals of the Society of Horticulture of Paris*; Livraison, No. 3, for November, 1827:

"In 1823, M. de la Tremblaye, a distinguished amateur and proprietor of Clion, in the Canton of Chatillon-sur-Indre, sent me specimens of a remarkably large and beautiful species of pear, which had, within a very short period of time, been very extensively multiplied in his vicinity, where it was regarded as a new species. It has been named *Poire Monsieur*, by abbreviation of its primitive name "*Poire de Monsieur Le Curé*," it having been so called for a curate [curé] of that vicinity, who had found and propagated the fruit. M. de la Tremblaye has furnished me with a particular account of this fruit, which is as follows:—"

"The *Poire Monsieur* was found in the woods, about a league from this place, where the original tree of this species is still standing. On account of its good qualities, it has been multiplied most extensively, and in a very extraordinary manner. It has been grafted throughout our country, on the Wild Pear, in the hedges, to a very great extent, some on the Quince and Wild Medlar, and very largely on the Thorn; (*Mespilus oxyacantha*,) by these last modes the fruit is more suddenly produced. The fruit is pyriform, oblong, and very beautiful. On espaliers, grafted on the Quince, and facing the south, I have seen them eight or nine inches in length; of a bright red color next the sun, greenish yellow in the shade; excellent towards the Carnival, (Christmas,) and in some years they will keep well till Pacque, (11th of April or Easter,) and even longer. I have some young trees whose branches incline downwards, like the Weeping Willow. The tree bears abundant crops and rarely fails; but the fruit varies much in its size in different years."

"The fruits sent by M. de la Tremblaye," continues M. Vilmorin, "were somewhat damaged, and could not therefore be identified with any degree of certainty; they were nevertheless believed by M. Bosc, to be

in all probability identical with the *Saint Lezain*, a pear cultivated from time immemorial in Anjou, and introduced about forty or fifty years ago into the collections around Paris. M. Boes found, notwithstanding, that these fruits were higher colored, and better in quality than the *Saint Lezain*. M. Vilmorin observes, that Messrs. Noisette and Poiteau alike and equally regard both as of the same species; but on this he further remarks, that the *Poire Monsieur* is very juicy, while on the contrary the *Saint Lezain* is of a clammy consistence and without juice, or quite wanting in this respect; and that finally the *Poire Monsieur*, by reason of its merit, as found in the Canton de Chatillon-sur-Indre, has been disseminated not only in the Department of Berri, but also in other parts of France, under the same name.

At the date of this communication, (Nov. 1827,) M. Vilmorin submitted the fruits of this species, which he had raised from the grafts sent to him by M. de la Tremblaye, to the Committee of the Horticultural Society of Paris; and in February, 1828, the report of M. du Petit-Thouars was published in the name of that Committee, in the annals of that Society of that date. They report that this fruit "was probably identical with the *Poire de Saint Lezain*, yet that, nevertheless, it differs from that in several respects, and its identity is still doubted in the eyes of M. Vilmorin."

I would not thus have dwelt on this part of the subject, had you not started new doubts, thus leaving the public to infer that this might be identical with the *Saint Lezain*, referring us as your authority to the "*Bon Jardinier*." Or had I not with regret perceived that the venerable and distinguished Monsieur Poiteau, in the volume of the *Bon Jardinier* for 1841, which he presented to me when last I saw him, still persists in placing the "*Poire de Curé*" as a synonym of the old *Saint Lezain*, since the proofs to the contrary are so ample and conclusive. Those new doubts I should be anxious to remove, as tending to unsettle the public mind. Yet if we consider the time and circumstances under which the gentlemen of that Committee made their examinations and their dubious report, which was at Paris, and must have been between the months of November and February, is it not even more than probable that they judged of the fruit rather by its *form and dimensions alone*, and not at all by the tree or its leaf, since in this as in all other respects, confessedly, the fruits disagree; the *Saint Lezain* being besides, according to M. Jamin and other authorities, an October, and this a *winter fruit*. So judged not Mr. Manning, and the most intelligent French nurserymen, as by them I am well assured. These know to the contrary, and that the distinction is both far and wide. These judge as did the celebrated Duhamel, not by the fruit alone, which is from various causes often liable to vary, but by the tree and its habits and its leaf; also, these being in their indications even far more certain and invariable.

At Paris, the varieties of fruits of different species usually grow of larger dimensions than with us at Boston, which I ascribe in part to their higher cultivation and deeper tillage generally, for which reason the roots go down deep, where the trees and their fruits will continue to grow uninterrupted by ordinary droughts. Our sun is more powerful from its higher elevation, and from skies less obscured by clouds, and all productions, when they do grow, grow more rapidly with us. But droughts come more frequent and severe with us from this cause; these droughts

strike suddenly down below most of the roots and below all our ordinary tillage, when the tree and its fruits must inevitably stop growing all at once, and thus continue stationary for a season, until the return of show-ers, when they start growing again, but with difficulty. This remark applies more particularly to their *late hardy fruits*. Their springs, moreover, commence in February; vegetation, indeed, progresses slowly at first, but it continues usually uninterrupted from very severe drougths for a very long period of time, or until late in autumn. At Vitry, and also at the mansion of M. Vilmorin, in the Rue du Seine, Faubourg Saint Germain, at Paris, I was shewn specimens of many of our late fruits, all very large; the Curé of Clion, in particular, being of very uncommon size and beauty; and all much larger than any of the same kinds I had seen produced at Boston by any of the ordinary modes of cultivation.

Here I will remark, for once, that a fruit, however *first rate* it may be as to *flavor and quality*, yet if wanting in all other essential qualities, it must necessarily become an outcast. Thus the Gansel's Bergamot, although combining good size, with a fair appearance, with first rate or excellent flavor, not all these could save it from just condemnation; for being wanting in other most essential qualities, it has necessarily become an outcast from general cultivation; such are the miserably unproductive habits of the tree, that it can yield no profit to the cultivator by any equivalent which would be paid for its fruit, if sold in the market. While, on the other hand, the Williams Bon Chrétien or Bartlett, however of excellent quality in our climate, it is put down by Mr. Thompson as *only of 2d quality* in that climate and at that garden, in the Catalogue of the London Horticultural Society. Yet on account of its other remarkable qualities of size and beauty, and its great productiveness, it is raised in very great abundance about London, being there, as here, a great favorite, and justly considered as one of the most popular fruits of the market for its season, the public being generally well satisfied with quality which is *simply good*, provided that size and beauty and abundance are superadded, which is all they require.

The Curé of Clion is, at maturity, both beurré and juicy in flavor; as a late fruit, *it is agreeable and good, without being in this respect superior*. To this essential qualification it combines other qualities which are *very remarkable*. Its very uncommon size and great beauty, its wonderful productiveness, and the time during which it will keep, must, as I believe, render it one of our most popular and profitable winter fruits for the extensive supply of our markets. It keeps till January or February.—*William Kenrick, Nonantum Hill, Newton, June 26, 1843.*

P. S. The Van Mons Leon Le Clerc is not, as I perceive, put down or described in the last edition of the London Horticultural Society's Catalogue, although Mr. Thompson alludes to it by name once; but this omission is only to be accounted for from the obvious reason that this fruit had not as yet been produced or proved in that garden. Yet the descriptions of this fruit which you have republished in a former year, are obviously the descriptions by himself alone. When at that garden, for the first time, in the fall of 1840, Mr. Thompson shewed me a specimen of the Van Mons Leon Le Clerc, as received, no doubt, by him from the Isle of Jersey. He then renewedly assured me that this fruit, as a pear, was believed to be the best in the world. Its unusually large size, its uncommon beauty combined with its great excellence, entitle it justly to this

preëminence. The season of this fruit is put down for December. This is probably its season in the Isle of Jersey. It may or may not prove earlier here. This fruit may supersede, as it probably will surpass, every other of its particular season, except only it should prove on trial to be greatly surpassed by others in its bearing.—W. K.

[We regret very much that Mr. Kenrick should think we had aimed any "rebuke" at him, or intended any "censure" by our "remarkable words" on the Vicar of Winkfield pear. We are not aware that his *Book* especially came into our mind when we penned the remarks. Of the truth of our statement no person who knows any thing of the cultivation of fruits will pretend to doubt. There has indeed been *great confusion*, as Mr. Thompson asserts, in regard to the name and identity of this variety, as Mr. Kenrick fully shows in his communication; even M. Poiteau, whose knowledge of fruits is very extensive, yet doubting its being different from the Saint Lezin.

But Mr. Kenrick is entirely mistaken when he thinks that the name of Clion has not been given by any other English or American author, and we shall show that it was Mr. Thompson himself on whose authority we relied, and not in the least upon Mr. Kenrick. In the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for January, 1843, p. 90, is an engraving, with a full description, by Mr. Thompson, of the Vicar of Winkfield Pear, which we here copy:

"*Vicar of Winkfield*.—Synonyms: Le Curé, Monsieur Le Curé, Clion, Dumas.—The following account will, it is presumed, *clear up the confusion* which has existed respecting this pear, of which the accompanying is an outline from a specimen forwarded by the Rev. W. L. Rham. It was found growing wild in a wood by M. Clion, a French curate, and hence obtained the name of Monsieur le Curé. Subsequently, by French authors, it was erroneously made synonymous with the Saint Lezin, which it resembles only in external appearance: the Saint Lezin being a firm-fleshed stewing pear. Trees under both names were obtained from France by the Horticultural Society; the Saint Lezin was correct; but that under the name of Monsieur le Curé proved false, being a small round pear. The difference between the two was in consequence not ascertained till 1839, when M. Vilmorin sent specimens on purpose. With these, fruit from a tree then in bearing in the Society's garden, under the name of Dumas, was found to agree. In the mean time, a tree of the sort in question had been imported from France by Mr. Rham, to his garden at Winkfield, Berkshire; and some cultivators having obtained cuttings from this importation, the variety was propagated in the neighborhood of London under the name of the Vicar of Winkfield. For this, the familiar appellation of the Vicar of Wakefield has been sometimes substituted. Fruit very large, oblong, or of a somewhat truncated pyramidal form; stalk about an inch in length, obliquely inserted; flesh buttery, and melting in all seasons, and rich in such as are favorable. In point of flavor it cannot compete with many autumn varieties; but as it keeps till January, when there are few good sorts, it deserves cultivation on that account. The tree grows very vigorously, and requires to be kept thin of branches; it is hardy, and bears as a standard. The leaves are large, roundish, shortly acuminate. Flowers large, with roundish petals."

As to the authority of Mr. Thompson, in applying the name Vicar of Winkfield, in the 3d Edition of the *Catalogue*, we have nothing to do;

Mr. Kenrick may be right in calling it Clion. But as long as the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue* is acknowledged authority, we shall take the name we find there, and consider *all* others as *synonyms*. We have italicised the words in the above extract, to show Mr. Thompson's opinion in regard to the confusion which has existed respecting the true name of this pear.

Of the correctness of Mr. Kenrick's account of the origin and history of this variety, we have no reason to doubt, and we are pleased to present the same to our readers. We should not have made any comment upon the communication had he not hastily accused us of "implying censure" and aiming "rebuke" at his authority. He will now perceive, however, that there *are* English writers who have given the name of Clion as a synonym, and when we assure him that Mr. Thompson was our authority, and not his *Am. Orchardist*, he will, we hope, admit that we have stated the truth, without a disposition to question his correctness.

Mr. Kenrick is entirely in error in saying we have "started new doubts" in relation to the Saint Lezin, being a distinct variety from the Vicar of Winkfield. On the contrary, we asserted as *plainly* as possible, so that no one should mistake us, that the "M. le Curé in the 2d Edition of the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue* was made a synonym of the Saint Lezin; but that "the error had since been discovered and the name cancelled. The *Bon Jardinier* for 1841 has recorded the same mistake." Could any words be more intelligible? Mr. Kenrick certainly must have imagined all he has asserted to call such language "starting new doubts."—*Ed.*]

ART. IV. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, June 3d, 1843.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

A letter was read from Emelien de Wael, corresponding member of Antwerp; it was accompanied with some pamphlets and catalogues. M. de Wael requested copies of the *Transactions* of the Society for the four years last past, and it was voted that the Corresponding Secretary forward the *Transactions* as requested. A long letter was read from Dr. Burnett, of Southberough, Mass., upon the history and habits and mode of preventing the destructive effects of the Curculio. It was referred to the Fruit Committee, for publication, if expedient. The thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Burnett for his communication.

Dr. T. W. Harris exhibited to the Society a limb of an apple tree, showing the cause of the disease known as the *fire blight* in the pear. Dr. Harris made some remarks upon the history and habits of this insect, as given in his *Treatise*, and concluded with some general observations upon the subject, remarking that this was the first time he had ever known this insect to attack the apple tree. The thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Harris for his very acceptable remarks.

John Howe, of Boston, was admitted a subscription member of the Society.

Adjourned three weeks, to June 24th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: from J. A. Kenrick, a fine display of early flowering shrubs and plants, viz.: *Halæsia tetrâptera*, *Magnolia cordata*, new scarlet Hawthorn, red and white Tartarian and Caucasian Honeysuckles, several varieties of Azaleas, *Pæonia Moutan*, *pâpaveracea* and *p. Banksæ*, *P. tenuiflora*, *latifolia* and *præcox*, &c. From W. E. Carter, roses, cut flowers of various kinds, and beautiful bouquets. From S. Cabot, Salem, several very handsome seedling Pansies. From W. Kenrick, *Wistaria Consequana*, tree pæonies, *fraxinella*, honeysuckles, &c. From S. Walker, tulips, among which were three new varieties, and bouquets. From A. Bowditch, Double Oleander. From S. Sweetser, *Sanguinea Rose*, in a pot, budded as a standard, and *Fuchsia gracilis*.

Fruits: From J. F. Allen, beautiful Royal George Clingstone peaches, the first of the season, and handsome Black Hamburg and Bar sur aube grapes.

Vegetables: from J. L. L. F. Warren, cucumbers, and 12 stalks of rhubarb, weighing 5½ lbs.

June 10th. Exhibited.—Flowers: from W. Meller, cut flowers of *Pelargoniums*, principally seedlings, all very fine; also Smith's scarlet *Pelargonium*, *Cereus speciosissimus* and bouquets. From J. F. Trull, *Magnolia tripetala*, *Lupinus polyphyllus*, *Pæonia Moutan papaveracea*, and *P. officinalis*, var. double red, bouquets, &c. From Messrs. Winship, large bouquets. From J. Norton, Chelsea, large and superior flowers of the tree pæony, var. *Banksæ*. From W. Kenrick, bouquets. From J. A. Kenrick, azaleas, honeysuckles of several sorts, and many other showy flowers. From A. Bowditch, roses and bouquets. From Hovey & Co., a fine display of Cactuses, among which were three splendid new kinds, received of S. Feast, of Baltimore; also, *Epiphyllum splendidum*, and *Cereus Jenkinsæi* and *Tritonia longiflora*; and the following fine roses: *Bourbons*—*Hermosa*, Augustin Leleux, Le Brun and Ninon de L'Enclos. *Teas*—Miss Sargent, Victoire modeste, Princess Maria, &c. *Bengals*—Romeo, (new,) Marjolin, Cramoisi superieure, Roi des Cramoises, Triumphant, Louis Philip of Angiers, Lawrenceia rubra and others. *Noisette*—Lamarque and Elegans.

Fruits: from Dr. J. W. Howard, fine specimens of Miller Burgundy, Black Hamburg and Chasselas grapes. From J. F. Allen, fine specimens of Black Hamburg and White Chasselas grapes and Royal George Clingstone peaches. From J. A. Kenrick, Coggswell apples of the growth of 1842, in fine preservation, and pronounced by the committee to be of fair flavor and much perfume.

Vegetables: the finest rhubarb ever exhibited in the Hall, was brought by the Messrs. Hovey & Co., 12 stalks of which weighed 10 lbs. It was the new variety known as *Myatt's Victoria*.

Cucumbers from J. L. L. F. Warren.

June 24th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. S. Walker, C. M. Hovey and J. Lovett, were appointed to consider the expediency of having an annual exhibition, and to report at the next meeting.

William Quant, of Brookline, was admitted a subscription member.

Adjourned five weeks, to July 29th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: from the President of the Society, *Spiræa japonica*, *filipendula* and *filipendula pleno*, *Cypripedium spectabile*, (fine,)

Hemerocallis Grahamsii, *Pæonia*, varieties *Whittleji*, *Humei*, *Reevesii*, *Pottsi* and *fragrans*, and several fine roses. From Mr. Quant, gardener to T. H. Perkins, varieties of *Fuchsias*, in pots, viz.: *Venus victrix*, conspicuous arborea, elegans and tricolor, each well grown and prettily in bloom. From Mrs. Eliza Barney, New Bedford, fine specimens of Climbing roses, called the *Bengalensis scandens*. From W. Kenrick, a large bouquet, containing a great variety of early flowering shrubs, roses, &c. From J. A. Kenrick, fine specimens of *Pæonies* and other flowers, and a noble bloom of *Magnolia macrophylla*. From W. E. Carter, splendid specimens of *Pæonia*, varieties *fragrans*, *Whittleji*, *Humei*, &c., *phloxes*, roses, bouquets, &c.

From S. Walker, pansies, roses, bouquets, &c., and a pretty specimen of a fine new perennial called the *Lychnis viscaria*, with spikes of double lilac flowers. From S. R. Johnson, large blooms of *Jaune Desprez* and other tender roses. From J. Breck & Co., *Pæonies* and roses, among the latter of which were *Madame Hardy*, *Painted Damask* and *Geo. IV.* From O. & W. Wales, Dorchester, large and strong clusters of *Noisette Lamarque* and *Smith's yellow*, *Tea Hymenée* and *Cels multiflora*, *Multi-flora* *Laure Davoust* and other roses. From W. Meller, pinks, dahlias, twenty-four seedling pelargoniums, *Cereus Jenkinsonii* and bouquets. From Hovey & Co., twenty-five kinds of new and beautiful hardy roses. From J. F. Trull, *Magnolia tripétala*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Chionanthus virginicus*, roses and other flowers. From J. L. L. F. Warren, dahlias, verbenas, *phloxes*, roses, &c.

The premium for *Pæonies* was awarded at this meeting, as follows:—

For the best display of flowers, a premium of five dollars to W. E. Carter.

For the second best display of flowers, a premium of three dollars to S. Walker.

Messrs. S. R. Johnson, Meller and Warren, judges.

Fruit: Hovey & Co. exhibited two boxes very large and beautiful Early Virginia strawberries. The Black Hamburg and White Chasselas grapes and Royal George Clingstone peaches and black figs, exhibited by J. F. Allen, were all fine. From A. H. Hovey, Early Virginia strawberries. From Capt. Charles Robbins, Keen's Seedling strawberries. Dr. J. W. Howard exhibited fine Black Hamburg, White Chasselas and Miller Burgundy grapes. From J. F. Trull, Early Virginia strawberries. From J. L. L. F. Warren, Early Virginia and Royal Scarlet strawberries. Mr. Quant, gardener to Col. Perkins, exhibited a large and finely colored cluster of the new Victoria grape, which has been mentioned in our previous volumes, more particularly by Col. Perkins himself, in a communication, (Vol. VII. p. 423.) It has proved, however, to be nothing but the Black Hamburg, and is given as a synonym in the last edition of the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*, and quoted in a previous page, (246.)

Vegetables: J. A. Kenrick exhibited some good specimens of Myatt's Victoria rhubarb, 12 stalks from one plant weighing 9½ lbs. From Hovey & Co., 12 stalks of the same variety, exhibited with the leaves attached, some of them measuring nearly 5 feet; the 12 weighing, when the leaves were cut off, over 10 lbs. Dr. Howard exhibited one peck of early peas, very full and good. From J. F. Allen, tomatoes, not large, but fully ripe; these were forced in the graperies.

Vegetables.—Our list shows some change in the products of the market. Old potatoes continue very abundant and good, and in consequence new ones, which have just come to hand, do not find a very ready sale; they are however yet rather small; Nova Scotias are all out of market, and the stock of Eastports is somewhat reduced. New turnips in bunches are now plentiful for the season, and of fine quality. New onions are now larger and better; some of the red kind called the rareripe, of this year's crop, have come to hand from Rhode Island. New beets are plentiful by the bunch and of good size. Parsnips are about gone. Radishes are now so abundant that the market is overstocked. Of horseradish there is a supply sufficient for the demand. New cabbages have just made their appearance, and they are yet small; the only sort is the early York. Lettuce is now abundant and good. Beet tops and other greens have been well supplied, but the sale is now nearly over. Rhubarb is plentiful, but in less demand as fruits come in. Asparagus all gone. Peas are tolerably abundant now, but the crop will suffer if the dry weather continues. String-beans are plentiful. Parsley is now quite scarce. No new squashes have yet made their appearance; of West Indies there is yet a sufficient supply for the season.

Fruit.—The stock of old apples is now reduced very low; we scarcely think a barrel of Baldwin's is to be found at this date, although last week some were disposed of at our quotations; there is yet a fair stock of russets. Strawberries have been plentiful, with a good demand. Cherries are now coming in freely, and of fine quality. Green currants and gooseberries are abundant, and now take the place of rhubarb. Cranberries are nearly gone. Blueberries have also come to hand this week. Forced peaches have been brought in in small lots, and sold at our prices. Of grapes there is yet a scanty supply, and good, well-colored, handsome ones bring our highest quotations. One or two lots of watermelons have arrived from the West Indies, and were readily taken. Pine apples have been very plentiful, though not remarkably fine. Cucumbers are now received from New York in large quantities—to the amount of several barrels daily; they are the short kind, and sell at our lowest quotations. Lemons have been very scarce, owing to the demand for the holidays and the non-arrival of any cargoes; they ranged as high as six dollars and a half per box. The market has been rather bare of good fruit for the last fortnight, owing to the great demand for the festival occasions of the 17th June and the coming 4th July.—*M. T., Boston, June 29th, 1843.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR JULY.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines, in the grapery, will begin to color their fruit now, and will require constant attention as to air and water. Give air early in

the morning and close up early in the afternoon. Lay in all wood for next year's bearing carefully, and cut out all superfluous shoots, laterals, tendrils, &c. Continue to shoulder the large bunches if not done before. Attend to the destruction of insects, such as the red spider and thrips, and do not allow mildew to find a place in the house. If forcing was commenced early, the crop will soon ripen, and must have treatment according to the forwardness of the vines.

Strawberry Beds.—Prepare soon to make new plantations of strawberries. Let the soil be well manured, spaded deep, or trenched, and all will be ready for planting out in August. Keep weeds out of old beds, and take off all runners beyond the 2d, if large fruit is wanted.

Plum Trees should be budded the latter part of the month.

Prune Fruit Trees at this season; much may be gained by performing the operation now. The trees are sooner thrown into fruit, and it obviates the necessity of taking off large shoots in the spring.

Grape Vines in the open ground should be pruned of all useless wood, and the branches tied up to the trellis or stake.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias should now be encouraged in their growth. Stake all newly set plants, not yet attended to, and tie up with soft-matting. Prune off all laterals, and keep the earth loose and free from weeds around the roots.

Camellias may be inarched this month, and grafting may be performed as recommended at p. 265. Put in cuttings now, and repot such plants as need it.

Cuttings of Roses may now be put into pots or in the open ground under hand glasses. The large shoots may be layered. The hardy kinds should also be layered at this season, if duplicate plants are wanted.

Fuchsias should be repotted, if strong plants are wanted.

Chrysanthemums should now be shifted into No. 3 pots, and the latter part of the month the tops nipped off, in order to make bushy plants.

Heliotropes may yet be propagated with success.

Orange and Lemon Trees should be budded during this month.

Tree Pæonies may be increased by grafting on the roots of the herbaceous ones.

Carnations and Pinks should be layered this month.

Fine Pansies should be propagated from cuttings under a hand glass.

Cinerarias may be increased by separating the roots.

Chinese Primrose Seeds should be sown now to make good plants for blooming next winter.

Snap Dragons, of fine sorts, should be increased by cuttings, as the seeds cannot be depended upon.

All kinds of Ornamental Plants should be propagated by layers.

Ericas, of many kinds, may be propagated from cuttings; young plants may now be shifted into the next size, and placed in a frame facing the north.

Schizanthus, Petunia and Stock Seeds should be sown this month, if plants are wanted for flowering in the winter.

Sow Perennial and Biennial Flower Seeds this month.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

AUGUST, 1843.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *The Curculio*, (Rhynchænus Cerasi Peck,) its natural history, habits, character, and the best mode of preventing its destructive ravages; together with remarks on the cause of the disease known as the Warty Excrescence, and suggestions to prevent its appearance. In a letter to the Committee on Fruits of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. By Dr. JOEL BURNETT, Southborough, Mass.

THE CURCULIO.

GENTLEMEN,—Noticing the vote of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in the *New England Farmer* of July 14, 1841, which awards a premium of \$200 for a successful mode of destroying the Curculio, and also the vote placing the subject under the direction of the Fruit Committee, I am induced to address you upon that subject.

I consider the motive philanthropic in passing this vote, for members of that Society well know the pleasure and the profit of cultivating good fruit, and the healthy and harmless luxury, and the delicious fare it always affords, and wishing to remove every obstacle in the way of, and grant every facility in, its cultivation; in order that this pleasure, so productive of profit and comfort, may become general in the community, have generously offered this reward to any one who will make known to you a successful mode of removing the great, or only impediment, which lies in the way of success in the cultivation of those delicious and beautiful fruits—the plum and peach.

It will be my aim to state here what I know of this insect from observation, entering somewhat into his natural

history; describing his metamorphosis; his three stages of existence, viz.: the larva, pupa and perfect-imago, or beetle states. And this will be done for the reason, that the more we know of his character the more practical and more effectual will be our efforts to check and prevent the injuries he commits upon fruit.

This insect was called by *Herbst*, Rhynchænus Nenu-

20



The Curculio of the natural size.

phar: by *Peck*, Rhynchænus Cerasi — but commonly goes by the name of Curculio, or plum weevil, by horticulturalists. "He is

a little rough, dark brown beetle," has two small bunches or protuberances on his back, a rostrum or beak on which are two antennæ, (*fig. 20.*)

He is so shy and retiring and unobtrusive in his character, in his beetle stage, that he is not liable to be seen unless he is searched for purposely, and this is the reason why so little is known of him generally.

When you have discovered that he is operating upon the fruit, which you may know by his peculiar mark upon it,

21



The Curculio in the act of making the semilunar incision with his rostrum or beak.

by assiduously watching, you may chance to see him cutting the incision with his rostrum, (*fig. 21.*) If you extend your thumb and finger towards him, it must be done very cautiously and slily, or before you touch him he will drop, as imperceptibly as a small shot would, to the ground.

It should be remarked, that we do not know that he uses the fruit for his food, but chooses it as receptacles for his eggs.

He begins his work, upon the plum and apricot, as soon in the season as the small cap or covering, formed by the blossom, falls off, but not so soon upon the peach. Examining the fruit occasionally, or daily, you are to know when he has commenced his work *by his peculiar mark* or incision, which is readily seen on fruit with smooth skin, as the plum, cherry, apple, &c., but on the peach it is known by a small drop of gum oozing from its surface. It has been stated, that the furzy surface on the peach is a barrier or obstacle in his way, but it does

not prove so here, as the injury which it sustains is quite general, unless protected.



Incision near the apex in small plums.

I say, then, he is known to be on the fruit tree by his peculiar mark on the fruit. This mark is the wound he makes with his rostrum, which consists in raising up the skin of the plum to a small extent, under which he deposits an egg. The shape or form of this mark is semilunar or crescent shape, and in the middle of this wound is a small discolored speck, where the egg is placed, (*figs. 22, 23, 24.*)

In the early part of the season, or during the month of June, his mark will be found near the apex or point of the plum, (*fig. 22.*)

But after the plum has reached a considerable size, or from the 1st to the 20th of July, his mark will be found at the base, or near where the stem is inserted, (*fig. 23.*)

This last mentioned place the insect prefers, it would seem, from instinct, lest the plum, by its strong connection to the tree, should not fall soon enough to secure the welfare of the grub within it; for this vital connection is sooner disturbed by the worm than it would be if the egg had been deposited at the apex.

When the egg hatches the lava, sometimes, it is presumed, falls from the nidus or nest, and the fruit remains unharmed; but most generally, in four or five days from the time the egg is laid, a small blueish line, near the skin, may be seen, extending from his mark, (*fig. 24, p. 284,*) which signifies that the grub is within. And also when his mark has assumed a blueish tint, you may be certain that destruction will follow; for when you see these signs, take the plum from the tree, and cut off a small portion where the mark is,



Incision, near the base, in large plums. The small or discolored spot, at the inner line of the mark, is the nest where the egg lies.

and you will notice that the larva has burrowed down into it.



Showing the blue line, which indicates that the grub is eating within.

The effect, upon the plum or other fruit, of the larva within, is to cause it to shrivel and decay, and after a while it falls. By the time the plum falls, the insect has nearly or quite completed his larva or grub stage, and then he leaves it and goes down a little way into the earth.

Here in the earth he undergoes his transformation, (*fig.* 25,) which is performed in about

fifteen or twenty days, in the month of June or fore part of July. But all the larvæ, (so far as I have observed,) that go into the earth about as late as the 20th of July, do not ascend that season, but remain there in the pupa stage (*fig.* 26,) until the next spring.

25



Larvæ of the Curculio of the natural size.

two generations in one season, of these insects, and this fact it is important to know; for if the first generation in the larva and beetle stages is destroyed, we have little to fear from the second, which operates in July.

26



Curculio in the pupa stage magnified.

The kinds of fruit, and the only kinds, which the Curculio injures, as far as I have observed, are the plum, apricot, nectarine, peach, cherry and apple, and these I have placed in the order in which he seems to prefer them. But I would remark, that he is not the only insect which makes the apple wormy. The codling moth does great injury to the apple crop, and the caterpillar of this moth should not be mistaken for the larva of the Curculio.

The Curculio does not usually injure the cherry crop excessively, but it is remarkable what a cause of general devastation he proves to the plum crop, when he is suffered to go on in his work unmolested. The writer has known large plum trees, loaded with fruit, in the early part of

June, upon which nearly every plum would be punctured, and consequently all would be lost to the cultivator.

The objection, in the community, against cultivating this fruit, is upon the complaint, or fact, that the plums will not hang on until ripe; and nurserymen are often questioned, if they know of any kinds that will not drop before they become matured.

As great a pest as this little insect is to the fruit-grower, I am not willing that he should be loaded with more sins than he deserves. He has been charged with being the cause of the fungus-excrecences on the plum tree, of which he will not plead guilty. True, his larva, and also those of some other insects, it is said, are found in this fungus, and this is the reason why this disease has been attributed to him. My reasons for saying he is not the cause of this disease, may be offered in another place.

It is remarkable how unconfined or unlocated the Curculio appears to be. I formerly believed that he was limited nearly to the ground, under and near the tree where he was produced, and, that, if the earth under it was paved, or so fixed as to prevent the larvæ from descending into it, that, that tree would be secure the following season, at least. But more extensive observation has taught me otherwise. This fact I consider a very important point in this insect's character. In 1838, a new apple tree came into bearing, having three apples upon it, situated 20 rods distant from any fruit-bearing tree, and I hoped to test the quality of the apples thereby; but I was disappointed. In the first of July, I noticed the spoiler's mark upon these apples, and after a while they dropped off. I have searched after, and found him, upon an apple tree in a pasture, which stood alone and at a distance from any other fruit tree. A plum tree, trained to the east end of my house, bore for the first time in the year 1841. I watched the fruit, and, about the usual time, found his mark upon some of the plums, and secured them. From these observations, I am led to the supposition, at least, that he may not be dependent altogether upon the before mentioned fruits for the propagation of his race; but when fruits are wanting, he finds other receptacles for his eggs. But this is a conjecture simply. No doubt he is capable of flying to a considerable distance.

Dr. Harris stated to me, that he was not certain that the plum weevil does feed in the beetle form, though he rather

supposed he did. But whether he does or does not feed, his organs of taste and smell are rather obsolete or disused, for we are able to state, from observation, that many kinds of odorous bodies which are obnoxious to many insects are not so to him.

I have tried camphor upon the tree, watered it with solution of soap and of tobacco, and I don't know that he was disturbed any further than he would be mechanically by their application.

I might here notice the inadequacy of other measures which have been recommended to frustrate his operations, but prefer to proceed to a statement of those means which will ensure success, if persevered in, and prove satisfactory.

As the notion is prevalent that he crawls up the body of the tree, I would state that he flies on to it, and, therefore, it is useless to apply any preventative to keep him from ascending that way.

I am free to state, that this insect cannot be combatted without labor, and the result secured, will very far more than compensate for all labor bestowed, even in a pecuniary point of view.

Believing, from my observation, that he cannot be successfully opposed by preparations of soap, and infusions of odorous bodies thrown on to the tree, by means of a syringe, I proceed to state the course which has been followed with success, so far as I know.

Our rule of action should be, *direct aggression* upon him, both in the beetle and larva forms. In the pupa stage he lies in the ground secured from our search.

Watched, as the plum and fruit trees always should be,

27



by the gardener, as soon as his mark is seen on the plums, which will be generally as soon as the plum is left naked by the blossom, a sheet of sufficient dimensions should be suspended beneath the tree, by two or three individuals, or other-

The insect, when shook from the tree, assumes the above form,—either that of the upper or lower figure, and keeps the feigned appearance a moment or two.

wise; then give the tree a sudden rap, or jar, and the

insect immediately falls upon it, and, feigning himself dead, very much resembles a raisin seed in form, (*fig. 27*, p. 286.)

All the Curculios on the sheet should be crushed between the thumb and finger, and all the stung plums that fall from the tree should be put into the fire.

I would impress upon the mind of the gardener the importance of assiduously attending upon his destruction in the month of June. The trees should be shaken twice or three times daily, certainly in the morning and evening, in order that the beetles may be crushed, and all the wounded fruit gathered and put into the fire. I have observed that, usually, after the twenty-fifth of July he is not to be found.

If the first generation, which operate in June, are well destroyed, we have less, yea, very little, to fear from the second generation, which work in July. Children, who are always urged, by impulsive curiosity, to examine and investigate any new and curious object—of an insect, flower or pebble—are ready and sufficient hands to perform much of this work, and gladly will they perform it when promised a share of the product.

This mode of protecting and preserving plums, from the Curculio, I have always found to succeed.

I am aware, that the labor required, may be thought an objection to this mode of warfare, and that the result will not warrant the time and pains; but if the orchardist will tar his apple trees to protect against the canker-worm, and the gardener spend time to kill the cut-worm, and water his plants in a dry season, surely this course is also justifiable; the result will justify the means.

A tree standing near the door, if jarred and shook several times a day, as it may be passed, would be likely to succeed, as this course would discommode and frustrate the insect in his work.

Plum trees, standing in a hog-yard, frequently sustain partial crops, for the hogs are frequently, during the day, rubbing against them, and are pretty sure to eat all those that fall to the earth.

Plums can be saved, even after the egg is laid in them, by a trivial operation, if done before it has hatched; and this operation I have practiced successfully and repeatedly.

You may smile at a manœuvre, which is to destroy an
 28



*Showing the method of
 destroying the eggs
 with a quill.*

almost infinitesimal egg, with an instrument made of a quill, like a toothpick; but this the fruit-amateur will do with pleasure, if thereby he can save a plum on a new young tree, to test the fruit of which he has been waiting patiently with hopeful anxiety. It is well worth the while to do this on low trees, in point of economy.

It may be well to remark, that the egg is deposited in the inner circle of the incision, under a small discolored portion of the skin of the plum, and the operation consists in removing this discolored portion of the skin, and scooping out the egg with the instrument, (*fig. 28.*)

The desire which has been manifested in the community to possess a knowledge of this insect, the manner in which he operates, and a means of destroying him, must be my apology for thus far prolonging these remarks.

WARTY OR BLACK EXCRESCENCE.

A communication from William Prince & Co., some few weeks since, to the Editor of the *New England Farmer*, in which a list of the kinds of plum is made out which, they say, are not subject to the fungus or warty excrescences, has induced me to state my opinion concerning the nature of that disease.

I do not remember to have seen that disease spoken of, except in connexion with the belief that it is caused by an insect; and I believed it to be so produced, until observation proved to me that it was attributed to the wrong cause. The reason any one would offer as proof that the disease was caused by the *Curculio*, is that its larvæ are sometimes found in this juicy fungus.

There is one analogous reason for attributing this fungus to the *Curculio*, or some insect; that is, the production of galls upon the oak by the puncture of an insect, and the depositing his egg in the puncture. But how uniform, in

form and size, are these galls, compared with these excrescences, which are very irregular in form and size.

So far as I have been able to observe, by dissecting these fungi, they appear to arise in that part or texture called the *Albumnum*.

I have thought that the proximate cause might be, an obstruction in the vessels of that texture, by reason of the unhealthiness of the sap. The vessels burst, and the sap is poured out under the bark. Now the sap is as full of the life of the tree as blood is full of the life of an animal.

This extravasated sap will immediately become organized, or partially so, and, rapidly increasing, burst through the outer bark and make its appearance.

This fungus is not confined to the young wood, but is produced upon limbs of large size, the outer bark of which the *Curculio* would not be able to puncture.

It makes its appearance from June up to August. These fungi come in all forms; sometimes in a single spot, and then again extend along the limb for several inches, always with an irregular granulated surface. This want of uniformity in form, size and location, is evidence that it is not caused by an insect. After being cut from the large limbs, these fungi will often sprout out again between the wood and the bark where the wound is made, and require a second operation.

Now, this would not be the case if caused by an insect. This disease may often be noticed under the bark before it burst, upon large limbs, where the bark is strong, which, if slightly opened with a knife, will yield to the pressure, and the fungus soon appears.

While this fungus is young and tender, the *Curculio* finds it a convenient receptacle for his eggs, the juice of which affords abundant nutriment for the larvæ. A pretty sure sign, by which you may know that he has used it for that purpose, is a small drop of gum oozing from its surface; and where you do not see this sign, you may not expect to find his larva within.

I have said that this disease begins in the part called the *albumnum*. This is the texture through which the sap ascends; but it soon involves every texture of the tree—wood and bark—and is malignant and surely fatal to the limb on which it grows. It is as destructive to the tree as

cancer is to the human flesh. These fungi always die the succeeding winter, never live over winter, and remain upon the tree, unless removed, a black, unsightly mass.

I have observed two trees, both of a kind, and nearly of a size, but standing apart and differently located; one would be diseased with the excrescences and the other would not, while the fruit of both would be nearly alike injured by the Curculio; and this fact I consider additional evidence that he is not the cause.

It is desirable both to find a remedy when a tree is diseased, and also a means of prevention. The only remedy I know of, is to cut the tumor out, and this should be done as early as possible. If done early, and with care, the wound soon heals, and the limb is but slightly injured.

But a means of prevention is more desirable than a remedy.

A tree of most of the kinds of plums which may be obtained at nurseries, if placed on a somewhat gravelly soil, whose power to retain water is small, and, therefore, subject to sudden transition from a moist to a dry condition of its roots, every season, I will venture to say will be diseased.

I do not mean that there may not be an exception, and that all kinds are equally subject to it; but I know of no exception, among a number of varieties, which have been cultivated under my observation.

I am inclined to the opinion, that a prevention may be found in cultivating the plum in a loamy soil, rather moist, and in keeping that soil uniform as to moisture and richness.

Any kind of tree is not in the condition in which nature would place it and keep it, when the soil over its roots is kept naked and exposed to the burning and drying suns of summer, or uncovered and unprotected from sudden and intense cold of winter.

Neither can fruit trees prosper so well in grass land; for, though the covering of grass may serve as protection from extreme heat or cold, yet it will take from the soil the nourishment which should go to the tree.

In what a uniform condition the roots of forest trees are kept, by the thick bed of leaves which covers the earth, the slow and steady decomposition of which affords the necessary nourishment; and so matted and plaited are

they, as to prevent the escape of the fertilizing gasses, which must otherwise evaporate unappropriated by the trees.

So far as I have observed, those plum trees have been exempted from these fungi which are located in good soil not subject to drought or deficient in moisture. Trees standing beside a heavy wall prosper better (other things being equal,) than those which stand in the open field, on account of the protection which the wall proves to the roots.

Entertaining these views, I would recommend to fruit-growers the following mode of cultivation, as a prevention :

Let the plum trees be set in a soil rather loamy and moist, and they may be set within 8 or 10 feet of each other. The soil should be in good condition as to richness, and being made smooth and level, should be covered over with a good coating of straw, old hay or leaves. This covering is to lie year after year, and decompose as the leaves do in the forest, having addition made to it from year to year, as may be necessary.

Such a course of management will make the soil approximate to uniformity as to temperature, richness and moisture, and, I believe, insure success in cultivating the plum ; and not only is it suitable to the plum, but will enhance success in the cultivation of other kinds.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOEL BURNETT.

Southborough, May 19, 1843.

ART. II. *The London Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits. 3d Edition. With notices of all the principal varieties enumerated since the 2d Edition, and other Remarks.* By the EDITOR.

STRAWBERRIES.

No task has been more difficult to the amateur fruit cultivator, than the selection of a list of strawberries suitable for a small garden. So many varieties have been produced from seed, and such a large number of them have been

described in books on gardening, and in the catalogues of nurserymen, as possessing so many good qualities, that the cultivator has been quite confused while endeavoring to make a choice selection of eight or ten kinds. The London Horticultural Society, a long time ago, saw the evil which the cultivation of so great a number of kinds must inevitably produce, and, to render aid to the cultivator, Mr. Barnet, of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, of Scotland, by authority of the Society, divided the whole into classes, and accurately described fifty-four varieties, in Vol. VI. of its *Transactions*. This was in 1822.

The first edition of the Society's *Catalogue* contains *one hundred and twenty-one* varieties; the second, *one hundred and twelve*; but, in the third edition, the whole number considered worthy of growth has been reduced to *thirty-one*, all of which we have noticed below. Even some of these may yet be discarded; but the labor of selecting a few fine sorts is now materially abridged by the limited number which are now recommended, compared with the *Catalogue* of 1831. It will be seen that all the varieties in the Classes IV and VI—the white and green strawberries—have been entirely discarded.

In this country, great attention has been given to the cultivation of the strawberry, within a few years. The success which attended our efforts to introduce new varieties, by means of the production of seedlings, has been a great incentive to amateur cultivators to attempt the growth of new varieties; and since 1836, when ours was first brought into notice, many other seedlings have been raised, some of them promising considerable merit. It is well known, that many of the English varieties, though otherwise desirable sorts, are quite tender in our climate; and, on this account, their cultivation is not to be recommended. To supply this deficiency has been a desideratum. It now, we believe, no longer exists, as we have seedlings which are not only perfectly hardy, but of superior qualities, in all other respects, to any foreign varieties that have yet been fruited in our gardens.

The continued production of seedlings, with a view to further improvements in size as well as flavor, we would constantly urge. The efforts of the late Mr. Knight, the raiser of the Downton and Elton, and Mr. Keen, the originator of the seedling which bears his name, are well known.

Previous to the production of these varieties, no remarkably large strawberries were known. Even until within a year or two, these sorts have maintained their character as the best. It will thus be seen, how much we are indebted to the labors of these individuals for the improvement which has been effected in this most excellent fruit.

If the experiments in raising seedlings are carefully conducted, we do not doubt but that superior varieties to any we possess may yet be produced. But these experiments must be conducted with skill; for though we believe that "like generally produces like," yet there are many exceptions to the rule. We once gave an amateur friend a few of the finest and largest berries we could find on a bed of our seedling; these he took home, and after washing out the seeds, planted them; but in two years, when the plants came into bearing, the disappointment was complete. Not a berry of large size was to be found among all the plants, and they were destroyed as worthless. We mention this, not to discourage others from making the attempt, but to prepare them for disappointment should their expectations not be realized.

For the cultivation of the strawberry, we must refer our readers to our previous Vols., (I. p. 299, and II. p. 89,) where they will find full directions for their successful growth. If our opinion should be asked, relative to a selection of sorts, as some of the American Seedlings are not included in the list below, we should advise planting the following:

1st. The Old Scarlet or Old Virginia, for its earliness, productiveness and good quality.

2d. Hoveys' Seedling, for its immense size, great productiveness, superior flavor and beauty.

3d. The Red and White Wood, for their general good qualities, and, above all, for the late period to which they continue to ripen.

These constitute a sufficient number for a small garden, affording a good supply of fruit for six weeks. For larger collections, any of the sorts described below may be added, as well as the Phoenix strawberry, noticed in our Vol. VIII, p. 351.

CLASS I. SCARLET STAWBERRIES.

1. *American Scarlet*.—Form conical; 2d size; 1st qual-

ity; beginning to middle July. Requires plenty of room; leave tall; fruit rich and sweet, coming in late. *Synonyms* :

Black American
New American Scarlet

New Roseberry
Thompson's Roseberry.

[This variety is not known in this country; it is undoubtedly a seedling variety from the Early Virginia, or from that and some other variety, crossed together. Its lateness must render it a valuable fruit.]

2. *Bishop's Wick*.—Form conical; 1st size; 1st quality; end of June.

3. *Black Roseberry*.—Form roundish; 1st size; 2d quality; end June, beginning July. Of a fine dark shiny color; a good bearer. *Synonym* :

Black Round-Fruited Roseberry.

[This variety has not, to our knowledge, ever been cultivated in this country. It is figured in the *Pom. Mag.*, where it is stated to have been raised from seed, by John Williams, of Pitmaston, from the common Roseberry, impregnated with the Early Pitmaston Black.]

4. *Coul Late Scarlet*.—Form ovate; 1st size; 1st quality; beginning to middle July. An excellent late sort; a good bearer. *Synonym* :

Sir George Mackenzie's Late Scarlet.

5. *Garnestone Scarlet*.—Form roundish; 1st size; 1st quality; end June, beginning July.

6. *Grove End Scarlet*.—Form depressed spherical; 1st size; 2d quality; middle to end of June. Very handsome, and most abundant bearer. *Synonym* :

Atkinson's Scarlet.

[We formerly cultivated this variety, or one which we obtained under this name; but it did not prove equal to the Early Virginia. It might not have been true.]

7. *Melon*.—Form roundish; 2d size; 1st quality; end June. A good bearer; dwarf.

[A few years ago we cultivated one called the Melon; but it was a strawberry of the *first size*. We believe it was one of the parents of our seedling, as mentioned in our Vol. VI., p. 293.]

8. *Old Scarlet*.—Form roundish; 2d size; 1st quality; middle to end of June. Valuable for its earliness, but more

especially for the confectioner, on account of its fine color.

Synonyms:

Scarlet	Old Bath Scarlet (of some)
Early Scarlet	Orange or Irish (of the Dutch)
Original Scarlet	Ecarlate
Virginian	Ecarlate de Virginie
Scarlet Virginian	De Virginie.

[This is our well known Early Virginia, which name should be cancelled for the Old Scarlet. We shall ourselves adopt it hereafter.]

9. *Roseberry*.—Form conical; 1st size; 1st quality; end June, beginning July. Well known as a very abundant bearer, continuing late in succession. *Synonyms:*

Rose	Aberdeen Seedling
Scotch Scarlet	Prolific Pine
Aberdeen	Brickley Scarlet.

[An excellent variety, considerably cultivated around Boston, and worthy a place in a large collection.]

10. *Southborough*.—Form roundish; 1st size; 2d quality; beginning July. A good bearer; large, but not fine.

Synonym:

Marshall's Seedling.

[Much cultivated at the South, particularly around Washington, for the market. We cultivated a bed of it about seven years since.]

CLASS II. BLACK STRAWBERRIES.

11. *Downton*.—Form ovate; 1st size; 1st quality; beginning to middle July. The best of this class of strawberries, all its properties taken into consideration. *Synonyms:*

Knight's Seedling	Knight's, No. 7, <i>Hort. Trans.</i>
Knight's Strawberry	

[A shy bearer with our cultivation. We never knew but a small number of persons who could procure a good crop. In 1835 we had a bed of it, but on the production of our seedling we gave up the growth of the Downton. We could not get a crop of fruit.]

12. *Elton*.—Form ovate; 1st size; 1st quality; middle to end July. A great bearer; valuable as a very late sort. *Synonym:*

Elton Seedling.

[Mr. Knight raised this fine variety, and gave plants of

it to the London Horticultural Society; but it was not till it fruited in their garden that its merits were ascertained. Mr. Knight accidentally overlooked its good qualities.]

13. *Myatt's Pine*.—Form ovate; 2d size; 1st quality; end June. Very rich, but difficult of cultivation.

[It appears, from the English publications, that but very few persons succeed in procuring a crop of fruit of this variety. May it not be owing to the deficiency of one or the other of its sexual organs?]

CLASS III. PINE STRAWBERRIES.

14. *British Queen, Myatt's*.—Form roundish; 1st size; 1st quality; end June. Very large and good; bears abundantly.

[This has just been introduced, and its excellence has not yet been proved in our climate. A full description of it has already been given in our pages. (Vol. VII., p. 378.)

15. *Dwarf White Carolina*.—Form roundish ovate; 1st size; 3d quality; end June, beginning July. The synonyms attached to the Round White Carolina are also applicable to this, with the exception of the last.

16. *Eliza, Myatt's*.—Form ovate; 2d size; 2d quality; middle June.

17. *Keen's Seedling*.—Form roundish; 1st size; 1st quality; middle to end of June. Excellent and productive; one of the very best for general cultivation and for forcing. *Synonyms*:

Keen's new Seedling
Keen's new Pine

Keen's Black Pine
Murphy's Child.

18. *Old Pine or Carolina*.—Form ovate; 1st size; 1st quality; end June, beginning July. As a solid, juicy, and peculiarly rich fruit, it is exceeded by none; Keen's Seedling is earlier, more productive and profitable for the market; but its cultivation, on these accounts, ought not to supersede that of the Old Pine, the superior quality of which entitles it to be strongly recommended. *Synonyms*:

Pine
Carolina
Scarlet Pine
Old Scarlet Pine
Old Carolina
Common Carolina
Carolina Pine
Large Carolina

Blood Pine
Pyne Hill
Grandiflora
Black Pine
Bordsdorff
Surinam or Scarlet-fleshed
Superior
Shew's Scarlet.

[Though this is one of the oldest, and best English, varieties of the strawberry, we have never yet seen it in cultivation, or even known of the introduction of the true sort.]

19. *Round White Carolina*.—Form roundish or irregularly ovate; 1st size; 2d quality; end June, beginning July. Fruit large; and being white, with sometimes a blush of red, it makes a pleasing variety. *Synonyms* :

Carolina	White Chili
White Carolina	Large White Chili
White Pine	Large Pale Chili
Large Blush Pine	Large Flesh-colored Chili
White Bath	Cone
Red and White Bath	Globe
Large White	Conical White Carolina.
Chili	

20. *Swainstone's Seedling*.—Form ovate; 1st size; 1st quality; end June. Bears abundantly, and sometimes a second crop in the autumn.

21. *Turner's Pine*.—Form ovate; 1st size; 2d quality; end July. Cultivated only for its lateness.

CLASS V. HOUTBOIS STRAWBERRIES.

22. *Black Houtbois*.—Form ovate; 1st size; 1st quality; end June, beginning July. *Synonym* :

New Houtbois.

23. *Globe*.—Form roundish; 2d size; 2d quality; end June, beginning July. *Synonyms* :

Caperon Ordinaire	Danish.
Antwerp or Musk	

24. *Large Flat*.—Form roundish; 1st size; 1st quality; end June, beginning July. Abundant bearer; retains its characters better than the other sorts. *Synonyms* :

White	Formosa
Bath	Lowder's
Salter's	Weymouth.

25. *Prolific or Conical*.—Form conical; 1st size; 1st quality; end June, beginning July. Flowers the largest of the class, receptacle broad; stamens long, persisting round the base of the fruit even to the period of its maturity; one of the best. *Synonyms* :

Double Bearing
Hermaphrodite
Hudson's Bay (of some)
Musk
Regent's
Dwarf

Sacombe
Sir Jos. Banks's
Spring Grove
Caperon Royal
Caperon Hermaphrodite.

[The most commonly cultivated, as well as one of the best, of the Hautbois. This class of strawberries is not so well appreciated as it should be; the high musky flavor of the berries is to us a great recommendation.]

26. *Round-Fruited Muscatelle*.—Form roundish; 3d size; 1st quality; beginning July. A variety of the Globe; high flavored.

CLASS VII. ALPINE OR WOOD STRAWBERRIES.

28. *Red Alpine*.—Form conical; 1st size; 1st quality; June to November. *Synonyms*:

Des Alpes à Fruit Rouge
Des Alpes de tous les mois à
Fruit Rouge
Des Alpes de deux saisons à
Fruit Rouge

Des Alpes de quatre saisons à
Fruit Rouge
Alpine Rouge
Scarlet Alpine
Prolific Alpine.

29. *Red Wood*.—Form roundish; 1st size; 1st quality; end June and July. *Synonyms*:

Commun Rouge
Commun à Fruit Rouge

Des Bois à Fruit Rouge.

30. *White Alpine*.—Form conical; 1st size; 1st quality; June to November. *Synonyms*:

Des Alpes de tous les mois à
Fruit Blanc
Des Alpes de deux saisons à
Fruit Blanc

Des Alpes à Fruit Blanc
Des Alpes de quatre saisons à
Fruit Blanc
Alpine Blanc.

31. *White Wood*.—Form roundish; 1st size; 1st quality; end June and July. *Synonyms*:

Commun Blanc
Commun à Fruit Blanc

Des Bois à Fruit Blanc.

It will be seen that the Methven and Bishop's orange are among the number discarded. Several years since we decided that the Methven was unworthy of growth, and the cultivation of the Bishop's orange, for three seasons, has also convinced us that it is equally unworthy a place in a collection, when there are so many superior sorts.

The following are the varieties which, "having been ascertained to be of an inferior quality, are no longer cultivated in the Society's garden."

CLASS I.—SCARLET.

Autumn Scarlet
Bishop's Seedling
Black Cone
Black Hudson's Bay
Carmine Scarlet
Charlotte
Cinnamon Scarlet
Clustered Scarlet
Cockscomb Scarlet
Copper-leaved Roseberry
Diack's Seedling
Dudson House Scarlet
Duke of Kent's Scarlet
Early Globe
Globular Hudson's Bay
Golden Lemon Scarlet
Grange Hudson's Bay
Grimstone Scarlet
Hudson's Bay
Knight's late Scarlet
Lewisham Scarlet
Lynedock Seedling
Methven Scarlet
Morrisania Scarlet
Nairn's Scarlet
Narrow leaved Scarlet
Oblong Scarlet
Orange Hudson's Bay
Pine Roseberry
Pitmaston Black Scarlet
Red Finger
Round Fruited Scarlet
Scone Scarlet
Sir Joseph Banks's Scarlet
Slough Scarlet
Solid Scarlet
Vernon's Scarlet
Wilmot's late Scarlet.

CLASS II.—BLACK.

Gibb's Black Seedling
Knight's Scarlet Fleshed
Pitmaston Black
Old Black
Sweet Scone.

CLASS III.—PINE.

Bath Scarlet
Black Prince
Bostock
Bullock's Blood
Chinese
Dutch
Glazed Pine
Keen's Imperial
Knevett's New Pine
Large Black Seedling
Mulberry
Red Cone
Surinam
Taylor's New Emperor
Variegated Pine
Webstere.

CLASS IV.—CHILI.

Black Chili
Large Blush Chili
Pine Chili
Red Chili
Scarlet Chili
True Chili
Wilmot's Superb
Yellow Chili.

CLASS V.—HAUTBOIS.

Brown Hautbois
Common Hautbois
Long Fruited Muscatelle
Russian
Swedish.

CLASS VI.—GREEN.

De Bergamot
Bresling d'Angleterre
Caucasian
Vineuse de Champagne
Williams's Green Pine.

CLASS VII.—WOOD.

American Alpine
Double Blossomed
De Montreuil à Fruit Blanc
One-leaved
Bush Alpine, Red
Bush Alpine, White.

ART. III. *Grafting the Grape Vine.* By JAMES CAMAK,
Esq., Athens, Ga.

In the Magazine of Horticulture for June, (Vol. IX., p. 233,) there is a brief article on "Grafting Grape Vines." The writer says, that instead of removing an old vine to make room for another, "a far better way is to select a shoot, as low as possible on the old vine, and to inarch it with another kind from a pot or from a neighboring plant."

There is another mode, described as Mr. Donald's. It is particularly described by Mr. Loudon, in his *Suburban Horticulturist*, page 291, fig. 205. But it requires, as the one just mentioned does, great care in selecting the stock, and the time for the operation; as well as in fitting the bud of the scion, so as to be opposite to, and above a bud on the stock, &c., &c.

These modes both require a degree of nicety and exactness in the manipulation, and an amount of trouble that we are not to expect to find any one willing to encounter, except professional gardeners or practical amateurs; and, to these circumstances, and the length of time required to rear a vine from a cutting in the ordinary way, we must attribute the fact that this most wholesome and delicious fruit has not been more extensively cultivated in the United States. Something, no doubt, is also due to the fact, that the blast, or rot, has been so fatal, especially to the European varieties that have been introduced and tried. All these impediments, I think, can be removed.

As to grafting;—nothing is more simple if the right mode be adopted. Cut off the old vine below the surface of the earth, after the leaves are fully expanded, and all danger of bleeding is past. Split the stock as in cleft grafting. Insert the scion, consisting of one year old wood, and having two or three buds, having first cut the end to be inserted in a wedge-like shape. If the stock close firmly on the scion, tying is unnecessary. If it do not close firmly, then it must be bound up tight. Draw the earth up around the whole, leaving the bud mainly depended on, usually, the second from the top, just even with the surface, and the work is done. The after management con-

sists in taking off the sprouts that rise from the stock, those that spring from the scion, all but one, and training that up carefully as it grows.

No tree is so easily propagated, by grafting, as is the vine in this way. No clay, or wax, or adhesive plaster is wanted. No special care is required to fit bark to bark, as in other cases. Indeed, it is said that the scion may be put in the centre of the stock, and it will grow just as well as if bark were adjusted to bark—though this I have not tried. I have always put the scion on one side of the stock; and, to insure success, I have usually, when the stock would admit of it, put in two scions, one on each side of the cleft, (Loudon, fig. 201,) but never have taken any especial care to make bark fit to bark. I have tried wrapping with waxed paper, and then drawing up the earth, as before mentioned, but have found success far more certain when this was omitted. As to the time, I must repeat, that it is essential that the operation be performed *after the leaves of the stock are fully expanded*, and all danger of bleeding is over. I am informed, however, by one who has tried it, that success by this mode is just as certain, if the operation is performed *before* the sap begins to rise. This I have not tried, except in one or two instances, in which I took up the stock, grafted it as above described, and then planted it where I wanted it.

On the 1st of June, of this year, I put a scion of the Gros Maroc in the root of a wild vine. It has now (June 30th,) grown about two feet. I have had scions grow, when put on strong roots, fully fifteen or twenty feet in one summer, and invariably produce good crops the second year. A white grape from France, the name of which I do not know, worked on the root of the vigorous growing fox grape of our woods, produced abundantly the second year, while cuttings of the same grape, treated as cuttings usually are, grew very slowly, and were five years in coming to a bearing state. The delicate foreign varieties, I have invariably found to be wonderfully strengthened by being worked on the roots of our strong native kinds.

In propagating by cuttings, I have tried long cuttings, short cuttings, and single eyes; and with due deference to McIntosh, who quotes Speechly with approbation, I must insist, that single eyes succeed with much less certainty than cuttings. I greatly prefer *short* cuttings, inserted in

pots, put on moderate bottom heat, in January, and planted where they are to remain in April. I have vines that are now four and a half feet high, from cuttings inserted last January, and managed in this way.

If these suggestions shall aid in the extension of the culture of the grape, my purpose in sending them to you will be answered. Hereafter I may send you some remarks on the prevention of blast, if you shall think it worth my while to write them out. [We shall be much gratified to receive them.—*Ed.*]

JAMES CAMAK.

Athens, Ga., June 30, 1843.

ART. IV. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery. Each number containing from six to eight plates; with additional miscellaneous information, relative to new plants. In monthly numbers; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardener's Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Floricultural and Botanical Intelligence. *Técoma jasminoides*.—This new and superb climber, which we mentioned in our last No. (p. 268,) as in flower at our new conservatory, has also been magnificently in bloom in the collection of T. Lee, Esq., Brookline. The plant is much larger than ours, having been planted out in the border, and it now covers a space of fifty or more square feet. Some

of the racemes numbered as many as seventeen flowers each, and the great number which were expanded at once made a rich display; its pure white trumpet-shaped flowers, with their delicate rosy-colored throats, contrasting finely with the smooth and deep green waxen foliage, by which they are relieved. It is, without doubt, the finest greenhouse climber that has been lately introduced.

Achimenes longiflora, which we also noticed at p. 268, is now in bloom at the conservatory of the Public Garden in Boston. It is, as Dr. Lindley has described it, (Vol. VIII. p. 297,) the "gayest of our stove herbaceous plants," and yields to nothing which has been imported to England within the last twenty years, "except the *Wistaria sinensis*." The plant is compact in its growth, with foliage so delicate that one can scarcely believe the flowers belong to it. In shape they somewhat resemble the white petunia, but the color is the softest cærulean blue. It must be in every good collection of plants."

Interesting Plants of New England.—Our correspondent, E. Tuckerman, Jr., has an excellent article in the last No. of *Silliman's Journal*, containing observations on many rare or otherwise interesting plants of New England. It occupies several pages, and will be found valuable to all botanical students.

New Species of Plants.—Mr. S. B. Buckley, in the same *Journal*, has described several quite new plants, whose locations were discovered during a recent "botanical tour through the mountains of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Carolina. Among the number noted as new are *Stréptopus maculatus* Buck. *Smilax grandiflora* Buck. 3 species of *Phacelia*, 2 *Andromedas*, *Angélica Curtisii* Buck. *Arum polymorphum* Buck. 3 species of *Carex*, *Diervilla sessiliflora* Buck. *Hypéricum graveolens* Buck. *Scutellària arguta* Buck. *Vaccinium hirsutum* Buck. *Zizia pinnatifida* Buck. *Thalictrum débile* Buck. *Iris Duerinckii* Buck. *Justicia lætevirens* Buck. *Málva LeContii* Buck. *Pteris alabamensis* Buck. *Phlox glutinosa* Buck.

Botanical Collections in the West.—Three enterprising botanists are now making collections in the far West, and their dried specimens will be offered to subscribers, in sets, as they come to hand. Two of these collectors, Mr. Chas. A. Geyer and Mr. Luders, who are for the present attached to Sir Wm. Stewart's party, have already reached the Rocky

Mountains. The particular field of Mr. Geyer's operations, and the extent of his journey, were undecided at the time of his departure from St. Louis. Mr. Luders expects to spend the next winter, and perhaps the ensuing summer, at a station of some Roman Catholic missionaries, on the upper waters of Lewis and Clarke's or Great Snake river. These botanists being well acquainted with the vegetation of the general valley of the Mississippi and of Lower Missouri, will doubtless avoid the common and better known plants of this region, and thus their collections may be expected to prove unusually choice and valuable. The third collector, Dr. Lindheimer, a very assiduous botanist, intends to devote a few years to the exploration of Texas, and he pledges himself to exclude from his sets all the common plants of the South Western United States. The collections will be assorted, distributed, and for the most part ticketed by Dr. Englemann, of St. Louis; he will also be assisted by Drs. Torrey and Gray. The three explorers are entirely independent of each other, and their collections are to be separately subscribed for.

The price of the Rocky Mountain collections of Geyer or of Luders is fixed at ten dollars (or two guineas) per hundred; that of Dr. Lindheimer's Texan collections at eight dollars (or £1. 13s. 6d. sterling) per hundred, payable on delivery of the sets, at St. Louis by Dr. Englemann, at New York by Wiley and Putnam, and Prof. Gray, at Cambridge, Mass., to whom subscribers may address themselves, (*post paid*) by mail.—(Silliman's *Journal* for July.)

Grossulacææ.

RIBES

albidum Paxt. Whitish flowered currant. A hardy shrub; growing four feet high; with whitish flowers; a seedling production; increased by cuttings and layers; grown in any good soil. Pax. Mag. Bot. Vol. X. p. 55.

The red flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*) is well known as one of the most ornamental shrubs, though yet but little cultivated in the vicinity of Boston. The present subject is said to be a seedling production of that species, and is like it in most respects. "The flowers are of a very delicate French white, with a pink eye," and the racemes are more profuse than in the former. It forms a beautiful contrast with the *sanguineum*, and, being easily grown, is a very desirable acquisition. It will thrive in almost any soil. (Pax. Mag. Bot. April.)

*Loasaceæ.***SCYPHANTHUS.**

elegans Elegant Scyphanthus. A hardy annual; running four feet high; with yellow flowers; appearing all summer; a native of Chili; increased by seeds; grown in common soil. Pax. Mag. of Bot. Vol. X. p. 3.

Synonyms. *Loasa volâbilis*, *Gramatocarpus volâbilis*.

This plant was first imported from Chili in 1829, but was afterwards lost, and has recently again been introduced from the same place. It is a neat and pretty low running annual, well adapted for training to trellises in pots, and ornamenting the greenhouse or open garden in summer. The foliage is pinnatifid, and the flowers are "large, copious, and of a lively yellow tint." It should be treated as an annual—that is, sow the seeds in frames and transplant to pots or the open air in May. The plants do best trained spirally around six stakes, about four feet high. (Pax. *Mag. Bot.* Feb.)

*Melastomææ.***MEDINILLA Pax.**

erythrophylla Pax. Reddish-leaved Medinilla. A greenhouse shrub; growing three or four feet high; with deep pink flowers; appearing in June and July; a native of the East Indies; increased by cuttings; grown in turfy mould and heath soil. Pax. Mag. Bot. Vol. X. p. 79.

"A free-growing, handsome shrub," introduced from the East Indies, where it was found by the Duke of Devonshire's collector, Mr. Gibson, on the Himalayan Mountains." The flowers "appear in clusters on the lower and naked portions of the stem or branches, and are not much unlike that of a peach, but less spreading or cup-shaped;" the stamens are of a deep rich purple. The treatment of the plant is easy. Cuttings root readily in loam and sand, under a hand glass. In the summer season it requires an abundance of water. (Pax. *Mag. Bot.* May.)

*Leguminosæ.***HOVEA.**

púngens var. *major*. Large pointed-leaved Hovea. A greenhouse plant; growing one foot high; with blue and purple flowers; appearing in May and June. A native of Swan River; increased by cuttings; grown in loam, heath-mould and sand. Pax. Mag. Bot. Vol. X. p. 51.

We are not aware that scarcely a single species of Hovea is cultivated to any degree of perfection in this country. No plants are more ornamental in the greenhouse, and if once seen, we are sure they would always be greatly sought after. *H. Celsii* and *púngens* are two of the finest kinds. The present subject is a large variety of the latter, and is a "particularly handsome object when in flower, and

merits most extensive culture." It is grown like the others in loam, heath mould and sand, and is readily increased by cuttings planted in sandy earth, with a slight bottom heat. (Pax. *Mag. Bot.* April.)

Chorizema.

spartioides. Broom-like *Chorizema*. A greenhouse plant; growing six inches high; with yellow and red flowers; appearing in March and April; a native of New Holland; increased by cuttings; grown in heath-mould and loam. Pax. *Mag. Bot.* Vol. X. p. 137.

An interesting greenhouse plant, raised from New Holland seeds some years ago. "It grows with a short stem, and then spreads out its branches horizontally, or in a partly drooping style, and when well cultivated forms a low and compact bush, studded with its fine yellowish flowers. It requires to be potted in very fibrous and open heath mould and loam, with the base of the stem, whence the roots proceed, left a little exposed, and raised above the pot. The shoots must be frequently shortened to make a compact and neat habit. (Pax. *Mag. Bot.* July.)

Begoniaceæ.

BEGONIA

coccinea Pax. Scarlet-flowered *Begonia*. A stove plant; growing ten feet high; with scarlet flowers; appearing a greater part of the year; a native of Brazil; increased by cuttings; grown in light rich loam and leaf-mould. Pax. *Mag. Bot.* Vol. X. p. 73.

A showy species of the *Begonia*, lately introduced from Brazil, and flowered for the first time in the fall of 1842, with Messrs. Veitch & Son, of Exeter. Its habit is similar to the other species, but it branches liberally, and produces "a great quantity of its elegantly nodding panicles of flowers," the deep scarlet hue of which render it one of the "finest features of the stove." It is easily propagated by cuttings, and the plants, when rooted, should be potted in rich loam of a light and fibrous nature, mixed with about a third of decayed manure or leaf-mould. When growing, it demands a large supply of water, but the drainage should be good, so as to allow it to pass off readily. (Pax. *Mag. Bot.* May.)

Campanulaceæ.

CAMPANULA

grândis Large bell Flower. A half-hardy herbaceous plant; growing three to four feet high; with blue flowers; appearing in August; increased by division of the roots; grown in any good soil. Pax. *Mag. Bot.* Vol. X. p. 31.

A fine herbaceous plant, possessing "all the beauty of the favorite *C. pyramidalis*, and is even more showy, on account of the large foliage and greater dimensions of its

flowers." It also has a habit of which the *pyramidalis* is deficient, of blooming abundantly in small pots when the plants are not over a foot high. Its native country is unknown. It was sent to England from St. Petersburg under the above name. The flowers are usually two and a half inches across, and sometimes as much as three inches. As regards cultivation, it may be kept in pots and wintered in a cold frame, and then turned out into the border. Perhaps in our climate it might stand through the winter in the open ground, with little covering of leaves, &c. The best means of multiplying it is to divide the roots. (*Pax. Mag. Bot. March.*)

Lobeliaceæ.

LOBELIA

erinus var. *grandiflora*. Large-flowered Lobelia. An herbaceous plant; growing six inches high; with blue flowers; appearing all summer; increased by seeds and cuttings; grows in common soil. *Pax. Mag. Bot. Vol. X. p. 75.*

Beautiful for either the greenhouse or garden. "For rustic wooden baskets on lawns, for shallow ornamental pots or pans to suspend from the roof, or placed on elevated shelves of greenhouses, and even for putting out in patches in the front of the commoner borders, or for forming an edging by the sides of walks in conservatories, there is hardly a prettier or more interesting object in the whole range of easily cultivated flowers of a dwarf habit." It is perennial, and needs the protection of the cold frame in winter. Its origin not being known, it is doubtful whether it can be perpetuated by seeds; but it roots from cuttings or by layering the stems. (*Pax. Mag. Bot. May.*)

Cinchonaceæ.

MANETTIA

bicolor. Two-colored Mannettia. A greenhouse climber; growing six feet high; with red and yellow flowers; appearing from March to June; a native of Rio Janeiro; increased by cuttings; grown in loam, peat-mould and sand. *Pax. Mag. Bot. Vol. X. p. 27.*

To us this species seems less beautiful than the *M. cordifolia*. It has stronger stems and broader foliage, but the flowers are very much smaller than that species; to make up for this deficiency, it has a greater profusion of blossoms, and the deep scarlet shade of its corols, passing off through a bright yellow, give it a peculiarly lively and pleasing aspect. It was introduced from Rio Janeiro, by Messrs. Veitch & Son, who flowered it and exhibited plants last season, at the June show of the London Horticultural Society. It is not a suitable plant for turning out into the

border of the conservatory, but should be kept in a pot, and trained to a trellis two feet high. Cuttings root easily in bottom heat. (Pax. *Mag. Bot.* March.)

Apocynaceæ.

ECHITES

splendens Pax. Splendid Echites. A stove climber; growing ten or twelve feet high; with pale pink flowers; appearing in July; a native of Brazil; increased by cuttings; grown in loamy soil. Pax. *Mag. Bot.* Vol. X. p. 25.

A noble plant, "eclipsing a greater part of the many beautiful climbers already introduced. Its habit is luxuriant, and the leaves of an unusual size; the flowers are borne in large clusters, and expand only one or two at a time; are exceedingly lovely, their tint being a light blush, which deepens towards the margin and in the centre, but the variations are so gentle and gradual as to be highly delightful;" the flowers are from three to four inches broad, with a slight undulation in the petals. It was introduced from Brazil, but was found at such an elevation on the Organ Mountains that it is supposed a warm greenhouse temperature would suit it. It climbs rapidly, and is suited to a column or rafter of the house. It blooms from July to October, after which period the leaves fall, and the plant remains in a dormant state until February. It prefers a loamy soil, and may be multiplied by cuttings in the usual way. From the drawing, it promises to be a magnificent addition to our collections. (Pax. *Mag. Bot.* March.)

Gesneriæcæ.

COLUMNEA

splendens Splendid-flowered Columnea. A stove plant; growing two feet high; with scarlet flowers; appearing in autumn; a native of Brazil; increased by cuttings; grown in turfy loam and well-decayed leaf-mould. Pax. *Mag. Bot.* Vol. X. p. 5.

Synonyms. *Columnea grandiflora*, *Nematánthes Guillemianæ*.

A singularly splendid plant, a native of Brazil, received from the continent, where it obtained the name of the last synonym above. It grows two feet or more in height, and the lower part of the branches are covered with a nearly white smooth bark. "The foliage is thick and fleshy, something like that of *Hoya carnosa*, but more elegant in figure, and of a particularly lively verdure. It is from the axils of these opposite leaves that one or more of the flowers depend, on very long, slender, peduncles; the flower itself large, open, and of the brightest scarlet, slightly spotted inside with blood-color, and drooping from a calyx,

whose fringed segments give them a loose and graceful appearance. It should be potted in a mixture of turfy loam and well decayed open leaf-mould. It should be grown in a warm stove. (*Pax. Mag. Bot. Feb.*)

DIGITALIS

purpurea var. *superba* Superb Purple Fox-Glove. A hardy herbaceous plant; growing two feet high; with pink and purple flowers; appearing in summer; increased by division of the root; grown in any good soil. *Pax. Mag. Bot. Vol. X. p. 29.*

A new and remarkably fine variety of the common fox-glove, of a more dwarf and compact habit than its parent, with flowers of that delicate pink or blush hue so difficult to depict on paper, distinctly spotted with rich purple, each spot being surrounded with a narrow rim of pure white, altogether forming a "most attractive" plant. It was raised by Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, and obtained a medal at the June show of the London Horticultural Society. It continues in bloom all summer. (*Pax. Mag. Bot. March.*)

Verbenaceæ.

LANTANA

crœcea Copper-colored flowered Lantana. A greenhouse plant; growing two or three feet high; with deep yellow and red flowers; appearing all summer; a native of Mexico; increased by cuttings; grown in good soil. *Pax. Mag. Bot. Vol. X. p. 53.*

A pretty species, raised from seeds received from Mexico, and supposed to be the old *L. crœcea*, introduced in 1818; it however has the appearance of *L. mixta* in several of its characteristics. "It throws up from the axils of the leaves strong clusters of blossoms, which are arranged on stout, bold peduncles, and are peculiarly showy;" the color is deep rich red, shading off to deep yellow in the centre of each corymb. It blooms as freely planted out in the open ground as the *L. Sellowii*, and becomes a compact, bushy plant, covered with its elegant party-colored flowers; cuttings root readily in loam and sand in bottom heat. (*Pax. Mag. Bot. April.*)

Labiataæ.

SCUTELLARIA

elegans *Pax.* Splendid flowered Skull-cap. A greenhouse plant; growing a foot high; with scarlet flowers; appearing in autumn; a native of Mexico; increased by cuttings; grown in loam and leaf-mould. *Pax. Mag. Bot. Vol. X. p. 99.*

An evergreen herbaceous or "subshrubby" plant, sending up numerous stems, which are terminated with loose spikes of scarlet flowers. The individual blossoms are rather small, yet the whole plant, when well grown, is "decidedly ornamental." The plants grow freely in loam

and heath soil, and require free watering when in a growing state. (*Pax. Mag. Bot. June.*)

Japonica Siebold Japan Skull-cap. A half-hardy herbaceous plant; growing six inches high; with blue flowers; appearing in June; a native of Japan; increased by division of the roots. *Pax. Mag. Bot. Vol. X. p. 123.*

"One of those pleasing little plants which grow only four or five inches high," and bear a profusion of blossoms throughout the summer. The flowers are produced in rather large spikes, at the ends of all the principal or lateral branches, and are of a handsome blue tint, prettily spotted with a darker shade in the throat. It has been thus far treated as a frame plant, but we doubt not it will prove hardy, especially in our climate. It is supposed to have been among the plants brought from Japan by Dr. Siebold. Readily increased by cuttings, division of the root or by layers. (*Pax. Mag. Bot. July.*)

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Domestic Notices.*

State of Horticulture in the Valley of Virginia.—I embrace the opportunity of forwarding to you a few remarks, by Mr. Pope, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who is a member of the newly established Horticultural Society there. From a short acquaintance with him, I am glad to find that there is such a growing spirit for Horticulture in the West. The people in the remote parts of the country are beginning to see the utility and pleasure of attending more to Horticultural pursuits. In the Valley of Virginia, where, a few years ago, the great portion of fruit trees were only seedlings, and most of them of a very inferior description, they are now getting many of the choice varieties; and there are now in the town of Winchester, and the surrounding country, specimens of grapes, peaches, plums, &c., probably as good as any in the Union. There is also an increasing spirit for ornamental gardening, and numbers of our Virginia farmers are having their old established and splendid mansions improved, by having the grounds neatly laid off and planted out with choice ornamental trees, roses, &c. &c.

As regards our vegetable productions, they are abundant and generally of good quality; it is true, that forcing is not carried to such an extent as near the large cities, but most articles are good in their season, and sometimes we have them a little in advance.

The taste for flowering plants seems to be rapidly increasing, and although from the want of suitable places to grow them in, and perhaps at times from the want of knowledge, we fail in growing plants to the greatest perfection; yet there appears a determination not to be discouraged, but try again, and I have no doubt in a few years the culture of greenhouse and hardy flowering plants will be successfully understood, for even

now there are some very good collections to be met with, and well cultivated.

As regards the climate of the Valley of Virginia, it is changeable, and sometimes unfavorable for tender plants in the winter and for the blossoms of fruit trees in the spring; but with proper care success is almost certain, except in the case of peaches and other early fruit. This season there is an abundant crop.—*T. Allen, Winchester, Va., June, 1843.*

Hoveys' Seedling Strawberry.—My letter being limited, I will only add a few words respecting your seedling strawberry, (*Hoveys' Seedling.*) I planted a single plant on a border in the spring of 1842; the nearest strawberries were seventy yards distant, and, in my opinion, could have no effect in impregnating the blossoms. The plant grew vigorous, and produced somewhere about sixty young plants the same year; they remained during the winter in the same place, without being removed, and without any protection whatever. This season they produced what I would consider a full crop for the quantity of plants, and of large size; one measured $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference. I cannot go so far as to say that there might not be a greater crop were they planted close by another variety, but as to their not bearing at all, if kept apart from all others, must certainly be a mistake. My impression is, that it is one of the best strawberries in cultivation, and that there is no necessity for planting it either amongst, or close by, any other variety, to insure a crop, unless perfectly convenient to do so.—*I remain, with respect, Thomas Allen, Winchester Gardens, Winchester, Va., June, 1843.*

Large Currants.—At an exhibition of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, July 15th, Mrs. A. H. Ewing presented fine specimens of the Red and White Dutch Currants. Mrs. Ewing has paid particular attention to the culture of the Currant, and is one among the few who have been successful in making the Missouri Currant mature its fruit. Some of the specimens of Red Dutch Currants were on stems five inches long, with twenty-six berries on a stem, and all the stems ranged from twenty-two to twenty-six berries to each.—*Ed.*

Horticultural Society in Northampton.—We perceive by a notice in the papers of Northampton, that a Horticultural Society is to be established in that flourishing town. Northampton abounds in fine gardens, and we doubt not the amateur cultivators of that place will make the Society one of so much interest, as to afford, by its occasional exhibitions, great pleasure to the inhabitants. At the same time, the influence of such a Society would be felt throughout the western part of the State.—*Ed.*

ART. II. Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

SINCE the organization of this Society, it has held several very interesting exhibitions, reports of which have appeared in the Cincinnati daily papers. One of them, now before us, contains the report of the Committee appointed to award premiums for strawberries and cherries, offered for premium, at the show held June 18th. As it is quite interesting, we believe it will be read with pleasure. We copy it entire:

REPORT :

In making a report on the first Exhibition of Fruits by this Society, the Committee feel the delicacy of their position, and the extreme difficulty in deciding so as to give universal satisfaction. They will endeavor to confine themselves to facts in which there was no difference of opinion, and discharge their duties with impartiality.

The seedling strawberry exhibited, by Mr. Mottier, was originated by himself from the seeds of the Hudson. It is, therefore, a Western fruit, and deserves particular notice. The berry is large and splendid in appearance, resembling both the Hudson and Keen's Seedling; its flavor is delicious, and as a bearer it ranks fully as high as either Hoveys' or Keen's Seedling.

Hoveys' Seedling, exhibited by Mr. Jackson, was the largest specimen exhibited. This is a superior variety, of great repute in the East, rich in flavor and beautiful in appearance. Mr. J. also exhibited Keen's Seedling, a celebrated English variety, large and handsome, and of rich flavor, but a little inferior to Hoveys' Seedling. These two varieties were exhibited both by Mr. Jackson and Mottier; the specimens by the latter were rather inferior in size. The Committee consider Mottier's Seedling, Hoveys' Seedling, and Keen's Seedling, as the three best varieties cultivated in this vicinity, and may all three be well termed premium strawberries.

Two specimens of the La Grange strawberry were presented, one by Mr. Mottier and one from the garden of Rev. Mr. Bingham, of Mount Auburn. This variety was introduced from France, by Capt. Allen, of the U. S. Navy, to New York, and to this city by Dr. Mosher. Though of small size, it is of high, delicious flavor, and, to the taste of some, preferable to the other varieties. We recommend its culture, and are glad to know that several members are trying to raise new varieties from its seed, that may combine many good qualities.

Pine Apple strawberries were presented by Mr. George Hill, of Mill Creek, and Mr. Mottier, of Delhi. They were large, of beautiful appearance; pale red color; long necks; rather acid, but good bearers. Other specimens of the above named varieties were presented by Mr. Bush and Mr. Berry, of Kentucky.

The Committee have found it very difficult to determine the true names and synonyms of cherries, so little attention, comparatively speaking, has been paid here to the culture of the new and finer varieties. Mr. V. Walker, of Mount Auburn, and Mr. F. M. Meline, of Butler county, each presented specimens of what the Committee believe to be the Black Eagle of Mr. Knight, of England. Mr. Walker's were the finest and largest. Last year these cherries were sold in market in April, and the product of one of Mr. W.'s trees yielded \$28. The specimens exhibited were of good size, rich flavor, very juicy and delicious, and decidedly the best shown this season. The committee recommend its general cultivation, as one of the earliest and best of cherries.

Beautiful specimens of the Black Tartarian cherry were exhibited by Capt. J. C. Culberston and Mr. P. Grandin, not quite ripe. This cherry enjoys the highest reputation in Europe and in the Atlantic States. The tree is of rapid, upright growth, a prodigious bearer; fruit large, beautiful, and of good flavor. A most excellent cherry for the table or for market.

Mr. R. R. Springer presented a beautiful specimen of what the Committee believe to be the White Bigarreau cherry, not ripe. Dr. Flagg presented a fine specimen of Early Richmond, which was with difficulty distinguished from the Early May. It is of good size, very fair, entirely free from worms, a most excellent cooking cherry, and a great bearer. Dr. Wood and J. P. Foote also presented specimens of the same. A. H. Ernst, J. D. Saunders, Jacob Resor and Mrs. Strong presented some fine specimens of the Early May, which so nearly resembles the Early Richmond as not to require a description. Mrs. Dr. Mussey presented a specimen of the Amber cherry, although not fully ripe, very rich, sweet and delicious, but rather small. The Committee recommend its cultivation. Mr. Bush, of Covington, presented what the Committee believe to be the Carnation cherry, a beautiful looking variety, but quite acid, said to be good for cooking.

This Report is submitted with diffidence ; wanting as we do the experience to arrange and classify the true names and synonyms of the new and finer varieties of Fruits. Time, and a good Library of modern Horticultural works, will enable us to remedy these difficulties. *For the Committee, M. Flagg.*—(*Cincinnati Daily Gazette.*)

ART. III. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, July 1st, 1843. Exhibited.—Flowers: The exhibition to-day, especially of roses, was very fine ; yet it would have been much better had not the warm and dry weather brought forward the blooms so rapidly, that in the interval since the last meeting, all the largest and best buds had expanded, and few were left now but the later and smaller ones.

From Hovey & Co., a fine collection of named kinds, among which the following were some of the most beautiful :—*Hybrid China*—Brennus, Capitaine Sissolét, Chas. Louis, Columbienne, Coutard, Geo. IV., Glorieux, Mrs. Rivers, Holmes's Mandarin, Lascases, Madame de St. Herminé, Vandael, Victoire des hybrides, &c. &c. *French*—Amiable Queen, Ariel, Bizarre Marbrée, Champion, Diable Boiteux, Fanny Ellsler, Franklin, Sirrocco, Renoncule Ponctue, Aspasie, Eugene-Napoleon, Guerin's Gift, &c. *Alba*—Naissance de Venus, Felicité Parmentier. *Provence*—Cabbage, Duchèsne, Wellington. *Dumask*—La Fiancée, Arlinde. *Hybrid Provence*—Globe Hip, L'Ingénue. *Boursault*—Amadis or New Crimson, Red and Gracilis. *Ayrshire*—Rivers's Queen, Alice Gray and Rose Angle. *Rubifolia*—Queen of the Prairies ; also two plants of the elegant new annual, the Swan River Daisy, (*Brachycome iberidifolia*) covered with flowers.

From Jos. Breck & Co., a handsome collection of roses. From S. R. Johnson, a fine collection of hardy roses, and a splendid display of China and Noisette varieties, among which was a quantity of beautiful specimens of the Jaune Desprez. S. Walker exhibited a fine collection of pinks of several varieties ; also fine specimens of the Queen of Prairies

rose, and large bouquets. From W. Meller, *Cærus speciosissimus*, pinks and other flowers. From J. A. Kenrick, roses, and a rich collection of hardy flowering shrubs and plants. From W. Wales, a variety of roses. From W. Kenrick, a variety of flowers. From J. L. L. F. Warren, Pickwick, Le Grand Baudine, Sir F. Johnstone, and other dahlias, very good for the season. An excellent specimen of Regina, from P. Barnes.

From the President of the Society, a large collection of fine specimens of roses, embracing fifty or more kinds, and among them three or four varieties of moss.

The premiums on roses and pinks were awarded at this meeting, as follows:—

ROSES. Class I.—Hardy Kinds.

For the best thirty dissimilar blooms, a premium of seven dollars, to Hovey & Co.

For the second best thirty dissimilar blooms, a premium of five dollars, to S. R. Johnson.

For the third best dissimilar blooms, a premium of three dollars, to Jos. Breck & Co.

Class II.—Bourbon, Chinese, Tea and Noisettes.

For the best display of flowers, a premium of four dollars, to S. R. Johnson.

There was no competition for the second premium.

Messrs. J. F. Allen and W. Wales, judges.

PINKS.—For the best display of flowers, a premium of four dollars, to S. Walker.

For the second best display, a premium of two dollars, to W. Meller. Messrs. S. R. Johnson and S. Sweetser, judges.

Fruit: The exhibition of strawberries was unusually fine, and attracted much attention. The President of the Society exhibited a box of Hoveys' Seedling strawberry. J. F. Allen exhibited one box of large specimens of the same variety. Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited three boxes and one large basket of the same, which were nearly equal to any they have ever shown at the rooms; also one beautiful basket of a new seedling variety, raised in 1834, at the same time of the other seedling, of large size and very productive; trusses of the fruit of both seedlings were exhibited, shewing the number of berries in a single truss; one box of Bishop's Orange strawberry, and two brace of cucumbers of the new sorts, the Superb Black Spine and Cuthill's Black Spine, each about sixteen inches in length.

From J. F. Allen, Black Hamburg, White Chasselas, Muscat of Alexandria, St. Michael, Frontignac and Bar sur Aube grapes; also peaches, figs and tomatoes. From J. C. Howard, a superb cluster of Black Hamburg grapes; also the Miller Burgundy and Chasselas varieties. From Capt. Robbins, Methven Scarlet, Keen's Seedling and Royal Scarlet strawberries. From J. A. Kenrick, Black Tartarian cherries. From W. Kenrick, May apples; these specimens were received from Mr. R. Reynolds, of Smithfield, Va., and are quite early. From J. L. L. F. Warren, Methven Scarlet and Downton strawberries, and Downton cherries.

July 8th. Exhibited.—Flowers: From the President, a fine flower of *Lilium japonicum*. From H. W. Dutton, several dahlias, among which were good flowers of Charles XII., Rouge et Noire, Miss Johnson, Marshal Soult, Constantia, Ne plus Ultra and President Von Litchenberg. P. Barnes exhibited an excellent bloom of *Dahlia Regina*. From S. R. Johnson, a fine display of Bengal, Noisette and other roses; the specimens of *Jaune Desprez* were remarkably large and beautiful. From John A. Kenrick, honeysuckles, spiræa *Kalmia latifolia*, &c. From W. Kenrick, roses, and a variety of cut flowers.

Hovey & Co. exhibited specimens of the Queen of the Prairies rose, and a variety of picotees and clove pinks, bouquets, &c. From S. Walker, large and showy bouquets. From Dr. J. C. Howard, bouquets. From J. F. Trull, *Hoya carnosa*, roses, verbenas, dahlias, &c. From J. L. L. F. Warren, dahlias, picotee pinks, bouquets, &c. J. Robinson exhibited a seedling white dahlia, which promises to be a superior variety.

Fruits: Hovey & Co. exhibited one basket and six boxes of their seedling strawberry; they were all fine, particularly the basket, which was filled with very large specimens. From O. Johnson, very large and handsome specimens of a new cherry, called the Gros Cœur Bigarreau. From J. F. Allen, Muscat of Alexandria and Black Grape of St. Michaels; Grosse Mignonne peaches, Hoveys' Seedling strawberries, black figs and tomatoes. From J. A. Kenrick, Black Tartarian and Carnation cherries, and Red Mulberries. From E. Vose, fine large and beautiful specimens of Black Tartarian and White Bigarreau cherries. From E. Tufts, Cambridgeport, handsome White Bigarreau cherries. From B. V. French, a cherry called the Elton, but which did not appear to be the true variety. From Dr. J. C. Howard, fine Black Hamburg and Miller's Burgundy grapes, and Napoleon Bigarreau and Black Tartarian cherries. William Kenrick exhibited specimens of an apple called the May apple; they were received from Mr. Richard Reynolds, of Smithfield, Va., and were accompanied with the following note from Mr. Kenrick:—

"*Saturday, July 8, 1843*:—I send you specimens of the *May* apple. A small fruit of a greenish yellow color, and pleasant subacid, and agreeable taste, and now perfectly ripe.

These fruits were sent me by Richard Reynolds, Esq., from Smithfield, Virginia, by ship to New York, thence by steamboat and railroad. They were gathered previous to the 20th June, but they usually ripen at that place by the 20th May, in ordinary years. Mr. R. supposes they will, in good seasons, ripen at Boston usually by the 20th June. They are the earliest apple known, this being their chief recommendation. Numbers there are commencing their cultivation largely, for the Baltimore and Washington market, where the fruit sells quickly, on account of its early maturity.

In March last, trees were received from the same source, also, of a new *Red June Apple*, which is stated to be much superior to any variety of *Striped June Apple*. Not so early, by three weeks, as the May apple, but as far superior to that in quality, as also in size and beauty. Its size being from medium to large, crimson next the sun, bright red in the shade; flesh pale yellow, tender, delicious.—*William Kenrick.*"

Vegetables: Fine specimens of the Bush or Scallop squash, from J. F. Trull; they were the first exhibited, and were large and well-grown for the early season, in the open air.

July 15th. Exhibited.—Flowers: From Jos. Breck & Co., a large and beautiful display of picotee pinks, some of them exceedingly fine. From J. F. Trull, verbenas, roses, dahlias, carnations, &c. From S. R. Johnson, a variety of cut flowers, roses, &c. Dahlias from P. Barnes. From Hovey & Co., clove and picotee pinks. From J. L. L. F. Warren, dahlias and bouquets. Bouquets were also exhibited by Hovey & Co., S. Walker, W. Kenrick, and J. A. Kenrick.

The premiums on carnations and picotees were awarded to-day :—

For the best display of flowers, a premium of five dollars, to Jos. Breck & Co.

For the second best display of flowers, a premium of three dollars, to S. Walker.

For the best seedling picotee, a premium of two dollars, to Jos. Breck & Co.

Messrs. C. M. Hovey and H. W. Dutton, judges.

Fruit: From O. Johnson, very handsome specimens of Sparhawk's Honeyheart, Black Tartarian, White Bigarreau and Gros Cœur Bigarreau cherries; also Cooledge's Favorite peaches. From S. Pond, Franconia Raspberries and Downer cherries. From N. D. Chase, Lynn, Black Tartarian cherries. From J. A. Kenrick, Black Tartarian, Red Ox-Heart and White Bigarreau cherries, and Red mulberries. From Dr. J. C. Howard, Napoleon cherries, fine White and Red Dutch currants, Black Hamburg and Chasselas grapes. Hovey & Co. exhibited one box of the Ohio Ever-bearing raspberry and three new sorts of currants, viz.: the Long-bunched Red, Knight's Early Red and the White Grape; also a small quantity of the Victoria raspberry. From John Hovey, gooseberries. From J. F. Allen, Black Hamburg and St. Michael grapes, Grosse Mignonne peaches, Black figs, and a box of Hovey's Seedling strawberry, being the third week he has exhibited this variety. From J. L. L. F. Warren, Napoleon Bigarreau, Black Tartarian, Sparhawk's Honey-heart and Carnation cherries; also Nectarines. From Geo. Walsh, ten boxes of cherries of three sorts; one supposed to be the Black Bigarreau of Savoy, was the finest exhibited. The show of cherries may be considered as the finest ever made at the Society's Room.

Vegetables: Hill's Early White potatoes, and Long Orange carrots, from A. D. Williams. Scallop squashes and good cucumbers, open culture, from J. F. Trull.

July 22d. Exhibited.—Flowers: From Jos. Breck & Co., a fine display of seedling pinks and picotees, some of them very beautiful. From J. Hovey, carnations of several sorts. From Hovey & Co., bouquets. From S. Walker, large bouquets. From S. R. Johnson, roses, verbenas, and other flowers. Bouquets were also exhibited by J. L. L. F. Warren, J. C. Howard and W. Kenrick.

Fruits: The show of fruits was not so good to-day as last week, but the specimens of currants were fine. O. Johnson exhibited very handsome Black Tartarian and White Tartarian cherries; also Cooledge's Favorite peaches, well grown. From J. F. Allen, St. Michael grapes, Grosse Mignonne peaches, Black figs and Bergamot limes. A. D. Williams presented some remarkably large and fine Red and White Dutch currants. From E. E. Bradshaw, Charlestown, gooseberries and Franconia raspberries.

Hovey & Co. exhibited four boxes of very large Franconia raspberries and one box Ohio Ever-bearing raspberries. From Dr. J. C. Howard, Red and White Dutch currants, and handsome Black Hamburg and Chasselas grapes. From S. G. Hyde, Newton, Hyde's Seedling cherries. From B. Wheeler, Framingham, two sorts of seedling cherries. From S. R. Johnson, large gooseberries. From George Walsh, two kinds of cherries, very handsome. From Dr. Z. B. Adams, handsome cherries, supposed to be some variety of Bigarreau.

Vegetables: From A. D. Williams, very large onions and Early Hill potatoes.

July 29th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the Chair.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee appointed at the last meeting, reported that it was expedient to hold an annual exhibition of Flowers and Fruits, in September next, and the following gentlemen were chosen a Committee of Arrangements, with full power to carry the same into effect, and to report, at the next meeting, on what days of the month the exhibition would be held.

S. Walker, *Chairman*, B. V. French, O. Johnson, J. Stickney, J. A. Kenrick, C. M. Hovey, Joseph Breck, J. F. Allen, J. C. Howard, J. L. L. F. Warren, S. Pond, D. Haggerston, F. W. Macondry, C. Newhall.

A letter was read from Rev. J. O. Choules, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture and Horticulture of the American Institute, N. Y., stating that five of the members of the Institute had been appointed a delegation to attend the exhibition in September next, viz.: Gen. James Tallmadge, President of the Institute, Gen. Johnson, President of the Board, Rev. J. O. Choules, Secretary, and Samuel Stephens and Philip Schuyler, Esqs. The Institute expressed a wish, that this Society would honor them with a delegation at the Fair in October next.

Wm. Wales, of Dorchester, was admitted a subscription member.

Adjourned two weeks, to August 13th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From S. R. Johnson, Jaune Desprez and other roses, picotees, hollyhocks, &c. From W. Meller, *Nerium splendens*, sweet peas and bouquets. From J. L. L. F. Warren, dahlias and bouquets. From the Public Garden, a beautiful plant of the new and elegant *Achimenes longiflora*, with three or four large deep blue flowers fully expanded. It was one of the finest plants we have lately seen. From Capt. Lovett, handsome seedling picotees.

Fruits: From B. V. French, Heath's Early Nonsuch apples, small, but very early and good. From O. Johnson, fine and highly colored Black Hamburg and Zinfandel grapes: also Cooledge's Rarripe peaches and very large gooseberries. From J. Hovey, Black mulberries. From S. Glover, Roxbury, large gooseberries. From J. C. Howard, very large Black Hamburg and Chasselas grapes, Red and White Dutch currants, and Green Chisel pears. From J. F. Allen, Sweet Montmorency cherries, very fine Grosse Mignonne peaches and Black figs. From J. A. Kenrick, Belle Magnifique cherries. From Hovey & Co., Ohio Ever-bearing and Franconia raspberries. From Jos. Lovett, very large Franconia raspberries: also Seedling, Red, and White Dutch currants. From J. L. L. F. Warren, Franconia raspberries: also Seedling cherries. From A. D. Williams, superior Red and White Dutch currants.

ART. IV. Faneuil Hall Market.

<i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i>		From	To	<i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i>		From	To
		¢ cts.	¢ cts.			¢ cts.	¢ cts.
Potatoes :				West India, per lb.		2½	3
Chenangoes, { per barrel, ...	1 00	1 25		Autumnaal Marrow, per lb.		6	—
{ per bushel, ...	37½	—		Bush-Squashes, per doz.		25	31
Common,.... { per barrel, ...	75	1 00		Summer Crookneck, pr doz.		25	31
{ per bushel, ...	30	—					
Eastports,.... { per barrel, ...	1 75	2 00		<i>Fruits.</i>			
{ per bushel, ...	1 00	—		Apples, dessert and cooking :			
New, per bushel, ...				Early Sour Bow, pr bush.	1 75	2 00	
Early White, ...	1 00	—		Early Sweet Bow, pr bush.	1 75	2 00	
Chenangoes, ...	1 25	—		Early Harvest, per bush.	2 00	—	
Turnips, per bunch, ...	6	10		Common, per bush.	1 75	2 00	
Onions :				Dried apple, per lb.	3	4	
White, per bunch, ...	4	6		Peaches, (forced,) per doz.	3 00	—	
Rarieripes, per bunch, ...	4	6		Nectarines, (forced,) pr doz.	3 00	—	
Yellow, per bunch, ...	6	—		Green Gage Plums, per box, ...	75	1 00	
Yellow, per bushel, ...	1 00	1 25		Pears, per peck :			
Beets, per bunch, ...	6	—		Jargonelle, ...	50	—	
Carrots, per bunch, ...	6	—		Green Chisel, ...	37½	—	
Radishes, per bunch, ...	4	6		Common, ...	20	25	
<i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i>				Whortleberries, per quart, ...	12½	15	
Cabbages, each :				Blackberries, per quart, ...	17	—	
Early York, ...	8	12½		Currants, per quart :			
Early Dutch, ...	8	12½		Red and White, ...	8	10	
Savoy, ...	10	12½		Black, ...	8	10	
Lettuce, per head, ...	2	4		Raspberries, per box, ...	37½	50	
Rhubarb, per pound, ...	2	—		Franconia, ...	20	25	
String Beans, per bushel :				Common, ...	12½	17	
Common, ...	1 50	—		Thimbleberries, ...	50	75	
Cranberry, ...	1 75	—		Green Walnuts, per hund.	17	20	
Shell Beans, per quart	12½	17		Gooseberries, per quart, ...	10	12½	
Peas, per bushel :				Large, ...	25	—	
Marrowfat, ...	1 25	1 50		Small, ...	25	31	
Corn, per dozen ears :				Mulberries, per box, ...	25	—	
Early White, ...	20	—		Tomatoes, per dozen, ...	25	31	
Sweet, ...	20	25		Grapes, per pound :			
Celery, per root, ...	10	12½		Black Hamburgh, ...	1 00	1 25	
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal.	25	—		White Sweetwater, ...	75	1 00	
Peppers (pickled) per gal.	37½	—		Figs, per doz.	1 00	1 50	
<i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i>				Watermelons, each, ...	50	62½	
Parsley, per half peck, ...	—	50		Pine-apples, each, ...	12½	25	
Sage, per pound, ...	17	20		Cucumbers, per doz.	20	25	
Marjorum, per bunch, ...	6	12½		Lemons, per doz.	25	31	
Savory, per bunch, ...	6	12½		Oranges, per doz.	25	37½	
Spearmint, per bunch, ...	3	—		Chesnuts, per bushel, ...	—	—	
				Walnuts, per bushel, ...	1 50	—	
				Cocoanuts, per hund.	4	6	

REMARKS.—In our last report, we had occasion to remark, that vegetation had, at that time, already began to suffer in light and sandy soils, in consequence of a scarcity of rain. Since then scarcely any rain has fallen in the vicinity of Boston; there have been one or two very light showers, but not sufficient to wet down the depth of an inch. It is now six weeks since the last heavy rain, and we have scarcely ever known a time when crops have suffered more severely. In many places the grass is entirely dried up; the potato crop is also suffering greatly, and unless rain comes soon there will be a scanty product. The appearance is now

of approaching showers, and every farmer will welcome them with feelings of the deepest joy.

Vegetables.—A variety of new products have been brought in since our last. The old crop of many vegetables and fruits is giving place to the new, and considerable change will be noticed. Potatoes of the new crop are small and quite scarce, and command good prices; old are most gone; some chenangoes and Eastports remain, and the latter sell readily. Turnips are very scarce and in good demand. Onions are tolerably well supplied, though the prospect is that the crop will not be large. New beets and carrots are brought in in fair quantity, though not large. Radishes are now mostly out of the market. Cabbages are very scarce; few crops have suffered more from the dry weather, and those of good size now sell at the high rates in our quotations. String beans are scarce. Peas are quite scarce, and prices have been high and variable all the month. New celery now comes to hand of fair size. Corn has been received from New York, but it now comes in from the vicinity. Rhubarb is but little in demand since new apples have come in. Of squashes, there has been a fair stock of bush and summer crookneck, but the dry weather is now cutting the crop off, and prices have a tendency upward; a few new autumnal marrows have just been received; some West India's yet remain on hand.

Fruit.—The stock of apples is now wholly, or nearly so, from New York and Virginia. The sorts consist principally of the Early Sour Bow and the Early Sweet Bow; great quantities are sold daily; a few Early Harvest, from Roxbury, have also made their appearance. Pears are now received from New York, and in great abundance; among them, some very fine Jargonelles. Strawberries and cherries are gone. Forced peaches and nectarines are supplied in small quantities, and sell at our prices. Ripe gooseberries are abundant. Blueberries and whortleberries, owing to the dry weather, are quite scarce, and command high prices. Tomatoes are now received in quantities from New York. A few arrivals of watermelons have kept up the stock. Pine apples are now very plentiful and good. Cucumbers are yet supplied mostly from New York, no less than the uncommon quantity of 175 barrels having been sold at one stall in the space of two weeks; this shows to what an extent our market is supplied with early produce from the South. Grapes are now brought in more freely, and prices are a shade lower. The recent arrivals of prime lemons have again stocked the market. Raspberries have been quite scarce, and good Franconias command our highest quotations; this variety is deserving of extensive growth for the market. In nuts of all kinds there is now but little doing.—*M. T., Boston, July 29th, 1843.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR AUGUST.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines, at this season, if early started, will now have ripened their fruit sufficiently to cut. The vines will therefore only need but little

care until after the crop is all gathered. Continue to look after the new wood, and lay it carefully in. Vines started later, without fire heat, will now be coloring their fruit, and will need more attention as to air, &c. Give an abundance, *early*, in fine weather, and close up the house in good season. Inarching vines with the young wood of the present season, as advised at p. 233, may be done now. Vines in the open air should be pruned of all superfluous wood, and well staked or tied to the trellis or wall. Young cuttings, in pots, should be repotted into the next size.

Strawberry Beds.—August and April are the two best months to make new beds of strawberries, although the work may be done safely in September and May. Plantations may be made this month. Old beds should not be allowed to run to weeds.

Plum, Cherry, Apple and Pear Trees should be budded in August; perhaps the earlier the better, unless the dry weather continues.

Raspberry Plantations should be attended to, and fruit-bearing stems of last year pruned out as soon as the fruit is picked.

Seeds of Fruit Trees, of all sorts, should be either planted or laid in the earth, to prevent their becoming too dry.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

The Dahlias will soon get up so as to show an abundance of flower-buds. If insects trouble them, syringe with oil soap. Continue to tie up the shoots as they advance in growth.

Camellias should be repotted this month. Grafting and inarching may be performed now, and cuttings put in for a succession of stocks.

Azaleas should be repotted this month; cuttings may now be put in with success.

Chrysanthemums should now have the shoots topped, so as to form bushy plants.

Orange and Lemon Trees may yet be budded with success.

White Lilies should be taken up the latter part of the month, if a division of the bulbs is required.

Oxalis Hirta and Bowiei may be potted this month for early blooming.

Cyclanens should be placed out in the open ground in a half-shady border.

Pansies may yet be increased by cuttings. Now is the best time to sow seeds for raising plants to bloom next season.

Cactuses, of the various kinds, may now be increased from cuttings.

Hydrangeas may now be propagated by cuttings.

Callas should now be allowed to remain dry till October.

Geranium Cuttings may yet be put in. Repot old plants.

Biennial and Perennial Plants, raised from seeds, should now be transplanted where they are to remain to bloom.

Mignonette, for flowering in pots, at Christmas, should now be planted, and the pots placed in a cold frame.

Roses may still be increased by cuttings or layers.

Stocks Seeds, sown last month, will have made plants by the middle of the month sufficiently large to prick off into small pots.

Greenhouse Plants, of all sorts, may now be safely potted; if done at this season, they get well established before they are taken into the greenhouse for the winter. It is better to perform such work now than to defer till September.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

SEPTEMBER, 1843.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. 1. *An Address delivered before the Columbian Horticultural Society, Washington, D. C., Aug. 3d, 1842.*
By GEORGE WATTERSTON, Esq. Communicated by J. S. SKINNER, Esq., Washington, D. C.

[THE following is a synopsis of an Address delivered by Mr. GEORGE WATTERSTON, before the *Columbian Horticultural Society*, on the 3d of August, in compliance with a resolution of that Society. A portion of Mr. W.'s Address, relating to the insect tribes that are destructive and injurious to fruits, has, from its length, been unavoidably omitted, under the apprehension that an abstract might render the whole too long for convenient insertion in a Horticultural Journal.]

Mr. Watterston began by remarking, that what he should say would consist more of detached facts, which he had collected in the course of his reading, than a regular Address, which it was not his purpose to make. He premised by observing, that the Columbian Horticultural Society had started into existence some nine years ago, under the most favorable auspices, and been conducted, for several years after its organization, with the greatest ardor and enthusiasm; that every member seemed desirous to contribute to its advancement and success; that its annual exhibitions were, in a high degree, splendid and gratifying, and that it had been found to be eminently beneficial in producing the finest esculent vegetables, the richest fruits, and the choicest and rarest flowers of the garden and green-

house, within the sphere of its operation. The idea, he said, of establishing a Horticultural Society in Washington, had been suggested by a venerable citizen, who had devoted several years of his life to the cultivation of the native and foreign grape, with no little success, and that it had been eagerly embraced and carried into effect by a number of public spirited men, who had been led to the undertaking more with a view to benefit their fellow citizens than themselves. He spoke of the wretched condition of horticulture and of the markets in this district, prior to the establishment of the Society; that scarcely any thing was then seen but wild strawberries, often in a state of fermentation; black and yellow raspberries, inferior even to the common blackberry; and apples, pears, plums and peaches, altogether different from those which are now seen in the markets of this city; that a taste for the cultivation of flowers had also been created among the ladies of Washington, and that there were but few now in the metropolis who did not take great delight in the rearing of beautiful plants, in pots, yards or gardens. He thought that if it were continued with its former spirit, it was impossible to say to what extent the blessings, which the Society was calculated to afford, might not be enjoyed. He trusted that it would yet be able to boast of the introduction of some new and choice variety of fruit, vegetable or flower, by the skill and industry of its members, who would thus have the honor of transmitting their names to posterity. He said that our country had already the glory of having introduced some of the finest kinds of fruits, such as the Baldwin apple, the Seckel, Cushing, Wilkinson, Lewis, Andrews and Dix pears, the Boston nectarine, the Bolmer Washington plum, the Downer cherry, &c. &c.

He then spoke of the production of ameliorated fruit by alternate planting and grafting, and cited the opinion of Van Mons, that plants in a state of nature, remaining in their native soil, produced seed that never degenerated, but that in a state of variation the case was different; for that he had found by experiment, that the first seed of a pear tree, sown consecutively for eight generations, taking the seed of the best fruit, produced always more perfect fruit than the preceding generation; that stone fruits, as the peach, &c. produced good fruit in the third generation, and the apple in the fourth; that the tree, from each successive planting of

the seed, yielded fruit in a fewer number of years than the preceding one, and that the graft never bloomed sooner than the parent stock from which it had been taken. He thought these experiments should be made, though they might not redound to the advantage of the present generation, because we should be influenced by more patriotic and liberal sentiments, and labor not for ourselves alone, but for those who were to follow us. He then spoke of horticulture as a useful, salutary and peaceful art, and as the last taste that leaves us; as a science which served to increase our devotional feelings, by unfolding the matchless wisdom of the great Author of Nature in the wonderful organization of the vegetable kingdom; and touched upon the effect of light upon the leaves of plants, and of the peculiar character and importance of these laws in the vegetable economy. He said that the lovely and gorgeous colors in which the floral world is arrayed, was the result of light, and the variety of colors from its separate rays, each differently reflected. Plants, he said, which have been raised in the shade, if taken into the light, and exposed for a short time to the rays of the sun, become as green as those raised in the sun, and when taken into a dark place grow pale and fade in a few days. Leaves are the lungs of plants; they take oxygen from the air, and emit carbonic acid gas, which is composed of oxygen and carbon. While the former goes off, the latter remains, and converts the sap into a sort of pulp, a part of which consists of carbon. The pulp passes from the upper to the under side of the leaf. The cells where the pulp lodges being yellow, and the carbon of a dark blue, they form together the green color of the leaves and young bark. Nothing enfeebles a plant more than the loss of its leaves while growing. Their fall, according to Rennie, previous to winter, "is not caused by cold, but in consequence of the vessels at the root of the leaf-stalk becoming gradually rigid and obstructed so as to prevent the rise of the sap or the return of the pulp." It is believed that the pulp formed from the sap in the leaf, passes back through the leaf-stalk into the bark, and a portion of it through the bark into the very root. It is the *pulp*, therefore, and not the *sap*, that rises and descends in the plant. The pulp cells are supposed to be designed as reservoirs for spare nutriment matter, like the fat of animals. Plants always turn their stem

and leaves to the light, not towards the air, and that the leaves of many plants go regularly to sleep when the light departs. Pliny and Theophrastus mention the lotus of the Euphrates, as sinking below the water, to rise above it and expand its blossom as the sun returns. The continued motion of leaves, it is thought, serves the purposes of animal respiration and exercise. Mr. W. here quoted some eloquent remarks from the *Journal of a Naturalist*, on the object and usefulness of leaves, in accomplishing the requirements of the plant and its products.

He next glanced at the tardy progress of horticulture, which, he said, had not kept pace with the other arts, though, according to Poiteau, the cradle of agriculture would be found in the garden. "There, like the young Hercules, she first tried her powers, and prepared, like him, to overrun the world, which she speedily cleared of monsters, and bestowed upon man the laws of civilization." He stated that many of the fruits, flowers, and esculent vegetables, which had been obtained by the Greeks and Romans, from Egypt and other Eastern nations, were spread gradually over the western parts of Europe, but their progress was slow, and until the reign of Henry VIII. there was scarcely a culinary vegetable cultivated in England, and the small quantity consumed was imported from Holland. Charles II. was the first to introduce French gardening, at Hampton Court, and built the first hot-house known in England. Mr. W. attributed to the Catholic clergy the merit of having preserved this art, at a time when every other was neglected. Large and extensive tracts of land, in Italy, Spain and France, which had been permitted to lie in a state of desolation from the time the Gauls and Saracens made their first incursions, had been restored to fertility by the industry and labor of the monks of St. Bargil and St. Benedict; and Baron Humboldt, he said, had stated, that in the course of a very short period, the Jesuits had spread the knowledge and enjoyment of all our common esculent vegetables from one end of the American continent to the other. But within a few years, horticulture had advanced with rapid strides, and by the establishment of numerous Associations, both in Europe and this country, devoted to its encouragement, it promised to attain to high perfection as an art, and to confer countless blessings on the world.

He then spoke of the enemies it had to encounter in the

insect tribes, which preyed upon the products of the garden and the orchard, and of such as attack the fruits, particularly, he gave a brief description, and spoke of the means adopted to prevent their ravages, at some length. The information he furnished under this head, cannot well be abridged, to be useful. Mr. W. next proceeded to describe a few of the esculent vegetables which have long been, and still continue to be, the favorite food of mankind. Of the nature and properties of these, he gave a rapid history, beginning with the *beet*, so called, he said, from the shape of its seed-vessel, which resembled the Greek *beta*. The Greeks offered it, he stated, on silver, to their god Apollo, at Delphos. It was first brought into England in 1548.

He next spoke of the *asparagus*, which derived its name from the Greek *asparagos*, to spring or sprout. This vegetable, he said, was a native of the United States, and found wild in different parts of the country. Among the Greeks it was believed that Peregone, who had been pursued by Thescus, threw herself into a bed of asparagus, and reeds, and vowed that if these plants would conceal her from him, she would never pull or burn them; and though Thescus succeeded in drawing her from her concealment, her descendants were ever afterwards prohibited from burning asparagus. Its use, as an esculent, is of great antiquity, having been first used as a food about 200 years before the Christian era. In the time of Pliny, it was carefully cultivated, and attained such a growth that three stalks would weigh a pound, and sell for a Roman *as*. It is not nutritious, but a promoter of appetite; an English physician recommends it to be eaten at the beginning of dinner. If eaten before, it opens and refreshes the liver, spleen and kidneys, and puts the body in an agreeable state. Its medicinal virtues have been experienced in gravel, and scorbutic and dropsical diseases, and disorders of the eyes, but it is injurious to those afflicted with gout and dyspepsia. In making asparagus beds, which last for a long time, some being known to have been used for upwards of 70 years, it is recommended to select only the male plants, which throw up a much larger number of shoots than the female, though they are inferior in size to the latter. The *bean* was next described, as deriving its botanical name from the Falisei in Tuscany, who called it *haba*, whence *faba*. In their feasts dedicated to Apollo,

the Athenians used the bean, and the Romans had a festival called *Fabaria*, from beans being offered as an oblation in their sacrifices. Lempriere states, that bacon was added to beans, in their offerings to Carna, the wife of Janus, to represent the simplicity of their ancestors. The family of the *Fabii* are said to have derived their name from some of their ancestors having cultivated the bean. Pythagoras expressly prohibited the eating of beans to his disciples, because he believed that they sprung from the same putrid matter as that of which man was formed, and it was the belief of the Romans that departed souls dwelt in beans, and therefore were eaten at funerals. Cicero thought that the use of beans produced disorders of the mind, and it was considered a crime, among the Egyptians, even to look at them. They were used among the ancients in the election of their magistrates. A white bean signified absolution, and a black one condemnation, and Phillips thinks that from this circumstance has originated the practice of black-balling candidates for admission into Societies, &c. The Macedonians and Thebans used them as a manure, as we do clover, by ploughing them into the ground when they began to bloom. Its expansibility is wonderful. While growing, it has been known to raise a plug clogged with a hundred pounds' weight. Dr. James thinks that young beans are wholesome aliment, and generate good juice, though the general opinion is that they are flatulent and coarse. The *cabbage*, Mr. W. described as being among the oldest vegetables used by man. The Greeks called it *raphanos*, from the resemblance of the seed to those of the radish; by later writers *krambe* or *korambole*, it being thought injurious to the sight. From the goodness of its stalks it was also called *caulis*, hence the name of cole or colewort. The cabbage is constituted by the folding or turning in of the leaves close over each other, and from this circumstance, according to Phillips, arose the term cabbaging, applied to tailors, who, while at work at the private houses of their employers, were often accused of cabbaging, or *rolling up pieces of cloth*, instead of the list and shreds which they claim as their due. The Greeks believed that the cabbage sprang from the sweat of Jupiter, while laboring to explain two contradictory oracles. The Romans, after having expelled their physicians, used it as their only medicine, for every disease, for the space of six

hundred years. They, as well as the Greeks, eat it raw, to prevent the effects of wine, clear the brain, and remove intoxication. An ancient writer says, that "the vine, by a secret sympathy, especially avoids the cabbage, if it has room to decline from it, but if it cannot shift away, it dies from very grief." Pliny was of the same opinion. It was employed by the ancients in a great number of diseases, with what they thought a salutary effect; but later writers, especially Galen, condemned it, and Isaac says *animæ gravitatem facit*. It is now said to be hard of digestion and flatulent, and possesses but little nutrition. "They tend," says Phillips, "strongly to putrefaction, and run into that state sooner than almost any other vegetable." Their smell is also most offensive, when putrified, and greatly resembles that of putrid animal substances. The juice of the cabbage was said to be a laxative, and the substance an astringent, hence the proverb in Salemo, "*Jus caulis solvit, cujus substantia stringit*," &c.

Mr. W. then proceeded to speak of the *lettuce* and *mushroom*, the only two other esculent vegetables he described. The former, he said, was highly esteemed by the ancients, and derived its name of *lactuca* from *lac*, milk, on account of the milky juice with which its abounds. The kings of Persia, 550 years before Christ, had the lettuce served on their tables in its natural state. A black variety was used among the Romans, which contained much milky juice, and caused sleep, and was also highly esteemed as a medicine, the Emperor Augustus having been thought to be cured of a dangerous disease by the use of it. The ancients believed that Venus, after the death of Adonis, reposed upon a bed of lettuce, from which it was inferred that they understood the soporific and tranquillizing effects of this plant. It was also cultivated, says Phillips, by the disciples of Pythagoras, the Eunuch, because it was thought less favorable to Venus than other plants. The lettuce is said to have been first cultivated in England in 1562, when it was the practice to eat it at the beginning of supper and before meat, because it was thought to sharpen the appetite. Dr. Aston says that the milk of the lettuce is hypnotic, while the root is cooling, diluent and nourishing; but it is thought to be injurious to weak stomachs, and disagrees with hypochondriac and hysterical persons. It has been asserted that young lettuce may be raised in 48 hours, by first

steeping the seed in brandy and sowing it in a hot-bed. The mushroom *fungus* derived its name, he said, from the Greek *spoggos*, or spongy, and its common name from the French, *mousseron*. It is ranked in the lowest order of vegetables, and is thought to assimilate very closely to the animal creation. "The animal flavor of the esculent mushroom," says the authoress of *Sketches of the Physiology of Vegetable Life*, "and the odour of any kind of fungus when burned, resembles that of burning feathers; added to the putrefaction to which the whole tribe are subject, and the scent emitted by them in that state, do not exclude them from the vegetable kind, but afford additional analogical evidence of the affinity between the two kingdoms." The mushroom, however, produces seed by which they are propagated. These are called the *spawn*, a white, mouldy and fibrous substance. Some think that the whole mushroom is but one flower, coming out of the earth as a bud, which protects the interior with a veil, until it is ready for fructification, when it expands like other flowers. This vegetable was thought by the ancients to be one of the wonders of nature, because they lived and grew without a root, and shot up without any opening in the earth, and without being sown. They were considered in the dark ages as the work of fairies. The Romans esteemed them as a great luxury, and the most luxurious dressed them with their own hands. It was brought into disuse in Rome after the death of Tiberius Claudius, by Agripina, who is said to have poisoned him with this vegetable. Lord Bacon says that "mushrooms cause the accident which we call *incubus*, or mare in the stomach, and therefore the surfeit of them may suffocate and empoison." They are now used as a delicious food, and cultivated in England to a great extent. They can be raised by seed, or propagated by roots, which resemble the tubers of the potatoe. In England, they are raised in houses, growing on shelves made of plank or stone, covered with rich earth. A small shed was large enough to supply the demand of a moderate family. If poisoned by them, the symptoms are first hiccup, then a cold shivering and chilliness over the whole body, and finally convulsions and death. The weight to which mushrooms attain is often enormous, some having been found weighing 30 lbs., some 100 lbs. each, and it is asserted that some were found grow-

ing on the frontiers of Hungary which filled a cart. In Lincolnshire, one of the best quality was discovered, which measured 3 feet 4 inches in circumference, was 2 inches thick, and weighed 29 ounces. These facts, he said, were given on the authority of an English writer, Phillips, on the kitchen garden.

Mr. W. then concluded his Address by recommending, that the plan he had had the honor to commence might be continued periodically, by the different members of the Society. He thought that it would be attended with great benefit and advantage to the institution and to the country, as the mass of horticultural information which might thus be accumulated could not but be highly important and beneficial to both.

ART. II. *The London Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits. 3d Edition. With notices of all the principal varieties enumerated since the 2d Edition, and other Remarks.* By the EDITOR.

CURRENTS.

So little change has taken place in the list of currants, that it is scarcely worth noticing. That cultivators may see, however, which are esteemed the best, and which are worthless, as well as for the information of all who may not be in possession of the 2d Edition, we have copied the list entire, including, as it does, only 13 varieties. The 1st Edition contained *thirty-five* names or varieties; the 2d, *nineteen*; and now, excluding such as have proved synonyms, and such as are deemed unworthy of cultivation, thirteen remain. With the exception of three new sorts, raised by the late Mr. Knight, only one other good variety had been grown in the Society's garden up to the time the catalogue was issued in December last, a period of *seventeen years*. During the same period, nearly *two hundred* new varieties of the gooseberry were added to the catalogue, and many of them greatly superior to the old kinds. Had the same attention been bestowed upon the currant, equally valuable results might have been anticipated. Mr. Knight did not devote but little attention to this fruit, but the sorts

he raised are desirable acquisitions, one of them being nearly a fortnight earlier than the old kinds, and another having much larger berries. We do not doubt but that the currant is as susceptible of improvement as the gooseberry, strawberry or other fruits. In our last volume, (VIII. p. 324,) in an article on the cultivation of the currant, we alluded to the production of new varieties by means of seedlings, and those who wish to try the experiment are invited to a perusal of that paper.

Those marked thus * are the sorts most worth cultivating.

§ I. BLACK CURRANTS.

1. *Black Grape*.—*Synonym*: Ogden's Black grape.

2*. *Black Naples*.—Larger than any other variety of Black currant. *Synonym*: New Black. [This is the same variety noticed in our Vol. VII. p. 373, as then fruiting in the 'nursery of Mr. C. Downing, of Newburgh. The present season we have fruited it in our garden, and find it to be a large and superior variety.]

3. *Common Black*.—*Synonym*: Cassis, (of the French.)

4. *Russian Green*.

§ 2. RED CURRANTS.

5*. *Red Dutch*.—*Synonyms*: Large Red Dutch, New Red Dutch, Large Red, Large Bunched Red, Morgan's Red, Red Grape, Groseiller Rouge a Gros Fruit.

6*. *Knight's Large Red*.—Larger than the Red Dutch. *Synonym*: Knight's No. 3.

7*. *Knight's Sweet Red Currant*.—Less acid than the others.

8. *Knight's Early Red*.—*Synonym*: Knight's No. 7.

9. *Champagne*.—*Synonym*: Groseiller à Fruit Couleur de Chair.

10. *Striped Fruited*.—Fruit distinctly striped, with white and red. *Synonym*: Grosse Weiss und Rothgestreifte Johannisbeere.

§ 3. WHITE CURRANTS.

11*. *White Dutch*.—*Synonyms*: New White Dutch, Jeeves's White, Morgan's White, White Chrystal, White Leghorn, Pearl White, (of some.)

12. *Pearl White*.—*Synonym*: Blanc Perlé.

13. *Speary's White*.

The following are designated with an 0 as unworthy of cultivation :

Wild Black
Green Fruited Black
Common Red
Striped Leaved

Variegated Leaved
Rock Currant
Common White.

RASPBERRIES.

In our article on the raspberry in our last volume (VIII. p. 364,) we gave descriptions of all the principal varieties cultivated in our gardens—eight in number. In the 3d Edition of the *Catalogue* now before us, only *eight* varieties are considered worthy of cultivation, thirteen having been discarded since the publication of the 2d Edition. Of the eight, five were included in our list; the other three enumerated by us were the Cretan Red, New Red Antwerp and the Franconia, neither of which appear to be known among English cultivators, unless under some other names. These constituted a collection of first rate sorts.

According to the 3d Edition, the best varieties are the Red and Yellow Antwerp, which “hold a similar rank in this class of fruit to that occupied by the Red and White Dutch among currants.” It is also stated in the prefatory remarks, that “from the facility with which they spring from seeds, numerous accidental varieties of raspberries are doubtless to be found, which are not included in the following enumeration.”

The same remarks which we made under the head of currants, are applicable to the raspberry. Very little has been done to improve the size and flavor of the fruit. By means of seedlings, this, we have no doubt, can readily be accomplished, and the results would unquestionably be favorable. It has occurred to us, that crosses between the American thimbleberry, and the Ohio Ever-bearing raspberry, might produce varieties which would not only be hardy, but superior in flavor; this experiment, however, remains to be tried, and we would recommend it to amateurs. Should we find leisure, we shall attempt some experiments ourselves, and in the manner we have here advanced.

The following is a complete list of the varieties, as proved in the 3d Edition of the *Catalogue* :

1. *Antwerp, Red*.—Color red; 1st quality. *Synonyms*: Burley, Late-bearing Antwerp, Knevett's Antwerp, Framboisier Rouge à gros fruit.

2. *Antwerp, Yellow*.—Color yellowish white; 1st quality. *Synonyms* : White Antwerp, Double-bearing Yellow.

3. *Barnet*.—Color red; 1st quality. Very fine and large, but does not bear carriage so well as the Red Antwerp. *Synonyms* : Cornwall's Prolific, Cornwall's Seedling, Cornwall's Red, Large Red, Lord Exmouth's.

[The variety cultivated in many of the nurseries and gardens around Boston, under the name of Barnet, cannot be true, as it does not correspond with the description in the *Pomological Magazine*, where it is figured, (Vol. I. pl. 8.)]

4. *Bromley Hill*.—Color red; 1st quality.

5. *Cornish*.—Color red; 1st quality.

6. *Cox's Honey*.—Color yellowish white; 1st quality. Bears in clusters along the stems.

7. *Superb*.—Color red; 2d quality.

8. *Woodward's Red Globe*.—Color red; 2d quality.

Varieties designated by an 0, which are of inferior quality, and "no longer cultivated in the garden."

Cane, Brentford

Cane, Red

Cane, Rough

Cane, Smooth

Common Red

Jilliard's Seedling

Old White

Prolific, Early.

ART. III. *The Franconia Raspberry—its hardiness, and its value as a forcing variety.* By A.

THIS shrub has been cultivated in this place for several years; the first winter they were covered; the second year one half of the plants only were protected. Those left exposed to the winter bore as well, if not better, than the protected ones, and appeared in perfect health the summer following. This year the bed contains about one thousand stems, after pruning out; every one in sound condition, and wholly exposed to the winter, which has been a very trying one. Other beds, in different locations, were left unprotected, the past winter, and have proved perfectly hardy. If it is unnecessary to protect them, there is a saving of labor spring and autumn, seasons of the year when gardeners are very busy. Any one in the country

cultivating them by thousands, can the next winter leave a part, in an exposed situation, unprotected, and prove the thing, sending you the result for publication. It may be that the protection afforded by houses in the city may be sufficient, and the plant be killed in the open field.

They also force well. I tried a few pots of them in the greenhouse, last winter, with different treatment. The result was in favor of those grown in the greatest heat, with a dry atmosphere, and watered with carbonate of ammonia, in the proportion of three hundred parts water to one of ammonia; next, those watered with liquid manure; and last, those watered, simply, which were nearly a total failure, the fruit not swelling off. They were taken up with a ball of earth, before severe frost, and all put in same sized pots, with as much rich soil as could be added.

Yours truly, A.

Salem, August, 1843.

ART. IV. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery. Each number containing from six to eight plates; with additional miscellaneous information, relative to new plants. In monthly numbers; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardener's Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Floricultural and Botanical Intelligence. Ceanothus divaricatus.—In Torrey & Gray's *Flora*, Vol. I. p. 266, on

the authority of Nuttall, is described a plant under the above name, found by him in his Californian researches. Since then, seeds of it have been presented to the London Horticultural Society, by R. B. Hinds, surgeon of H. M. ship Sulphur, from which plants have been raised. It is described as a straggling bush, with clusters of blue flowers. As yet, it has not bloomed, but the young plants have beautiful deep-green glossy leaves, which make it very attractive. It is quite hardy in England. (*Bot. Reg.*)

Gladiolus ramosus is one of the finest kinds which has yet been introduced, far excelling the *floribundus*, both in the coloring and size of the flowers. We have had a bulb of it beautifully in flower, and can speak of it as a most valuable addition to this fine tribe of summer flowering bulbs. It grows and flowers as readily as the *floribundus*.

Ranunculaceæ.

TROLLIUS

acaulis Lindl. Stemless Globeflower. A hardy herbaceous plant; growing 1 foot high; with yellow flowers; appearing in July. A native of India; increased by seeds or division of the roots; grown in loam and peat. *Bot. Reg.* 1843, t. 32.

A curious and hardy herbaceous plant of dwarf growth, with deep orange flowers somewhat like those of an anemone. The leaves are digitate, palmate, laciniate, triparted and pinnatifid, and the flowers appear solitary, on short peduncles. It has the appearance of a little *Eranthus*. It is readily increased by seeds or division of the root, and grows freely in sandy loam and peat, in a rather damp situation. It was raised from seeds received from the East India Company. (*Bot. Reg.*, June.)

Onagraceæ.

FUCHSIA

exoniensis Pezz. The Exeter Fuchsia. A greenhouse plant; growing 3 feet high; with scarlet flowers; appearing all summer; a hybrid variety; increased by cuttings; grown in leaf-mould and loam. *Fax. Mag. Bot.* Vol. X. p. 151.

One of the most splendid hybrids of the many varieties which have been produced from seed the last two years. Sometime since (Vol. VIII. p. 139,) we noticed the *F. cordifolia*. Dr. Lindley advised a trial of that species with the *globosa*, for raising hybrids, and Messrs. Lucombe, Pince & Co., following his advice, have produced the fine variety now described. It is a seedling between *F. cordifolia* and *F. globosa*: the former the female, and the latter the male, parent. To the fine large flowers of the former

have been added the rich colors of *F. globosa*; the foliage is intermediate; the flowers are very long, four inches, with bright crimson scarlet sepals, and a dark purple corolla. It is grown in the same manner as the other varieties, and is increased by cuttings in the usual way.

The English catalogues are now filled with great numbers of seedling sorts. Very few, however, are sufficiently distinct to render them valuable; the present subject is large and fine, and will rank as one of the best yet produced. (*Pax. Mag. Bot.*, August.)

Melastomaceæ.

MARCE'TIA (After Dr. Marcet, of Geneva, a chemist, and author of a curious paper concerning the effects of poison upon plants.) *De Cand.*

excoriata *De Cand.* Loose-barked Marcetia. A stove plant; growing 1 foot high; with white flowers; appearing in summer; a native of South America; increased by cuttings; grown in leaf-mould, loam and sand. *Bot. Reg.* 1843, t. 31.

One of a group of "curious little malastomaceous plants, having almost the habit of heaths." The present specimen has small oblong subsessile leaves, and the flowers, which are white, slightly tinged with pink, appear in axillary racemes at the termination of the branches. The plants will flourish in a warm greenhouse, but do better in a stove, where, if well managed, they form pretty objects. Multiplied by cuttings, which do not root very readily, and when potted off to have a good drainage, and plenty of water at the roots at all times. When done blooming, the branches should be cut back, to form compact and neat plants. (*Bot. Reg.*, June.)

Leguminosæ.

OXYLOBIUM

obovatum *Benth.* Wedge-leaved Oxylodium. A greenhouse plant; growing 2 feet high; with yellow and orange flowers; a native of Australia; increased by cuttings; grown in sandy loam and peat. *Bot. Reg.* 1843, t. 31.

Synonym: *O. cuneatum* *Benth.*

A pretty greenhouse plant, with dense axillary racemes of deep orange and yellow pea-flowers, which remain in beauty for some time. The leaves are obovate, cuneate and truncate. It is a native of Australia. The plants do best if cultivated in rather poor soil, composed of very sandy loam and peat, and in winter kept in a cold pit or greenhouse. The pots should be well drained, and the plant watered freely. In Summer it should be placed in a pit, and not be exposed to storms of rain and wind. (*Bot. Reg.*, July.)

LABICHEA Pax.

bipunctata. Two-pointed leaved Labichea. A greenhouse plant; growing 2 feet high; with yellow flowers; appearing in April; a native of Swan River; increased by cuttings; grown in leaf-mould and loam. Pax. Mag. Bot. Vol. X. p. 149.

"A neat and rather showy shrub;" growing 2 feet high; with yellow axillary flowers appearing in clusters, and, from their number, forming short racemes of blossoms, which appear near the tops of the young stems, and are not terminal. The leaves are simple, narrowly oblong and alternate, resembling some of the narrow-leaved acacias. In cultivation, the plants require good soil and plenty of pot-room; they root readily from cuttings taken off early, and demand a light and airy place in the greenhouse. (*Pax. Mag. Bot.*, August.)

Portulacæ.**PORTULACA**

splendens (Garden variety.) Splendid Portulaca. An annual plant; growing 6 inches high; with white and crimson flowers; increased by seeds. Bot. Reg. t. 34.

This is the splendid annual which we have occasionally noticed, and which has now become quite common in our gardens. Dr. Lindley states it is presumed to be a variety of *P. Thellusonii*. We first saw it in 1839, in the garden of P. Mackenzie, Philadelphia, where a large patch of it was flowering with dazzling beauty; it was then called *P. grandiflora*, and seeds have been sold under this name, as well as *P. splendens*. We purchased a plant of it at that time, and have since then had an abundant bloom every summer. It is one of the finest annuals cultivated in our gardens, and from its easy growth, and the abundance of its rich crimson and white flowers, forms, next to the verbenas, the most prominent object of the garden. The seeds are readily procured, and if sown in a pot, and placed in a frame or in a hot-bed, will come up well; as soon as the plants are of good size, they may be removed to the border, where they will flourish with the same treatment of other plants. It flowered for the first time in the garden of the Horticultural Society in the autumn of 1842. *P. Thellusonii* is of a more brilliant color, but the flowers are not so large. (*Bot. Reg.*, July.)

Ericdceæ.**RHODODENDRON**

fragrans Pax. Fragrant flowered Rose-bay. A greenhouse plant; growing two feet high; with lilac flowers; appearing in May. A hybrid variety: increased by layers or grafting; grown in loam and peat. Pax. Mag. Bot. Vol. X. 147.

A fragrant and pretty variety of the *Rhododendron*, supposed to have been raised between the *R. cataubiense*,

and some azalea. The plant forms a "very compact dwarf shrub, decidedly evergreen, with small and dense foliage, and numerous clusters of pretty pale pinkish lilac blossoms, in which there is a variety of delicate tints approaching to white in the centre." It is a most desirable variety for forcing, and from its very delicate odor, is also well adapted for parlor culture, diffusing its fragrance throughout the room. Its treatment is the same as for other rhododendrons or azaleas, and it is readily increased by layers, or by grafting on the *R. ponticum*. (*Par. Mag. Bot. Aug.*)

COMAROSTAPHYLIS

arbutifolia Lindl. Arbutus-like Gritberry. A greenhouse plant; growing six feet high; with white flowers; appearing in May and June; a native of Guatemala; increased by seeds and budding; grown in sandy loam and leaf mould. Bot. Reg. 1843 t. 30.

A greenhouse shrub, having much the appearance of the arbutus, producing terminal panicles of pretty white bell-shaped flowers. The leaves are linear, oblong, and covered beneath with ferruginous down. It was raised from seeds received from the Society's collector, M. Hartweg, who found it at the foot of the active volcano, Xetic, in Guatemala. It grows freely in sandy loam and leaf mould, and is increased either by seeds or by budding on the common arbutus. (*Bot. Reg. June.*)

Compositæ.

BARNADESIA (So called by the younger Linnæus after Michael Barnades, a Spanish Botanist.) *De Cand.*

rosea Lindl. Rose-colored Barnadesia. A greenhouse plant; growing a foot high; with crimson flowers appearing in Spring; a native of South America, increased by cuttings; grown in peat, loam and sand. Bot. Reg. 1843, t. 29.

A singular and pretty plant, with ovate lanceolate leaves, and solitary terminal flowers, of a cylindrical form, and rich crimson shade. It is a warm greenhouse plant, and is propagated by cuttings, and grown in peat, loam and sand in equal proportions. (*Bot. Reg. June.*)

Apocynaceæ.

ECHITES

atropurpurea Lindl. Dark purple Echites. A stove plant; growing ten feet high; with dark purple flowers; appearing in summer; a native of Brazil; increased by cuttings; grown in sandy loam and leaf mould. Bot. Reg. 1843, t. 27.

Another beautiful species of the *Echites*, of which we noticed the *E. splendens* in our last number, p. 308. The present subject is not so beautiful as the *splendens*, but the dark color of its blossoms, which are borne on long and graceful axillary peduncles, contrast finely with the lightness and airiness of its habit. The flower has a tube "nearly two inches in length, expanding about half way

from the base into a wide throat, which has a spreading limb an inch and a half across." For covering a rafter, or a column of a stove, or for training over a circular trellis, it is a fine object. When once established in the ground, it "blossoms throughout the summer with the greatest prodigality." The plants grow finely in sandy loam and heath mould, and it may be freely propagated by cuttings. It would be a fine addition to our greenhouse climbers. (*Bot. Reg. May.*)

Convolvulacæ.

IPOMÆA

cymosa Choisy. The white cluster Ipomœa. A stove climber; growing ten feet high, with white flowers; appearing in December; a native of Asia; increased by cuttings. *Bot. Reg.* 1843, t. 24.

No less than thirteen different names are enumerated as synonyms according to M. Choisy; and Dr. Lindly says "it must be confessed that the botanists who have invented them have much to answer for." In justification, however, it is stated to be, like other Ipomœas, variable in its appearance. It is a perennial of "great beauty, flowering most profusely; the blossoms appear in axillary clusters, and their snow-white yellow-eyed corols, show to great advantage resting upon a deep green shining foliage. The plant is increased by cuttings, and grown in any good soil. (*Bot. Reg. May.*)

Gesneriacæ.

ACHIMENES

grandiflora Paxt. Large flowered Achimenes. A greenhouse plant; growing a foot high; with rose-colored flowers; appearing in summer; a native of Mexico; increased by cuttings and offsets; grown in loam and leaf mould. *Pax. Mag. Bot.* Vol. X. p. 145.

The species of achimenes bid fair to rival in beauty any other tribe of plants. We have now the coccinea, pedunculata, rosea, longiflora, and multiflora, and this increases the number to six, all but the first of which have been introduced within a few years. *E. grandiflora* is a fine companion to the *E. longiflora*; its flowers are not quite so large; but they are of a "rich and brilliant color, essentially different from any thing else of the kind we yet possess." The foliage is larger than the longiflora. It is easily cultivated, requiring a nutritive soil composed of fresh loam and a large proportion of leaf mould; and it must not be stinted for pot room. It should be started early in a little bottom heat, and it will then bloom finely in the greenhouse all summer. For ornamental objects in the greenhouse in summer, all the species of achimenes are highly valuable, and deserving of extensive growth. (*Pax. Mag. Bot. Aug.*)

REVIEWS.

ART. I. *Catalogue of Vermont Plants*. By WM. OAKES, of Ipswich, Mass., as published in Thompson's *History of Vermont*. Pamphlet, 8vo. 36 pages.

OUR FOREST TREES.—New England, with its variable climate, its rugged soil, and general barren aspect, is yet capable of being regarded in one favorable point of view, at least, and that, to the eye of the lover of genuine beauty, a point of view by no means insignificant—the variety of its forests. The sterner character of northern latitudes, if softened by the auspicious breezes of long summers, seems most favorable to the existence of a greater variety of forest growth. Would we witness luxuriance and stately magnificence combined, ample foliage and spice-breathing blossoms, we should indeed turn to the deep woods of southern latitudes; but would we behold the elegance of utility, the compactness of form united with the grace of expression, the vegetable types of the physical and moral character of the people who dwell among them, we must turn to the hardy specimens of northern oaks and vigorous pines, which, daring the storms of many a winter, yet present their leafy honors fresh and lustrous on each returning spring.

The peculiarity of forests, in regard to their productions, indicate, with an unvarying certainty, the condition and character of a climate. Species of plants, and more especially of trees, define with most remarkable precision the natural boundaries of countries. They indicate, also, to the penetration of the geologist, the structural features of the soil. Thus the Geography of Plants becomes a very interesting subject for consideration and research. Something like a fixed and established law seems to govern the natural growth of vegetables; from which, when we find them deviating, it is considered a striking and peculiar anomaly. The geological conditions, oftentimes, such as the nature of the soil, rather than on the difference of latitude, the production of plants seem to depend. The varied character of the geology of New England affords, in this way, a rich and almost ubiquitous forest growth, and from

its southern to its northern limits, and so from the boundaries of its other extremes, may be found, on similar soils, the variety of trees common to the wide flora of the northern United States.

The value of exact catalogues of natural productions, which occur in defined areas, in particular States or in countries, is perceptible at once to every reflecting mind. To the botanist, the horticulturist, or to him, who of an humble name delights in the cultivation of the earth, whoever gives the results of his investigation in defining the vegetable riches of particular sections, is a most welcome copartner of his studies and pursuits. Arboriculture, or the artificial rearing of trees, is happily becoming much in vogue among intelligent men; and the fostering that taste, which prompts to the admiration and love of such magnificent objects of nature, is surely one of the most exalted and philanthropic in its every bearing on the welfare of society. By dint of experiment and untiring patience, that wonderful branch of agricultural avocation, which is called horticulture, has succeeded oftentimes in conquering obstacles which, at first sight, seemed almost overwhelming, and in changing, as it were, the very laws of physico-vegetable existence, in order that they may do its bidding. In the narrow area of gardens, the hardiest mountain pine and the tender foliaged shrub, have been brought into close proximity; and from horrid wastes and silent deserts, the unnoticed beauties and unheeded utility of many an humble plant or lofty tree, have been transferred to the busy scenes of social life.

This growing taste for the beautiful in vegetable life, and especially towards the merits of arboriculture, should be encouraged. Every village and town in New England, of any note or advancement in the cause of education, should appreciate its forest productions. Long, indeed, will it be, before they will be swept away by the hand of industry, among our hills and on our mountain sides; but rapidly have they disappeared, and that, too, with wasteful prodigality heretofore, near the larger towns and cities, especially of our own State. Tradition informs us, that the long ridges of gravel and diluvium, the steep hills now almost leafless and barren, the very islands in our harbors, and bleak rocky peninsulas of our coast, were once covered with trees, remnants of which may yet be occasionally seen in belts or groups of hardy pitch-pines or scraggy

oaks, the sad reminiscences of better days. Such tracts of land should be subjected to useful culture; and where a plentiful growth of wiry grass and dry lichens now only obtain, may yet, some fifty years hence, be seen the perpetual verdure of resinous trees or the rich periodical vividness of useful and ornamental vegetation. To this purpose, if a mistaken agriculture has unfitted the soil for the speedy production of native trees, there are those of other countries admirably adapted; and so advantageous already have been the efforts of science in acclimation and cultivation, that scarcely a soil can be found on which some more useful tree or plant may not be introduced, which would be exactly fitted for its peculiarities or capacities. From what facts, on this subject, have fallen under our limited observation, we are induced to firmly believe, that experiment and zeal only are required to convert our depauperated fields and the most barren of our pastures, the most arid of our plains, into wildernesses of smiling and luxuriant beauty.

Nor are these remarks inapplicable to the inhabitants of our cities, who breathe the hot and stifled air of confined streets and crowded marts. We are oftentimes surprised to find how negligent of their real comfort and luxury are the dwellers in cities, who have at their command every facility to add usefulness and beauty to their stately mansions and cheerful homes. Many a splendid tree is capable of surviving a northern winter in the protection of a city-street, which would pine away and perish in a freer atmosphere. What magnificent gardens, what forest Edens, might not be reared along the broad avenues of those myriad towns, that are springing up, like magic, in the West and East, and that are populating, too, with the refined and educated, who have only to learn, to readily appreciate what is good and what conducive to the happiness of society. Every broad elm, which spreads its limbs so gracefully and tenderly over the streets of Boston, happily as yet somewhat remarkable for its fine trees, is far better than a most vigilant Board of Health for that portion of our city; and despite gas-pipes and aqueducts, which ramify beneath the hard pavement, there may be found room enough yet and to spare, for many a fine tree more, of varied contour and form, to interlace its roots, and, with its refreshing shade, recall, perchance, to men of busiest pursuits, the happy hours of childhood, when trees

and fields were their companions and solace. For our own part, we freely confess a great sympathy with these generous and philanthropic ministers of nature, which, raising themselves up among massive structures of brick and mortar, appear waving in wide and extended beauty over the tall roofs, as if to show that man and his Creator, even where society would put them the farthest asunder, need not be separated from each other.

"'Neath cloistered boughs, each floral bell that swingeth,
And tolls its perfume on the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in" man's heart, "and ever ringeth
A call to prayer."

The difficulty of transplanting some kinds of trees, has induced some to imagine that this is the case with almost every kind. There are particular seasons of the year, when the most difficult may be successfully removed; while, to be sure, there are a few species, which do not seem to do well if removed when of a size usually employed in transplantation. By proper effort, a tree of any size may be transferred from one spot to another; and as to expense, it surely is far more rational to rear up a noble tree, as an article of beauty or ornament, than to erect very many costly and useless structures, on which ingenuity and money are lavished. Some of the best for successful transplanting, under ordinary means, are also the most attractive. For instance, the maples, of which the rock or sugar maple is preëminently elegant; and so the white maple, of rapid growth and prettiness of foliage, while the bright blossoms and crimson seeds of the scarlet maple are always admired. A smaller species, rising with a slender trunk to a considerable elevation, is remarkable for the elegance of its stem; we mean the moose-wood or striped maple. Several species of ash, too, are generally overlooked in arboriculture, while the beeches and chesnut, if not so easy of culture, perhaps, yet repay any endeavor in the beauty of their intrinsic merits.

We have spoke of the value of catalogues of natural productions, especially of plants. We have been gratified with a local catalogue of this character, which we find in Thompson's *History of Vermont*, lately issued. This catalogue* purports to be one comprising "the Vermont

* A few of these catalogues were printed separately, for private distribution among the author's friends.

Plants," and was prepared for the above work by William Oakes, of Ipswich, Mass., a gentleman extensively known as an eminent botanist. Of the forest trees of Vermont he gives 52 species, with 6 species of smaller size, and many species "of large shrubs, which sometimes become small trees." Of forest trees "found in Vermont, and not elsewhere in New England," he enumerates:

The Overcup White Oak. *Quercus macrocarpa.*

The Northern Cork Elm. *Ulmus racemosa.*

The Heart-leaved Balsam Poplar. *Pópulas Cándicans.*

"The *Overcup White Oak* belongs to the states of the West, and has not been found even in New York. It was found in 1829, by Dr. Robbins, in many towns on the western border of the state from St. Albans to Bennington. It is distinguished by the great size of the acorn, and the fringed border of the cup.

The *Northern Cork Bark Elm* was first found in the state of New York, and was described by Mr. Thomas, in Silliman's Journal, in the same year (1829) that it was found by Dr. Robbins in Bennington and Pownal. It is easily distinguished from the other New England species by the broad plates of cork on its branches.

Three fine species of *Poplar*, the two *Balsam Poplars*, and the magnificent *Vermont Poplar*, *Populus monilifera*, are scarcely found unless cultivated, in any other of the New England states. Neither of these three *Poplars*, nor the *Cotton Poplar*, have been found native in New York by the Botanists of that State, according to the late Report and Catalogue of Dr. Torrey. (According to the younger Michaux, the *Cotton Poplar* is found native in the west of New York.)

The *Vermont Poplar*, and the *Heart-leaved Balsam Poplar*, which Dr. Robbins found wild in many parts of Vermont, were not seen native in North America by either the elder or younger Michaux, and do not appear to have been previously seen in a wild state by any Botanist in the United States.

List of VERMONT PLANTS not found in any other New England state.

Anemone Pennsylvanica,
" *Hudsoniana*,
Corydalis aurea,
Nasturtium natans,
Sisymbrium teres,
Draba arabisans,
Sinapis arvensis. Introduced.
Cerastium nutans,
Flörkea proserpinacoides,
Ceanothus ovalis,
Lathyrus ochroleucus,
Phaca Robbinsii,
Zizia integrerrima,
Symphoricarpos racemosus,
Viburnum pubescens,
Valeriana sylvatica,

Aster ptarmicoides,
Pterospora andromedea,
Justicia Americana,
Shepherdia Canadensis,
Euphorbia platyphylla,
Quercus macrocarpa,
Populus candicans,
" *monilifera*,
Ulmus racemosa,
Listera convallarioides,
Calypso bulbosa,
Trillium grandiflorum,
Zannichellia palustris,
Carex eburnea,
Aspidium aculeatum,
Pteris gracilis.

Besides the species in the above list, many of which are among the rarest and most interesting plants of the U. S., there are a great number of species common in the west of Vermont, and of Massachusetts and Connecticut, which are entirely unknown in the eastern parts of New England. Among these we may mention the *Ginseng*, the curious and beautiful species of *Dielytra*, and the *Spring Beauty*, *Claytonia Caroliniana*, which in early spring spangles the ground in the woods with its cheerful and most delicate and brilliant blossoms.

Of the four beautiful species of *Lady's Slipper*, only two, *Cypripedium acaule* and *arietinum*, are found in the eastern part of New England.

Four species of *Trillium* are also found in Vermont, of which one, the magnificent *Great flowered Trillium*, is found nowhere else in New England. In the eastern part of Massachusetts, no species is found except *Trillium cernuum*.

Vermont is peculiarly rich in Orchideæ. The rare and beautiful *Calypso* has been found nowhere else in the United States, and *Listera convallarioides* in no other New England state. All the species of New England are found in Vermont, except two, *Tipularia discolor* and *Orchis rotundifolia*.

Of the beautiful order of Ferns, Vermont contains two species not found elsewhere in New England, *Pteris gracilis* and *Aspidium aculeatum*, and several fine species which are wanting or rare in the east of New England, are common in Vermont. It has all the species of New England except *Lygodium palmatum* and *Woodwardia onocleoides*.

On the other hand Vermont is wanting in a great number of plants common in the south and east of New England. Of course it is destitute of all the species peculiar to the sea shore, and of all the numerous and beautiful "Weeds" of the Sea. The elegant *Tulip Tree*, common in the southwest of New England, the splendid *Rosebay*, and the fragrant *Magnolia*, are not found in Vermont. In the whole there are more than 500 New England species which it does not possess, of which we will only mention *Berberis vulgaris*, *Silene Pennsylvanica*, *Tephrosia Virginiana*, *Rhexia Virginica*, *Liatris scariosa*, *Clethra alnifolia*, *Euchroma coccinea*, *Anagallis arvensis*, *Hypoxis erecta*, *Aletris furinosa*, *Lilium superbum*, *Poa Eragrostis*, and *Baptisia tinctoria*.

The number of known phænogamous plants of New England, with the addition of the Ferns, is nearly or quite 1500, excluding a great number of nominal species generally admitted. The number of plants of Vermont of the same Orders, in the present catalogue, is 929. The whole number of species of the same orders existing within the limits of the state, is doubtless as many as 1100 or 1200, so that there is still a very ample field for the discovery of additional species. Many species, indeed, exist on the very borders of Vermont, in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, which we have no authority for inserting as natives of the state, and have not admitted into the catalogue, although we have no doubt that they are also Vermont plants.

We must not forget to mention that the vegetation of the eastern part of Vermont is greatly inferior in beauty and variety to that of the western border. The pines and firs prevail more at the east, and the species of forest trees are not so numerous. While the west has nearly every plant of the east, the east is destitute of a vast number of those of the west. Among the species of Vermont plants wanting at the east, we may men-

tion the *Vermont Poplar*, both the *Balsam Poplars*, the *Cotton Poplar*, the *Northern Cork Elm*, the *Overcup White Oak*, *Viola Canadensis* and *rostrata*, *Diehytra Canadensis*, *Uvularia grandiflora*, *Asplenium angustifolium*, *rhizophyllum*, and *Ruta muraria*, &c., besides others to be immediately noticed.

It is due to Mr. Oakes to say, that the distance from the place of publication precluded a very accurate revision of his part of the work, and, therefore, that the mistakes, which would be readily perceived by the botanist, must be attributed to some such source. We trust the time is not far distant, when we shall receive from the labors and enterprize of another of our naturalists, an accurate list of the native forest trees of Massachusetts, and apprized of the riches of our timber growth, and the extensive relations our forests sustain towards our prosperity, we shall be induced to appreciate their real value. X.

August, 1843.

ART. II. *The Pomological Magazine*. By CHARLES W. ELLIOTT. In large octavo numbers, bi-monthly. Vol. I. No. I. With five Engravings of Fruits. Cincinnati, 1843.

THIS is the title of a new Pomological Magazine, the publication of which was commenced on June 1st, in Cincinnati, by our correspondent C. W. Elliott. The objects of the work are stated by the editor to be—

“To furnish to the horticulturist and amateur the means of testing the names of the fruits he already has ; and, when increasing his variety, save him the expense, trouble and disappointment of cultivating the same fruit under different names :

To invite particular attention to the fruits growing through the West, so as to identify them as known and cultivated sorts, if they are so ; if not, to introduce them to fruit-growers as new fruits :

With the assistance of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, to bring forward the apples, plums, and other fruits of this country, which are known to be seedlings, and of acknowledged excellence ; and thus to return, in kind, to our Eastern friends, some of the many benefits derived from them.”

A Magazine conducted upon the plan here laid down, and containing correct engravings and accurate descriptions of fruits, must serve as a valuable auxiliary to the cultiva-

tor, particularly in the Western section of the country, for which it is more particularly intended. Mr. Elliott is a nurseryman, recently established at Cincinnati, and with such facilities as are at his command, we have no doubt will make the Magazine a useful and interesting publication.

The first number contains seven lithographic engravings of the following fruits:—The Beurré d'Arenberg pear, Washington plum, Baldwin and Detroit apples, and Elton cherry, together with an article on the grape.

The work is to be issued on the first of every other month, making six numbers a year, and an annual volume of one hundred pages, and thirty engravings. Furnished at the low price of two dollars a year, in advance.

We welcome the Magazine as a co-laborer in the cause of horticultural improvement, and would commend it to cultivators as a useful book of reference in ascertaining the names of fruits.

ART. III. *An Address delivered before the New Haven Horticultural Society, May 25th, 1843.* By A. S. MONSON, M. D., President of the Society. With the Transactions of the Society for the year 1842. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 72. New Haven, 1843.

A VERY interesting Address, delivered before the New Haven Horticultural Society, in May. Dr. Monson has gathered together a variety of practical information, and condensed it in such a manner as to form a useful book of reference. His opening remarks relative to our climate, as compared with that of England, convey a useful hint to all cultivators:

“The *American Horticulturist* needs for his guide *American* works on gardening. Very many errors in practice have been adopted by us in consequence of following instructions derived from English authorities. Their mode of cultivation may, indeed, often be successful in this country; but, in numerous instances, it will be productive only of failure and disappointment. This is owing to the difference of climate.

The climate of England, as compared with that of the United States, is one of extreme humidity. The frequent and long continued obscuration of the sun by clouds and fogs there, retards the ripening of fruits and

seeds, and the elaboration of wood, and often chills the air to that degree, even in the month of July, as to render it incongenial to the growth of the tender products of the garden. It is a very common practice in England to cover cucumbers and some other plants, even in midsummer, by 3 or 4 o'clock, P. M. William Cobbett boasted that he could ripen Indian Corn in England. The summer when he tried it, was one of remarkable sunshine for England; and he did succeed in maturing a small, early kind of Indian Corn. But it was a rare hit, and we believe he did not venture to try again.

The recommendation of the practice of removing evergreens in the summer, just as they are forming a new growth, in June and August, originated in the works of English gardeners. Although it may sometimes succeed here, it will not generally, unless the season or the soil happen to be of uncommon moisture. Spring is the appropriate season for transplanting evergreens. An excellent Horticulturist (the late Judge Buel) recommended their removal during the summer; but his success may be accounted for by the peculiarity of his soil.*

It is not strange that English works on Horticulture should not suit us, when we contrast our bright skies with their vapory climate. Their summers afford too little sun-light, and abound too much in moisture, to ripen some of the finer fruits. But our summers, on the other hand, are often so dry as to require extensive artificial irrigation; and our droughts occasionally destroy, *in situ*, the grass of the field, and some of the trees of the forest.

Many European trees and shrubs, like the English Hawthorns, so beautiful *there*, will blast when introduced here, and become unsightly. Our native *Crataegi* are universally preferable to theirs; and we know of but few European trees which flourish as well in our climate as our own. The English Elm is a beautiful tree, but does not flourish here as well as our native kinds. The great clearness of our atmosphere, and the intense heat of our summer sun require a different aspect† and slope for our greenhouses, from what prevails in England. It is neither needful nor desirable with us, as it is with them, that we should construct our greenhouses so as to derive the greatest possible influence from the heat of the sun's rays."

Of the forest trees of this country which are valuable for ornamental plants, the author remarks:

"Some of the oaks of New England, as the *coccinea*, *rubra*, &c., are trees of great beauty of foliage; but the southern section of our country

* This was situated directly over what is called *hard-pan*, which compacts the roots like those of a plant in a flower-pot.

† For a miscellaneous collection of plants, such as are generally found in ordinary greenhouse structures among us, an aspect or exposure which shall not receive any of the sun's rays after one or two o'clock in the afternoon, appears to me the most desirable; and we should prefer it for many tropical plants, and likewise for grapes.

One remark on glass for greenhouses. This should be of a thickness so near uniform as to prevent its concentrating the sun's rays. The Boston crown glass, that has been generally recommended for this use, is the worst possible kind. Very many of the panes being lenses, a single one of which, at the distance of from two to eight feet, will often burn the leaves and impair the beauty of a dozen pots of plants in a few hours.

produces the greatest number of beautiful oaks, and some are evergreen. The *Quercus Phellos*, or Willow Oak, is a beautiful tree of New Jersey and the South, but endures our climate, and is kept in nurseries for sale.

The Red Maple of our forests, (*Acer rubrum*), with its early red flowers in the spring, and bright red foliage in autumn, render it even a more desirable tree than the sugar maple. The *Acer dasycarpum*, a native of New Jersey, is a fine vigorous tree, well adapted to our climate. The *Acer striatum*, called in Vermont, Moose Wood, is an interesting tree, of moderate size, having greenish striped bark and handsome dark foliage.

The Larch, the Beech, Birch, Linden, Tulip, *Platanus*, *Magnolia*, *Laurus*, *Fraxinus*, *Sorbus*, *Cornus*, *Gleditschia*, *Planera*, *Populus*, *Salix*, *Maclura*, *Ailanthus*,* and many other genera, afford fine specimens of the ornamental deciduous trees of New England. A few species of some of these genera of European growth, are remarkable for growing well in our climate. This is the case with the European Linden, the European Mountain Ash; and the latter form here a far more beautiful tree than our own species. The European Larch thrives as well here as our own species. This is one of the most beautiful trees cultivated. It resembles a fountain in its graceful proportions and outline, its flowering pendulous branches and spray-like foliage.

The arrangement of collections of trees in such a manner as to increase their beauty by contrast, is very desirable and easily effected. If we plant those having the light foliage of the Abele, and some others of the genus *Populus*, *Pyrus*, *Betula*, &c., by the dark green† of the Ash Linden, &c.,—and likewise the bright diversified coloring of the autumnal foliage of the *Sassafras*, the Red Maple, the Hornbeam, the Sumach, to meet the eye among those of more sombre hue and unchanged green.

Ornamental Shrubs. The genus *Pyrus*, *Clethra*, *Staphylea*, *Andromeda*, *Spiræa*, *Alnus*, *Shepardia*, *Viburnum*, *Cornus*, *Sambucus*, *Rhus*, *Rhodora*, *Azalea*, &c., afford many very ornamental shrubs. The beauty of the Honeysuckle azalea, is familiar to all. This universal favorite may be transplanted successfully when in flower, if introduced into an appropriate situation, a damp soil somewhat shaded. The *Staphylea trifoliata* is a speckle-stemmed shrub, six or eight feet in height, of symmetrical shape, highly ornamental in its flowers, and particularly interesting and curious in its large hanging clusters of inflated rattling capsules of seeds. This shrub is more rare, but grows abundantly on the northern slope of West Rock, and always thrives vigorously when transplanted into the garden.

The sweet-scented *Clethra* is another neglected but exceedingly pretty

* The beauty of the *Ailanthus*, when loaded with the seed, which some varieties of it are even upon quite small trees, cannot be judged of by those commonly seen in this city, which are remarkable for seldom producing any seed. These trees, in this city, which are large enough to flower, have been obtained mostly from suckers, and are of one variety. The matured wood of the *Ailanthus* is said to be useful, having a fine color, and susceptible of a polish.

† The *Porcelia triloba*, or Papaw of the South, is a tree of very dark ornamental foliage and pendant purple flowers; fruit said to be edible; grows well in the Middle States. Prof. Ives of this city has one that has thrived vigorously for many years, and seems hardy. It has never ripened its fruit, it having fallen off prematurely. The wood of this tree is said to have an affinity for meat, which it is said to preserve, and to render tough meat and poultry tender if boiled with it.

shrub, having showy spikes of white flowers of uncommon fine fragrance, and although it prefers damp soils, it endures that of our gardens. Our limits forbid noticing many others perhaps equally interesting.

Evergreens. The Norway Pine, *Pinus abies*, Cluster pine, *Pinus pinaster*, and the American Cypress, *Thuja occidentalis*,* are three of the most desirable evergreens, adapted to the soil of this vicinity. This species of *thucia* is cultivated here; but we have often noticed those growing on the banks of the North River, which did not appear as the same, being far more compact and beautiful. Mr. Downing, of Newburg, cultivates this variety, and informs me it is far more beautiful than the one commonly cultivated, but the same species. Of the genus *Pinus* there are many other species commonly cultivated.

The *Taxus canadensis* is a pretty evergreen, appropriate to churchyards; grows in dense shaded woods. But both the American and English species will grow in open exposures in a damp soil.† The genus *Kalmia*, or Laurel, of our woods, and its congener, the Pennsylvania Mountain Laurel *Rhododendron maximum*, present a great profusion of floral beauty. Some of the exotic and Southern *Rhododendra* have been made the sport of florists in cross-fertilization, thereby producing varieties, some of which are exceedingly beautiful.

(*Pinus Cedrus*.) Cedar of Lebanon. This tree, being a native of the coldest parts of Mount Libanus, is successfully cultivated in the State of New York, and perhaps it might withstand our climate. It is much admired and cultivated in England. The wood of this celebrated tree is of a reddish color, having an aromatic quality, and said to be indestructible from decay. It is called, in the sacred writings of Isaiah, the Glory of Lebanon. According to history, much of Solomon's temple, and of the temple of Diana at Ephesus, were built of it,—likewise the Ark of the Covenant. One of the largest trees now remaining in its native locality, is said to measure thirty-six and a half feet girth, and in spread of its branches one hundred and eleven feet. At twelve feet from the ground, it sends out large shoots distant from each other. It is described as a tree of most majestic, wild, and picturesque appearance. I had the pleasure this spring of seeing a young nursery of these trees, at the beautiful place of Mr. A. J. Downing, at Newburg, raised from seed grown on a large tree on the grounds of Mr. Ash, in Westchester, N. Y.

The English have introduced successfully several other magnificent species of the pine genus, one from the coast of California, bearing cones fifteen inches in length, and others from the Himalaya Mountains.‡

Thirty pages of the pamphlet are filled with reports of the exhibitions of the Society for the past year; and a large number of premiums were awarded.

* This grows in great abundance on the banks of the Hudson River, and each tree, from the largest to the smallest, presents a close compact growth, as if trimmed to its symmetrical form.

† The *Taxus canadensis* forms almost the only undergrowth of the woods near Trenton Falls, in the State of New York.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. Domestic Notices.

Achimenes longiflora.—In your No. of the Magazine for this month, I notice a few remarks on page 268, respecting that beautiful plant, the *Achimenes longiflora*. You speak of its having flowered in "two or three collections in Cincinnati," and was exhibited there by Mr. Jackson.

It is, indeed, a perfect gem, and in the collection of my brother at "Carolina Hall," is now flowering most beautifully. To those who have not seen it, there is in store much gratification, and the lovers of singular as well as elegant flowers, may see many such by making a visit to the above mentioned place. A fine plant of the *Bouvardia triphylla* is now covered with its brilliant scarlet flowers, and many of that splendid tribe of plants, the *Ericas*, are blooming superbly.

The whole collection is in charge of Mr. Howard, who will be pleased to shew it to all admirers of floral beauties.—*Respectfully yours, William W. Valk, Flushing, L. I., July 31, 1843.*

Sempervivum arachnoideum.—I have succeeded in flowering this interesting Alpine species after subjecting it to rather a dry treatment during the past winter. The flower stems arose from the sides of the plant, and seemed to be the stolones or suckers, converted from leaves into flower branches. In this respect it differs from the *Sempervivum tictèrum*, which blossoms from the axil of the main plant. The flowers are small, but pretty, of a dark rose color: and a new set springs from the axils of the bractes after the first inflorescence. The main plant dies away completely, while its existence is continued by a few barren suckers. From a thick and very brittle substance, the leaf becomes completely desiccated, and then exhibiting, in that condition, several dashes of dark brown spots at the base, which are not visible in the healthy and living foliage. *R.—South Hingham, July and Aug. 1843.*

Long Rod or Spur System of Pruning Vines.—SIR: Will you favor me with your opinion on the best and most productive mode of grape vine training, for in-door culture, through the medium of your Magazine of Horticulture. My practice in grape forcing has convinced me the spur mode is the best, the neatest, and quite as productive as any. I have an extensive range of glass, covering vines under my management; if my employer would be advised by me, he will use the spur system and no other. It will be more satisfactory for him to hear your opinion through your ably edited Magazine.—*Your most obedient servant, Charles J. Ryan, Oatland Villa, L. I., Aug. 1843.*

[So far as our experience goes, we are in favor of the *spur* system of pruning. It is now generally adopted by the best and most experienced amateurs and gardeners. Mr. Haggerston, gardener to Mr. Cushing, who is considered one of the best cultivators, prunes on this plan altogether, having several hundred feet of grapery under his charge. Mr. Allen, of Salem, and other amateurs, also adopt it. We should advise Mr. Ryan's employer to have his vines pruned on the spur system; but that the question may be more satisfactory, let one half the vines be pruned on the long rod and the other on the spur method. This experiment, if there is any doubt, will decide the question.—*Ed.*]

ART. II. Retrospective Criticism.

The Cultivation of the Pelargonium, &c.—SIR,—We, several lady amateurs of Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria, subscribers and attentive readers of your valuable magazine, beg to state a grievance, and prefer a request. We have attempted to cultivate the pelargonium and failed. That you may be enabled to judge why, we will state the treatment pursued. In July last, cut down the parent plants, placed them in the sun, and watered plentifully; in September, removed them to a green-room, temperature generally about sixty, watered sparingly. Nov. Dec. Jan. gave air as far as the season would admit, and removed them to the garden in May. They grew awkward and unsightly, many did not bloom, and others produced only a few small contemptible flowers, very late in the season. The cuttings, planted in leaf mould and sand, in boxes and pots sunk in a tan bed, watered sparingly the first week, and keep the frame closed. But few rooted, those we treated in winter as the parent plants. One tells us, you erred in not changing them often enough, the roots should have been pared off, and the plants repotted in *four inch* pots in July, again cut down, and repotted in Sept. and Feb., in larger sizes; another says you should put them in *two inch* pots in July, water sparingly, or none, in Dec. Jan. and Feb., repot in four inch pots in March, and water abundantly. One cries too much heat, another too little air, they should be starved, and another watered abundantly; pray end this strife of opinions by stating, in *your next number*, the treatment deemed best to insure a prolific bloom of large, rich-colored flowers early in the spring. Be kind enough to begin with cutting down the parent plant in July, and give *the whole process*, till they bloom again: also, the treatment for cuttings till they bloom. We are aware they are esteemed very easy of cultivation; we have not found them so ready to bloom. Perhaps Mr. Teschemacher, whose lucid, practical remarks we have so often read with pleasure and improvement in former Nos. of your valuable magazine, will favor us with an article in your next number. What would be the effect if they were not pruned in! what varieties produce the best seed! how grow them, the seed bearers, in the strongest manner! state the best manner of producing hybridization. What do you esteem the best work on pelargoniums! what are esteemed the best two dozen varieties now in this country! Regular cultivators seem to feel any information they may give as injurious to their interests: mistaken idea! do they not live by cultivating a refined and elegant taste in others! In flowers, as in all else, if successful, we engage more extensively, if not, discouraged, we relinquish the pursuit. If they give any information, it seems to be on the same principle as the old lady who gave a receipt for making cake to a young friend, leaving out the most material item, and when the omission was pointed out to her, replied, "I did it intentionally, first, that she might shew her skill in supplying the deficiency, next, that she might *learn the most important part from experience*, as it would be *remembered longer*. Alas! she forgot the waste of sugar, eggs, and cloves! No doubt they intend to be explicit, but forget, to the uninitiated, *all is important*. Believing you intend your work to *awake and improve the general taste*, we beg to remind you that the mass of amateurs, though *theoretical botanists*, are *primary scholars* in the art of cultivation, and require minute directions.

Do plants in a pit or pot require more, or less water, than when exposed in the open air? *At your leisure*, do us the favor to *give an article* on the treatment of *Azaleas*, especially during winter, so as to produce large and plentiful bloom, also the proper mode of cultivating the *Daphné*? What do you mean when you say in No. 4 or 5 pots? we understand by it here, 4 or 5 inches in *diameter*. If you would, at your convenience, give an article on roses, daphnés, azaleas, jasminums, camellias, stating the mixture of earths most suitable for each, when, and how often they require to be changed, the best mode, and the various methods employed in propagation, the errors most apt to be committed, and above all, their treatment during the winter season, the proportion of water, heat, in fact, all that tends to promote bloom: we are convinced you would gratify your numerous readers, extend the circulation of the Magazine, and confer an obligation on many *Sincere lovers of the sweet and beautiful*, July 31, 1843.

[Nothing gives us more pleasure than to communicate information to our readers, and more especially to our fair friends, when they request us to do so. Our object is to render the growth of plants familiar to all, and we lose no opportunity to convey our own ideas, or those of other cultivators, when we are enabled to do so.

We duly commiserate the grievances which our lady amateurs of Washington, and other adjacent cities, labor under, in relation to the growth of the pelargonium, and would willingly give them the aid of all our experience upon the subject, had we not already done so, in the most plain and explicit manner. If our lady enquirers have long been attentive readers of our Magazine, they certainly could not have overlooked the articles which have appeared in our pages on the cultivation of the pelargonium. In our Vol. III. p. 94, is an excellent article, by our intelligent correspondent J. W. Russell, and at p. 392, of the same Vol., another, by that most successful cultivator of the pelargonium, Mr. Hogg; and in Vol. V. p. 303, we gave our own ideas at some length, beginning with the propagation of the plants, and following through all the stages of growth, to the period of blooming. To make any further remarks, at this time, would only be a repetition of what we then stated, and we must therefore refer our querists to the several articles above named, where they will find all the information needed to cultivate the pelargonium successfully. As our correspondents have named Mr. Teschemacher, perhaps he will gratify them with his mode of cultivation, which may be different from our own.

There are, however, one or two questions which were not fully answered in our article, which we now reply to, viz. :—

1st. "What would be the effect if they [Pelargoniums] were not pruned in?" The effect would be that the plants would run up tall and straggling, and be unsightly objects in the parlor or greenhouse. The best cultivation would not make them ornamental plants, or produce good blooms; the plants should always be cut down in the month of June or July. There is no other mode of making a good plant.

2d. "What varieties produce the best seed?" Most any of the varieties produce seeds, if the flowers are properly fertilized; but the best varieties to seed from are those which have the finest shaped and best marked flowers. Garth's Perfection seeds freely, and is a good variety to raise new sorts from.

3d. "How grow the seed-bearers in the strongest manner?" As

recommended in our article Vol. V. p. 203. By trimming out all small shoots, and allowing only a few of the finest trusses to expand. Giving water abundantly, and occasionally liquid manure.

4th. "State the best manner of producing hybridization?" Experience, alone, will enable the cultivator to do this successfully. The best formed flowers should always be selected, and if a light flower is wanted, the parent varieties should be light colored, and both possess good habits. If flowers with dark spots are desired, one of the parents should have a large, clear and dark flower, whatever its other qualities may be, and, if crossed with a fine, large, well-formed, light flower, the chances are that the progeny will possess well-marked flowers. Our article on the subject in Vol. I. p. 97, will give much information on this head.

5th. "What do you esteem the best two dozen varieties now in this country?" Arabella, Nymph, Lifeguardsman, Sylph, Garth's Perfection, Conservative, Matilda, Portia, Bridegroom, Magna Charta, Victory, Diadematum Superbum, Alexandrina, Erectum, Una, Climax, Coronation, Alicia, Jewess, Vulcan, Orange Boven, Masterpiece, Joan of Arc, King John.

The queries in relation to other subjects are summed up, for want of room, as follows :

Plants in a pit do *not* need as much water as when placed in the open air. An excellent article on the cultivation of the Azalea, will be found in Vol. VI. p. 24, but we shall give one of our own in the next volume. The Daphne is well treated upon in Vol. I. p. 298. If our querists will turn to Vol. V. p. 46, they will find an explanation to our use of the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., when applied to pots; the article is accompanied with engravings. The camellia, roses, and other plants, will be fully treated upon in our next volume.

Having thus answered all the principal queries propounded to us by the ladies, we must invite them to a careful perusal of the articles referred to, and if they will follow the advice given, we are sure they will meet with as good success as can be expected by those who are not experienced cultivators. We are at all times ready and willing to answer any questions which our readers may propose, and should any further information be required, we shall be pleased to give it in a condensed manner.—*Ed.*]

ART. III. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, August 5th, 1843. Exhibited.—Flowers: From the President of the Society, fine specimens of the *Lilium lancifolium* album, one of the new and beautiful varieties introduced from Japan, by Mr. Siebold, a descriptive account of which will be found in a previous volume. J. Stickney exhibited a flower of the new dahlia *Essex Triumph*, but so imperfect, at this early season, that it could not be considered as a specimen from which to estimate its character. From H. W. Dutton, fair blooms of *Constantia*, *Miranda*, *Perpetual Grand*, *Maid of Bath*, *Charles XII.*, and some others. Mr. Robinson exhibited two good dahlia flowers, one of which was supposed to be *Oakley's Surprise*, the new tipped one; it was a good bloom for the season. *Sulphurea elegans*, from J. G.

Sprague. Bouquets from Hovey & Co., W. Kenrick, J. C. Howard and S. Walker.

From W. E. Carter, two new seedling phloxes, one a white and the other a red; the white was not quite equal to his old seedling white, of which a specimen was also shown, but it was very fine; both had large, compact spikes; also *Campanula carpatica*, and a new species called the *C. Wahlbergii*, with very large and deep blue flowers, very handsome; and *Pentstemon gentianoides coccinea*. S. R. Johnson exhibited a variety of verbenas, picotee pinks, double scarlet pomegranate, and Noisette and Bengal roses. From J. F. Trull, *Gladiolus natalensis*, dahlias, fine balsams, verbenas, &c. From J. L. L. F. Warren, several dahlias and handsome bouquets.

Fruits: From O. Johnson, handsome specimens of Black Hamburg, Zinfandel and Muscat of Alexandria grapes; the clusters of the former weighed about a pound each, and although the berries were not of that great size often seen, yet for richness of bloom, deep coloring of the berries and handsome form of the clusters, they were superior to any other specimens shown this season. Dr. Wm. P. Richardson, of Salem, sent specimens of his seedling cherry, called by Mr. Manning, in our last volume, (VIII. p. 285), "*Richardson's late Black*;" those now exhibited were rather small, and the color dark red; Mr. Manning's specimen must have been very much darker colored, or otherwise he could not have described this variety: it is a fine late cherry, sweet and rich. From J. C. Howard, fine specimens of Black Hamburg and White Chasselas grapes; the berries of the former very large: also Green Chisel pears, and red, yellow and Cuba tomatoes. From A. D. Williams, large and superior Red and White Dutch currents. From Messrs Winship, a box of handsome Belle et Magnifique cherries. John Hovey exhibited a basket of Early Harvest Apples, large, beautiful and good. From J. F. Trull, Early Scarlet plums. From J. L. L. F. Warren, fine Franconia raspberries and figs. From A. K. Brown, Dorchester, gooseberries. From Geo. Walsh, Black Naples currents, large and good.

Vegetables: Messrs. Winship exhibited two stalks of Myatt's Victoria rhubarb.

August 19th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to day—the President in the chair.

A delegation of five members was appointed to attend the fair of the American Institute in New York, in October next. The delegation consists of the President, B. V. French, E. Wight, C. M. Hovey and R. M. Copeland, with power to fill vacancies should any occur.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee of Arrangements, reported that the Annual Exhibition would take place on the 13th, 14th, and 15th days of September next, at the Society's room in Tremont Row.

S. A. Walker was admitted a member of the Society.

Voted, to adjourn from week to week until the close of the exhibition in September. Adjourned.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From the President, specimens of *Lilium lancifolium album* and *L. speciosum*; the latter a very splendid species: only a single flower was shown, as the bulb is not yet sufficiently strong to produce more. W. E. Carter exhibited some very beautiful seedling phloxes, some of them great novelties: three were *striped* ones of various shades of pink marked with crimson or darker colors; the spikes large, and

the flowers of good form ; the others were two fine white varieties ; also a fine plant of *Achimenes longiflora* about six inches high, with eleven flowers ; and dahlias and bouquets. From Jos. Breck and Co., several varieties of phloxes, among which were some seedlings. From S. Walker, a variety of phloxes, including some seedlings, one of which was slightly variegated and very handsome, though much less distinct in color than Mr. Carter's. From Mr. Quant, gardener to Col. Perkins, a display of fine double Balsams. S. R. Johnson exhibited a variety of roses, verbenas, phloxes, double flowering pomegranate, &c. : among the roses a fine cluster of Madame Desprez. From E. Winslow, Dorchester, several dahlias. From J. L. L. F. Warren, a few dahlias, among which he noticed Sir F. Johnston, a fine crimson purple, and which promises well ; also several large bouquets. Bouquets from W. Kenrick, J. Hovey, Dr. Howard, Hovey and Co., and S. Walker. From A. Bowditch, a plant of *Hibiscus Rosa sinensis* in a pot.

Fruits : Capt. Lovett exhibited some very handsome Red Astrachan and Early Bough apples. From S. Pond, several quarts of Italian Damask and Apricot plums, the former large and good. O. Johnson again exhibited specimens of Black Hamburgh grapes, which, for high color, freshness of bloom, and the general form of the bunch and berries, as well as the taste, could not be well excelled : also Zinfandel grapes, handsome Early Bough Apples, and fine Citron des Carmes pears. From Hovey and Co., fine large Black Naples currents. From J. Trask, Lynn, small blue plums without name. From S. Walker, Citron des Carmes, Green Chisel and Sugar top pears. From B. V. French, Heath's Early Nonesuch apples. From C. Newhall, apples without name. From James Munroe, Cambridge, River apples large and good.

From Dr. Howard, large and fine Black Hamburgh and White Chasselas grapes : also Bergamot d'Ete (!) Jargonelle, and Green Sugar pears, and Red, Orange, and Cuba tomatoes. From W. Thomas, Italian Damask plums. From J. L. L. F. Warren, handsome Sugar-top pears, Early Harvest and River apples, Franconia raspberries and figs ; also, Red Juneating, Early Bough and River apples raised in Rhode Island.

Vegetables.—Specimens of the New Bassano Beet, (noticed at p. 99,) were exhibited by Messrs. Hovey and Co. ; they were large and handsome, and promise to be a most valuable acquisition.

August 19th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day, the President in the chair.

It was Voted, That the President, B. V. French, E. Vose, Samuel Walker and Jos. Stickney, be a committee for the purchase of a building lot suitable for the purposes of the Society, and that they be authorized and empowered to contract for such lot as, in their opinion, it will be for the interest of the Society to purchase, and that the President be fully authorized to sign, in behalf of the Society, any contract or agreement to carry the same into effect.

Adjourned one week to August 26.

Exhibited.—Flowers : There was a fine exhibition of phloxes to-day. The most beautiful were from Mr. Carter, of the Botanic garden, who displayed a fine collection of seedlings, some of them quite novel and unique in their character ; among them several striped ones, of fine habit and large flowers : two seedling whites, were superb. From Hovey and Co., a variety of phloxes, including besides *P. Wheeleriana*, *decussata alba*,

and some other foreign kinds, several fine seedlings. Also, Chinese, Tea and Noisette roses, fine Double German stocks, and some very dark and rich varieties of *Phlox Drummondii*. From S. Walker, fine phloxes, among them some handsome seedlings; also, roses and bouquets, &c. From J. Breck and Co., phloxes, among them several fine seedlings; also flowers of *Didiscus cæruleus*, *Achillea alba plena*, *Chelone barbata*, *Cleome grandiflora*, German asters, &c. From S. R. Johnson, fine specimens of double Balsams, roses, verbenas, phloxes, &c. From J. F. Trull, phloxes, verbenas, *Gladiolus natalensis*, dahlias, &c.

Some very fair dahlias were shown to-day, and among them a few quite new. H. K. Oliver, Salem, exhibited a very fine flower of Oakley's Surprise, which has been stated to be the best tipped variety yet raised; it fully sustains this character even from a specimen at this early season. P. Barnes exhibited Essex Triumph, Ne Plus Ultra, Ploughboy, &c., the first quite inferior, both in form of petal and color; unless it improves greatly, it will be second rate. E. Winslow, Dorchester, exhibited a variety of dahlias, some very good. From J. Stickney, dahlias, among the number a fine flower of Dodds's Prince of Wales, a superb yellow. From J. L. L. F. Warren, about twenty dahlias, some of them good; also bouquets and specimens of *Gladiolus floribundus*, and *natalensis*. From Col. T. H. Perkins, by Mr. Quant, a variety of handsome seedling petunias, pansies, and fine German asters. From S. A. Walker, dahlias and bouquets. Dahlias were also exhibited by F. W. Macondry, and Dr. J. C. Howard.

Fruits: The specimens of early apples exhibited were the finest ever seen on the Society's table. Capt. Lovett exhibited large and beautiful Early Bough, Red Astrachan, Early Harvest and Early Dutch apples. From O. Johnson, large and fine Red Astrachan, and Early Bough apples, and Fotheringham plums. From A. D. Williams, large and beautiful specimens of Williams's Favorite apples. Mr. Vose exhibited very handsome, though not large, Williams's Favorite, Early Bough, and Early Red Juneating apples. John A. Kenrick exhibited good Williams's Favorite, and River apples, and Royal de Tours plums. From Z. Hosmer, Cambridge, Red Astrachan apples from dwarf trees. From the Pomological Garden, Woolman's Long and Williams's Favorite apples; also, Early Rousselet and Citron des Carmes pears and Wilmot's Early Orleans plums, the latter handsome.

From the President of the Society, Jargonelle (of the French) pears, and Washington and yellow gage plums. From W. Thomas, Italian Damask and Washington plums and apricots. S. Walker exhibited Sugar top, Green Chisel and summer Franc Réal pears, and Gravenstein apples. Apples without name from J. F. Trull. Skinless pears from J. Balch. From F. R. Bigelow, Early Anne peaches. Italian Damask plums from S. Pond. Fine Royal George Clingstone peaches from J. F. Allen. Apricots from T. Lewis, Roxbury. From J. L. L. F. Warren, Franconia raspberries and River apples.

Vegetables.—Egg plants large and good from Col. T. H. Perkins. Handsome marrow squashes from Dr. Howard.

A prominent object of attraction was the produce of two seeds of sweet corn planted by J. E. Teechemacher, in the Public Garden, Charles Street, on the 12th May last, in poor sandy soil. One without any mature; product, one stalk, one ear, weight 1½ pounds. The other, manured

with Guano; product, eight good ears, and four or five useless ones; weight, eight pounds. Only two spoonfuls of the Guano were used on this hill. These specimens were taken from a small piece planted with corn at the same time. Every other hill manured with Guano, and the effect is the same throughout the whole.

August 26th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held, the President in the chair.

Mr. S. Walker, chairman of a committee chosen some time since to select a building lot for the Society, requested that the committee might be discharged from any further duty, which was granted.

Adjourned one week to September 3d.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From Hovey and Co., ten small and pretty bouquets composed mostly of Bourbon, Tea, Bengal and Noisette roses. W. E. Carter exhibited a plant of *Achimenes longiflora*; also, four kinds of lobelias, viz. *L. syphilitica* and *cardinalis*, and two other kinds. From S. A. Walker, several dahlias and bouquets. From S. R. Johnson, fine Balsams, Verbenas, Roses, &c. From E. Winslow, several fine dahlias and phloxes, &c. From J. Hovey, verbenas, *Phlox Drummondii*, bouquets, &c. J. Breck and Co. exhibited some good German asters. From H. W. Dutton, several dahlias, including a few very good flowers. Bouquets were also exhibited by S. Walker, W. Kenrick, J. F. Trull, J. L. L. F. Warren and others.

Fruits: The display of fruits was exceedingly good, though not quite equal to the preceding Saturday. From L. P. Grosvenor, beautiful Williams's Favorite, Garden Sweet, Hill-top, River, Mexico, Early Bough, Benoni and Amber crab apples. From S. Pond, five boxes good Washington plums. O. Johnson exhibited fine Fotheringham plums; also, summer Franc Réal, Julienne and English Red Cheek (?) pears, and Early Bough apples and peaches. From A. D. Williams, superb specimens of Williams's Favorite apple. Small yellow plums from I. Bartlett, Quincy, which appeared to be the the Drap d'Or, though gathered from a tree supposed to be a native seedling. Apricots of good size from the Hon. John Welles. S. R. Johnson, fine Washington plums.

Hovey and Co. exhibited a branch of the Ohio Everbearing Raspberry, with green and ripe fruit, being the produce of the second crop on the wood of the present year. Large figs from F. Tudor, raised at Nahant. Benoni apples from Dr. E. Wight. From J. Hovey, plums without name. From Geo. O. Farmer, Sweetwater grapes. Apricots from E. E. Bradshaw, Charlestown. From J. T. Buckingham, a good specimen of the Champagne currant. From S. Walker, Washington plums and very large summer Franc Réal and Williams's Bonchrétien pears. The most splendid specimens of plums ever placed upon the Society's table were from Captain Lovett; they were very large, fair, and beautifully tinted with red on the sunny side: he also exhibited handsome apples called the Early Dutch, and a large canteloupe melon. From S. A. Walker, Washington plums. From the Pomological Garden, Rostiezer, and Passe long bras pears, (the latter inferior,) and Devonshire Quarrenden, and Corse's Seedling sweet apples. From P. P. Spalding, Lowell, specimens of a new apple, called Spalding's Early Seedling.

Vegetables: Dr. J. C. Howard exhibited two quarts of large and good Lima beans.

ART. IV. Faneuil Hall Market.

<i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i>		From	To	<i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i>		From	To
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Potatoes, new :				Autumnal Marrow, per lb. .	2	—	
Chenangoes, { per barrel, . . .	1 50	—		Bush-Squashes, per doz. .	8	—	
Common, . . . { per bushel, . . .	62½	—		Summer Crookneck, pr doz.	8	—	
Eastports, . . . { per barrel, . . .	1 25	—					
Sweet, per bushel, . . .	50	—		<i>Fruits.</i>			
Turnips, per bunch, . . .	1 75	2 00		Apples, dessert and cooking :			
Onions :	1 00	—		Williams' Favorite, pr bu.	2 00	—	
White, per bunch, . . .	2 00	—		Porter, per bushel, . . .	2 50	3 00	
Rarieripes, per bunch, . . .	6	8		River, per bushel, . . .	1 50	—	
Yellow, per bunch, . . .	4	6		Hartford, Sweet, per bar.	2 00	—	
Yellow, per bushel, . . .	4	6		Common, per barrel, . . .	2 00	—	
Beets, per bunch, . . .	1 00	1 25		Siberian Crabs, per bush.	1 50	2 00	
Carrots, per bunch, . . .	6	—		Plums, per quart or box :			
Radishes, per bunch, . . .	6	—		Washington, ...	20	25	
Horseradish, per lb. . . .	8	10		Green Gage, ...	20	25	
				White Gage, ...	20	—	
				Italian Damask, ...	20	25	
				Common, ...	12½	—	
				Pears, per peck :			
<i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i>				Jargonelle, or Katten, . .	50	—	
Cabbages, per doz. :				Bartlett, ...	1 00	—	
Early York, ...	50	—		Common, ...	50	—	
Drumhead, ...	50	75		Baking, ...	50	—	
Savoy, ...	50	75		Peaches, per peck :			
Cauliflowers, each, . . .	12½	20		Early Anne, ...	1 00	—	
Lettuce, per head, . . .	4	6		Large, ...	1 00	1 50	
Rhubarb, per pound, . . .	—	—		Common, ...	50	1 75	
String Beans, per bushel :				Whortleberries, per quart, .	8	10	
Cranberry, ...	1 00	—		Blackberries, per quart, .	17	—	
Shell Beans, per quart :				Watermelons, each, . . .	12½	25	
Common, ...	12½	—		Muskmelons, each :			
Sieva, ...	20	—		Large Canteloupe, . . .	25	50	
Corn, per dozen ears :				Green Citron, ...	10	12½	
Common, ...	8	—		High-bush Cranber's, pr bu.	2 00	2 50	
Sweet, ...	8	10		Cucumbers, per doz. . .	8	10	
Celery, per root, ...	10	12½		Per hund. (for pickling), .	17	—	
Peppers, per lb.	3	—		Tomatoes, per bushel, . .	50	75	
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal.	25	—		Grapes, per pound :			
Peppers (pickled) per gal. .	37½	—		Black Hamburg, ...	75	1 00	
				White Sweetwater, . . .	50	75	
<i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i>				Figs, per doz.	1 00	—	
Parsley, per half peck, . .	25	—		Pine-apples, each, . . .	12½	25	
Sage, per pound, ...	17	20		Lemons, per doz. . . .	25	31	
Marjorum, per bunch, . . .	6	12½		Oranges, per doz. . . .	25	37½	
Savory, per bunch, ...	6	12½		Chesnuts, per bushel, . .	—	—	
Spearmint, per bunch, . . .	3	—		Walnuts, per bushel, . .	1 50	—	
				Cocoanuts, per hund. . .	4	6	

REMARKS.—One extreme appears to follow another; after the long continued drought the earth has been deluged with rain, and in some parts of the country immense quantities have fallen, doing much damage to the crops, roads, canals, &c. The accounts of the great rains in New York and Philadelphia have probably been read in the papers of the

day. There is no lack of moisture now, and crops which were at one time suffering for rain, are in some situations equally suffering from too great an abundance of it.

Vegetables.—Potatoes have come in rather slowly, owing to the dry weather, and prices have kept up. Sweet are now received from New Jersey. Turnips are very scarce; the dry weather ruined early crops. Onions are abundant now and good. Beets and carrots do not yet come in by the bushel. Of cabbages there has been a scanty supply; the winter crop, however, now looks well, and will be over an average one. String beans have been scarce, and prices have ranged unusually high; shell beans now come in quite freely. Peas are all gone. Sweet corn is now abundant and good. Peppers have just come to hand. Summer squashes are plentiful, and from the abundance of marrows brought in, are very dull. The marrow squash crop will be good and prices low.

Fruits.—Apples are now abundant, and in greater variety than at the time of our last. Some beautiful Williams's Favorite, and other sorts, have been brought in; the Porters have just come to hand, and are yet scarce. An immense quantity of apples is received from Connecticut, called the Hartford Sweet. There have also been small lots of Early Harvest, Sopsavine, &c., brought in, but they are now gone. Pears are abundant, but mostly from New York; some few good sorts, among which are the Bartlett's, have been received. Peaches, with the exception of a few Early Anne are received from New York. The plum crop would have been very large, but for the heavy rains which have cracked and destroyed great quantities of fruit, particularly of the large kinds. Tomatoes are abundant, good and cheap. Grapes are now more plentiful and lower. Watermelons are abundant, and good; large quantities are brought from Springfield, by rail-road, and disposed of in our market; no less than five tons came down in one freight train, by rail-road. Green Citron melons are brought from New York. In other fruits but little is now doing.—*M. T., Boston, August 29, 1843.*

ART. V. Obituary.

DIED, in Roxbury, on the 13th of Aug., JOHN PRINCE, Esq., at the age of 73 years. For many years Mr. Prince has lived a retired life, and during that period his name has been so seldom before the public, that many have almost forgotten the important part which he formerly took in the progress of agricultural and horticultural improvement.

Mr. Prince, at one time, owned one of the finest gardens around Boston. He was one of the first to introduce from abroad many of the new kinds of pears and other fruits, from which the amateur is now reaping such rich results. He also introduced many new greenhouse plants; his collection, fifteen or sixteen years ago, was one of the largest in the vicinity. Almost the first greenhouse plant we ever purchased or possessed we had from Mr. Prince's garden. It was a small specimen of the *Lantana camara*, and so strong was the impression made upon us by the beauty of the flower, that we have ever since had plants in our collection.

Mr. Prince was, from its first organization, an active member, and a Trustee, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. He imported the

first cast-iron plough, and he was the first to propose a ploughing match for the trial of this valuable implement.

To the active life of Mr. Prince, and his merits as an agriculturist, the public are deeply indebted; his private virtues were equal to his public worth; he was a generous townsman; and his integrity gained for him many friends, whose respect and esteem for his virtues increased to the period of his death.

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR SEPTEMBER.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines will now be ripening off their wood, and every attention should be given to mature it as much as possible, as nothing conduces so much to the success of the next year crop. Stop all shoots now, in order to check the flow of sap, and throw it into the dormant buds.

Strawberry Beds may be made this month with entire success. Keep old beds, as well as those set out in August, clear of weeds.

Peach Trees may be budded any time during this month.

Seeds of Fruit Trees may be sown this month.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias should now receive attention. The dry weather of July injured them very severely, and but for the timely rains which have lately fallen, no flowers of any consequence would have been obtained this season. As it is, the bloom will be a scanty one compared with last year. Prune out, immediately, all useless shoots, such as have been stopped by insects, &c., and take away all inferior buds; a fair bloom may then be expected the latter part of September.

Camellias may yet be repotted, if other work has not allowed an opportunity to attend to it. Cuttings may also be put in now. Seeds should be sown this month.

Calla Ethiopica, allowed to dry in the pots, should now be fresh potted in good bog earth and loam.

Amaryllis Belladonna should be repotted immediately.

Cyclamens, placed out in the open ground in July, should be taken up into pots the latter part of the month.

Pelargoniums should be repotted now, and cuttings put in in July should be potted off this month.

Cuttings of Roses put in in July should be potted off, and placed in a frame. Old plants wanted for early flowering should be potted this month.

Heliotropes should be repotted this month.

Chinese Primroses, in seedling pans, should now be potted off.

Stocks and other Annuals should be potted off this month.

Chrysanthemums should be repotted this month for the last time previous to blooming.

Sparaxis, Ixias, and similar bulbs, may be potted this month, and placed in a frame.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

OCTOBER, 1843.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Pomological Notices ; or notices respecting new and superior fruits worthy of general cultivation. Descriptions of six varieties of Pears.* By the EDITOR.

AT page 249, where we last gave the descriptions of six varieties of pears, we mentioned that we should continue, from time to time, to make selections from the large number of drawings which we had made of superior varieties, until we had offered to our readers all which possess any interest to the cultivator, or are worthy of general cultivation. At page 132 we gave six engravings ; at page 249 six others ; and we now add six more, making in all eighteen varieties, figured and described in the present volume.

The season is now approaching when we shall be able to make many additions to our collection of drawings ; and we shall avail ourselves of the opportunity which will enable us to procure specimens, of which there can be no doubt respecting their identity. Notwithstanding such facilities are now afforded, both from colored drawings and written descriptions, there is yet much confusion among cultivators. Our object will be to aid in lessening the difficulty of detecting synonyms and correcting errors of cultivators.

In selecting fruits for our engravings we have usually made our choice from a number of specimens, and have taken such as retain most fully the general characters of the variety. All pears vary exceedingly in form, but some kinds much more than others. It is this variation which has given rise to so many new names. In comparing fruits with

our engravings, in order to identify them, this should be borne in mind—a single pear selected without such caution will often lead into error. It was, we believe, an invariable rule of the late Mr. Manning, never to give a name to a pear from a single specimen when there was the least doubt.

13. CITRON DES CARMES. Hort. Soc. Cat., 3d Ed.

Madeleine. *N. Duhamel, Pom. Mag. Noisette Jard. Fr.*

Prince's, *Pom. Man.*

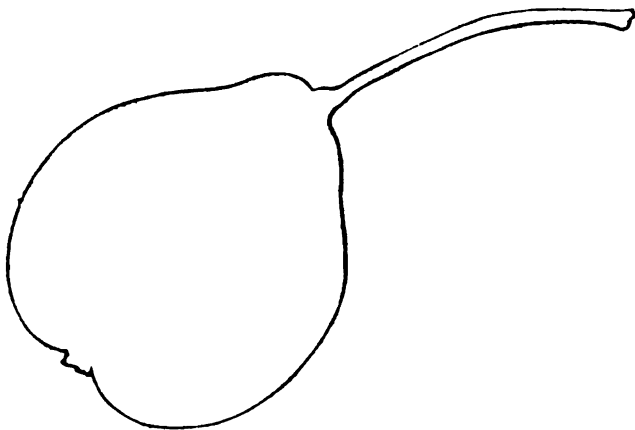
Rose Angle Early. Hort. Soc. Cat., 2d and 3d ed.

Green Chisel of some American Gardens.

Early Chaumontel of some Am. collections, according to Prince.

This fine pear (*fig. 29*,) is the only excellent early variety we possess. It is an old French pear, and is described

29



Citron des Carmes Pear.

by Rozier, Miller, Forsyth, and others. It is very accurately figured in the *New Duhamel*, Vol. VI. pl. 61. It is also figured in the *Pom. Mag.*, Vol. II. pl. 51; but the coloring is so much higher than that in the *N. Duh.*, that it suggests a question of its identity. The wood, however, and the description, correspond so nearly, that there can be no doubt of its being the same. The specimen was probably from a dwarf tree, perhaps on the quince, which would be likely to give it a tinge of red.

Mr. Manning states that it is the "first good pear which ripens." The tree is of flourishing and vigorous growth, and is remarkable for its erect and handsome form. It is also an abundant bearer, producing fruit every year. Mr. Prince states that the tree appears to be more affected by fire blight than any other variety, and attributes this to its vigor and profusion of sap. But since it is now well ascertained that the blight is caused by an insect, we think this objection will no longer apply. It grows well either on the quince or pear stock.

Size, medium, two inches long and one and three-quarters inches in diameter: *Form*, obovate, largest about one-third from the eye, and tapering gradually to the stem: *Skin*, fair, smooth, pale green, becoming yellower as it matures, and occasionally, but not often, having a brownish tinge on the sunny side, with a few specks of russett scattered at, and around, the base of the stem: *Stem*, very long, one and three-quarters of an inch, slender, smooth, brownish-green, inserted on the side of a small protuberance: *Eye*, small, in a slightly depressed, furrowed cavity: *Flesh*, yellowish white, melting, and very juicy, with a little grit at the core: *Flavor*, delicate and pleasant, without much perfume: *Core*, rather large: *Seeds*, black. Ripe the end of July and beginning of August. Our drawing is from a specimen furnished by our correspondent, Mr. O. Johnson of Lynn.

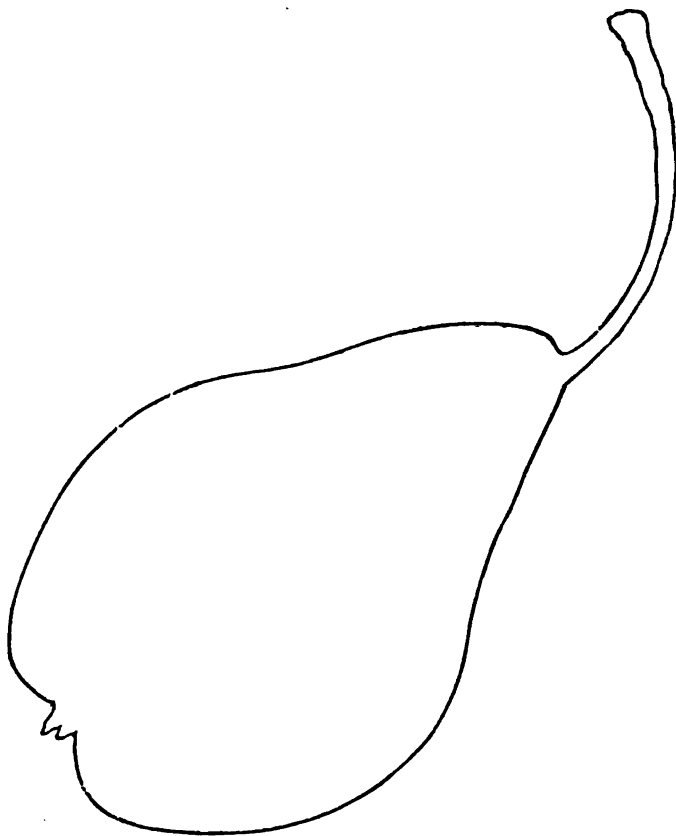
We have followed the *Catalogue* of the London Hort. Soc., 2d and 3d Ed., in calling it the Citron des Carmes. It is said to have the name of Madeleine, from its ripening about the period of the fête de St. Madeleine. Among some of our nurserymen, and in many private gardens, it is cultivated under the name of Green Chisel, quite a distinct fruit.

14. JARGONELLE. Hort. Soc. Cat., 1st, 2d and 3d Ed.

Epargne. Prince's <i>Pom. Man.</i> , Core, and French authors.	} Of French writers and gardeners.
Grosse Cuisse Madame,	
Beau Present,	
Saint Lambert,	
Saint Samson,	
Poire des Tables des Princes,	} Hort. Soc. Cat., 3d ed.
Sweet Summer,	
Frauenschinkel,	
Real Jargonelle. Fess. <i>Am. Gard.</i>	
Lady's Thigh. Forsyth's <i>Treatise</i> .	

The Jargonelle pear (*fig. 30,*) is one of the oldest varieties cultivated, and very aged trees of it may be found in the old gardens of our vicinity, which yearly produce abundant crops. In the *Pom. Mag.* it is called the Queen

30



Jargonelle Pear.

of Autumn pears, an appellation which it well deserves. It is generally found in considerable quantities in our market, good specimens always commanding a high price; and since the new sources of communication by railroad

have been opened, great quantities have been sent to Boston from New York, where it is produced in abundance in the orchards of that vicinity. No tree is more flourishing or vigorous, or produces more abundant crops; the growth being of a straggling and rather pendulous habit, the pears hang so thickly as to almost hide the wood and foliage. Its great vigor forms, says Prince, "a sorrowful comment on the principle of exhaustion of the variety by age." In Kenrick's *Orchardist* it is denominated an "outcast."

There has been much confusion in regard to the name. We follow the Lon. Hort. Soc. *Cat.* in calling it the Jargonelle, that name having so long been adopted with English cultivators. Mr. Prince, following the French writers, calls it the Epargne, and thinks we should not continue the blunders of the English, who received this variety from France under the latter name. There is a *real* Jargonelle of the French, and thus the adoption of two names alike may lead to confusion. Long usage, however, must be the apology for continuing the name of Jargonelle, which is now so universally adopted with English writers.*

According to the *Pom. Mag.* the name is derived from Jargon, anciently Gergon, in Italian *Gergo*, in Spanish *Gericonca*, all corruptions of *Græcum*; whence Merlet infers that the Jargonelle was the *Pyrum Tarentinum* of Cato and Columella, the *Numidianum Græcum* of Pliny, and the *Græculum* of Macrobius. If this conjecture be well founded, the kind to which the name belongs will be one of the most ancient in cultivation.

Size, large, three and a half inches long, and two and a half in diameter: *Form*, pyramidal, largest in the middle, above which it is slightly contracted, tapering to the stem, at the base of which are a few uneven projections: *Skin*, fair, smooth, yellowish green, clouded with dull red on the sunny side, marbled with smooth russett around the stem, and slight greenish dots distributed over the surface: *Stem*, long, two inches, rather slender, curved, pale green and brown, set even with the surface of the fruit: *Eye*, small, open, considerably sunk in a small furrowed cavity; segment of the calyx long and projecting: *Flesh*, yellowish

* Since the above was written, Mr. Prince's new catalogue has come to hand, and we observe he now adopts the name of Jargonelle.—*Ed.*

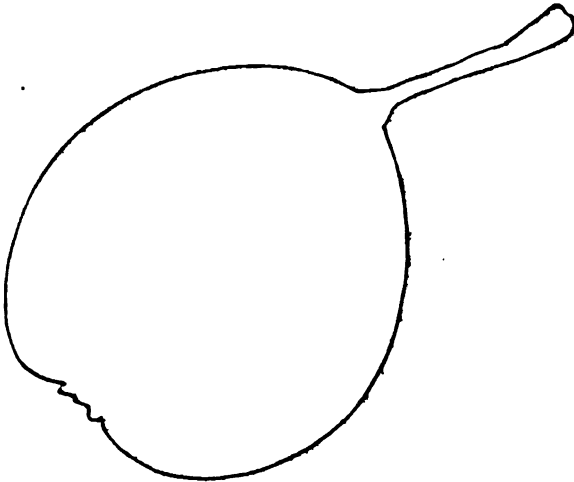
white, rather coarse, melting, very juicy, and little gritty at the core: *Flavor*, very rich, of a refreshing sweetness, and slightly perfumed: *Core*, large: *Seeds*, very long, slender, dark brown, often abortive. Ripe at the end of July and beginning of August. Grows freely either on the quince or pear.

15. Bloodgood. R. Manning *Mag. of Hort.*, vol. iii, p. 14.

Early Beurré of some collections.

The Bloodgood pear (*fig. 31*) in our opinion, ranks as the richest of the summer varieties. It succeeds the Jargonelle, and is in eating from the middle to the end of August. The first account we have of this variety, is in our

31



Bloodgood Pear.

Magazine (Vol. III., p. 14) where Mr. Manning describes it in his excellent paper, enumerating one hundred and twenty-six sorts, which had fruited in the Pomological garden up to the spring of 1837. It was first brought into notice by the late Thomas Bloodgood, of the firm of Messrs. Bloodgood & Co., nurserymen, Flushing, L. I., from whom Mr. Manning received his tree. It is a native of New York.

The tree is of vigorous growth, comes into bearing at an early age and produces abundant crops every year. Its cultivation is not yet much extended, but its merits are such as to entitle it to a place in the most select collection.

Size, medium, two and a quarter inches long, and two inches in diameter: *Form*, oval, diminishing in a swollen manner to the stem: *Skin*, yellowish green, becoming of a pale yellow when fully matured, the whole surface very regularly interlaced with bright russet: *Stem*, medium, one inch, moderately stout, brown, with an uneven surface, and slightly fleshy at the base, where it adjoins the fruit: *Eye*, medium size, open, little depressed; segments of the calyx short: *Flesh*, white, buttery, melting and very juicy: *Flavor*, rich and refreshing, with a delicate perfume: *Core*, small: *Seeds*, small, black. Ripe in August.

The specimen from which our drawing was taken, was from an old tree, grafted in 1840, and growing in a good strong soil; from young trees under ordinary cultivation, they hardly come up to medium size. Altogether, the Bloodgood pear must be considered as one of the best native varieties which has been produced. No mention is made of it in Prince's *Pom. Manual*, published in 1832, and we infer from this that its good qualities had not then been ascertained, even on the spot where it was first brought to notice. In Prince's *Catalogue* for 1837, it was called the Early Beurré.

16. SUMMER FRANC RÉAL. Hort. Soc. *Cat.*, 2d and 3d Ed.

Franc Réal d' Eto, Diel's *Pomol.*

Fondante, Knoop's *Pomol.*

Gros Micet d' Ete, of some French gardens.

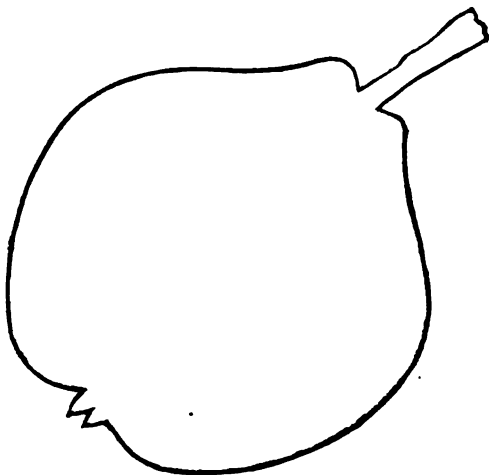
} Hort. Soc. *Cat.* 3d ed.

But few early autumn pears that have been introduced into our collections, possess more merit than the summer Franc Réal. It comes in between the Bloodgood and the Williams's Bon Chrétien, keeping up a good succession, and is fully equal if not superior to the latter variety. It is accurately figured in the *Pom. Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 106, and it is there stated to be a particularly useful variety in that country, where they have nothing of high quality to succeed the Jargonelle.

The tree is very hardy, healthy, and free growing, and produces abundant crops of fruit, generally very regular

sized and beautiful. Dr. Diel, in his excellent work on Pomology, suggests that the name has been derived from a kind of Spanish gold coin, called a real, which resembles it in color.

32



Summer Franc Real Pear.

Size, medium, two and a quarter inches long, and two and a quarter inches in diameter: *Form*, obovate, largest about one third from the eye, and tapering each way towards the eye and stem: *Skin*, fair, smooth, yellowish green, becoming of a light yellow when gathered a few days, occasionally with a very pale tinge of red on the sunny side, and the whole surface evenly covered with minute brownish green dots: *Stem*, short, thick, uneven, greenish, inserted in a shallow cavity: *Eye*, small, closed, and moderately sunk in a furrowed cavity; segments of the calyx narrow and very long: *Flesh*, white, fine, melting and juicy: *Flavor*, rich, sugary and excellent: *Core*, large: *Seeds*, large, very dark. Ripe in September.

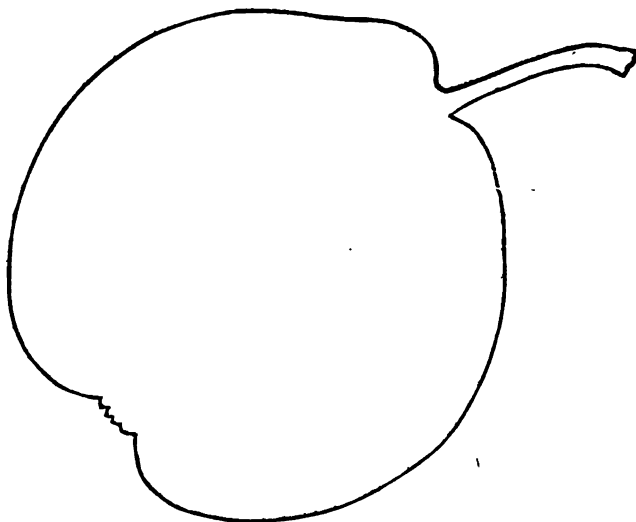
We have had fine specimens furnished us by several cultivators, some of which were larger than our engraving (*fig. 32*,) and others smaller. We have given what we consider a fair sized fruit under good cultivation. We

must recommend this pear for every collection. Its productiveness, beauty, and good qualities, are sufficient to entitle it to a prominent place in the fruit garden.

17. *'BEURRE' D'AMALIS.* Hort. Soc. *Cat.*, 2d and 3d Edition.

Among the new Belgian pears, few are superior to the *Beurré d'Amalis* (*fig. 33*); of large size, good form and rich flavor, it is scarcely excelled by any of the varieties which ripen at the same season (September.) Mr. Man-

33



Beurré d' Amalis Pear.

ning, in his article in our Magazine, describing new pears, (Vol. VI. p. 89), states that he received the scions from the London Horticultural Society; he first fruited it in 1839, subsequent to the publication of his *Book of Fruits*, and our drawing is from a specimen furnished us by him in the fall of 1841. We have the present year seen considerably larger specimens, and rather more elongated, than our engraving, although ours was the largest among a dozen fruits. The variety, however, does not, unless under very excellent

cultivation, attain a much larger size than that here represented.

Size, large, three inches long and two and three quarters in diameter : *Form*, obovate, largest in the middle, tapering little towards the eye as well as the stem : *Skin*, fair, thick, uneven, dull yellowish green, covered with greenish and russett points, with scattered, irregular patches of russett, interlaced where thickest; the sunny side covered with bright red, occasionally appearing in longitudinal streaks : *Stem*, medium length, one inch, greenish brown, with a knobby surface, inserted obliquely in a shallow cavity, and forced one side by a wrinkled, fleshy protuberance : *Eye*, large, open, considerably sunk ; segments of the calyx broad and long : *Flesh*, yellowish, coarse, buttery, melting and juicy : *Flavor*, rich, slightly perfumed and excellent : *Core*, large : *Seeds*, large, dark brown. Ripe in September.

18. CUSHING. *N. E. Farmer*, Vol. VIII. p. 113.

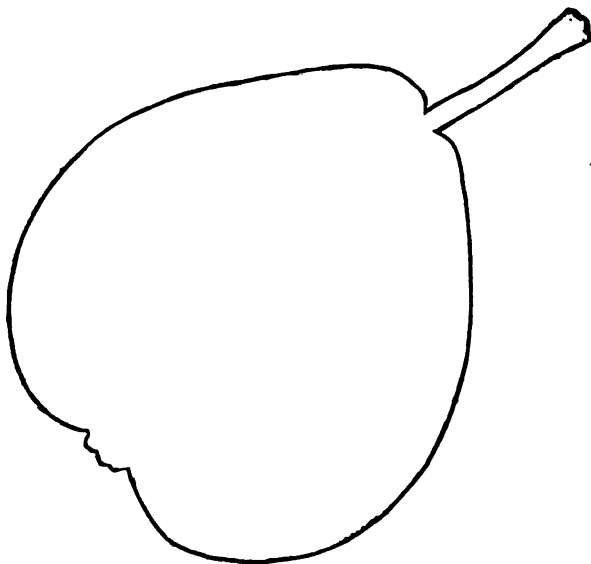
The Cushing pear was first introduced to notice in the fall of 1829, when specimens of the fruit were exhibited at the first annual show of the Mass. Hort. Soc. The original tree was then, and we presume is now, growing at Hingham, Mass. on the farm of Col. Washington Cushing. Mr. Downer, who was the first to give an account of it in the *N. E. Farmer*, visited Hingham on purpose to see the tree, and learn its history; and on his return published a description of it, accompanied by an engraving, at the page above quoted. He has also described it in an early volume of our Magazine (I. p. 90.) To Mr. Downer the public are much indebted for the interest he manifested in the introduction of new native varieties of pears to our gardens. The Dix, Clap, Lewis, Andrews, Heathcote and others, were first described by him in the *N. E. Farmer*, and scions procured for distribution among cultivators.

According to a letter of Benjamin Thomas, Esq. of Hingham, the original tree of the Cushing pear sprang up from seed accidentally. It appeared in 1829 to be about 40 years old. It had not then ever been pruned, nor had the ground been broken around the roots. There was no appearance whatever of its having been grafted or budded. But notwithstanding such ordinary treatment, it had yearly produced fourteen bushels of good fruit. The size of tree

in 1829 was as follows. Girth of the tree twenty inches from the ground, four feet nine inches; three feet from the ground it divided into two branches; each of these branches, at eight feet from the ground, again divided; one into two branches and the other into three: the growth perpendicular, but the lateral shoots drooping: height of the tree thirty-six feet, and spread of the branches twenty-four: shape, conical, forming a handsome tree: soil, light. Such is the account given of the original tree.

From this it will be at once inferred, that the fruit could not have been seen under the same circumstances it would have been, if the tree had been growing in rich soil and properly pruned. The description of Mr. Downer proves such to be the fact. He describes it as under medium size, and formed somewhat like the Harvard. Two pears could not be much more unlike; the specimen now before us is large, so much so as to be classed among large pears. And

24



Cushing Pear.

the form one of the handsomest, as will be seen from our engraving (*fig. 34,*) made from a fine specimen, from a tree

under good cultivation. We have indeed, the present season, seen them somewhat larger. On trees in poor soil the fruit does assume a form similar to the Harvard, becoming much more elongated, and tapering less to the stem. We have one from a sickly tree, procured especially for comparison with Mr. Downer's engraving, and it very nearly corresponds. He remarked in his description, that he had no doubt it would "be seen in size from one quarter to one third larger," under good cultivation. Our description is as follows.

Size, medium, two and three quarter inches long, and two and a half in diameter: *Form*, obovate, largest in the middle, ending rather obtusely at the stem: *Skin*, fair, smooth, light yellowish green, becoming paler when well matured, occasionally clouded, or rather spotted with dull red on the sunny side, and the whole surface regularly sprinkled with russetty dots: *Stem*, medium length, one inch, of moderate size, smooth, greenish brown, deeply inserted in a regular cavity, with a very small protuberance crowding it one side: *Eye*, small, closed, and little depressed; segments of the calyx short: *Flesh*, white, fine, melting and juicy: *Flavor*, agreeable, sprightly, and rich: *Core*, small: *Seeds*, medium size, dark brown. Ripe towards the end of September, and keeps several days.

Although we cannot agree in considering the Cushing superior to the Andrews and Williams's Bon Chrétien, yet its many good qualities give it a high place among our best autumn pears. The tree bears rather young, and is perfectly hardy, healthy and vigorous.

ART. II. *New Varieties of Native Grapes.* By JAMES CAMAK, Esq., Athens, Ga.

FROM a letter which I have just received from Columbus, Ohio, it appears that in what you published for me in the August number of the Mag. of Hort. on Grafting Grape Vines, I was not explicit enough on one point, viz. the time when the scions should be collected. I now supply the omission by stating, that the scions are to be collected when the vines are pruned, in fall or spring, and kept in a cool,

damp place, until the time comes for using them—June in this climate.

The grape being a fruit so wholesome and delicious, and withal so easily cultivated, it is to be regretted that we have so few native varieties that are worth attention. Besides the Isabella, Catawba, Herbemont's Madeira, and Norton's Seedling, I know of none in this part of the United States that are held in much esteem. For the Devereux, which is a first rate grape, and has been claimed, for the last 30 years, as a native of Georgia, is not so. I have the Black Sauvignon, originally from France, and the Constantia, from the Cape of Good Hope, as described by Kenrick, No. 23, page 252; and they are both identical with the Devereux. And the Warrenton, which has been also claimed as a native, is, beyond all question, a foreign grape, having been pronounced to be so by McCall, whose accuracy cannot be doubted.

Why do not some of our nurserymen or amateurs set about the production of new varieties of the grape, from the seed of our wildings? They are all, of course, aware of the success of M. Van Mons, in the production of new varieties of the pear from the seeds of the wild sorts; and, without doubt, understand the process employed by him, as well as the theory on which that process is founded, and the sound philosophy by which the theory is sustained. Can there be any doubt that the same theory and the same philosophy will apply to all sorts of fruit? And when it is remembered how easily the vine is propagated by grafting, and the certainty with which fruit may be had in the second year from the graft, and this is contrasted with the length of time V. Mons had to wait for specimens of his pears, we should be induced to begin the experiment at once.

If the experiment should be undertaken by any one, I beg leave to suggest that the principal care will have to be bestowed on the seedlings. Let the seeds be sown in January in a hot-bed constructed according to the directions of McMahon, Buist, Bridgman, or Kenrick, in their books respectively. In April—in this climate—let the plants be transferred to the open ground, the soil being made very rich. As they grow, during the summer, the main stem must be carefully tied up to rods provided for the purpose, and all side shoots taken off very carefully above the first

bud. If this is not done, the growth will be very far from being satisfactory. One would hardly believe what a difference in growth this treatment will make, until he shall have tried it. When winter comes on, the seedlings must be protected by having leaves or straw thrown over them; otherwise many of them will perish. In January following take up the vines; pot them in 6 or 8 inch pots; put them on moderate bottom heat, and train as directed for the first summer. In April or May take the vines out of the pots, shake the earth from the roots, taking care that they are not broken, and plant in the open ground, in very rich soil. With care, this can be done in the dryest weather. Last spring we had a drought here, lasting near nine weeks—from 12th April to 13th June; in the midst of which I transferred vines, both seedlings and cuttings, from pots to the open ground, at mid-day; and, watering them copiously, their growth was but slightly checked. The seedlings are now from 5 to 8 feet high; one of them is 1½ inches in circumference at the ground; and all, when pruned this winter, preparatory to training according to Hoare's system, will furnish fine scions for grafting next June. Here are two years spent on the seedlings;—the third, scions from them will be worked on strong stocks; and, in the fourth summer, I confidently count on having specimens of fruit. For I do not agree with M. Van Mons, in what he considers "an invariable principle, that a graft does not bloom sooner than the parent stock from which it was taken." Seed from these specimens may be sown, and the same course pursued, taking care that generation shall follow generation without interruption, with the hope of getting varieties that will suit our climate, and be as far superior to the common sorts, as the improved pears of Van Mons are superior to those known when he commenced his labors.

That the result will be worth all the time and care bestowed on the experiment, I think we may confidently believe, from the extraordinary excellence of Norton's and Caldwell's seedlings—the former of Richmond, Va., the latter of Washington city:—both being only of the first generation, but whether from wildings, or from sorts in a progressive state of amelioration, is not, I believe, clearly ascertained. M. Van Mons got good pears only after seven or eight successive generations, each occupying from 4 to

15 years;—or, as stated by *M. Poiteau*, in his "*Origin and Development of the Theory of Van Mons*," adding the requisite years in the first five generations of the pear, a point is reached where none other than good and excellent pears are obtained, at the end of forty-two years. But here are grapes of excellent qualities obtained in *one* generation; and the generations of the grape may be certainly limited to four years, instead of extending to fifteen, as did the first generations of pears with Van Mons. As to one of these sorts, Norton's Seedling, I can speak from my own observation. It is certainly a great acquisition to the country; for while its quality is very good, in productiveness and freedom from blast, it stands unrivalled. I have vines, some of whose fruit on the lower branches has been lying, all this wet summer, on the ground; and it is now ripening without a single rotten berry being found on the bunches, so situated. Yet this vine is the product of the first generation, as already stated.

With such encouragement before them, and with the certainty of great profit from the sale of vines that will suit the soil and climate of the U. States;—and in their freedom from blast, and their great productiveness, and their fine qualities, afford a certain and abundant return for the care bestowed on their cultivation, will not some of our intelligent and enterprising nurserymen undertake the experiment? They have the *Isabella*, *Catawba*, and Norton's Seedling—native varieties in the first generations, it is believed, and first stage of amelioration, to begin with, by which four years of labor will be saved;—and if they go to the forest for wild sorts, they have an extensive variety among which to make their selection.

The Massachusetts Hort. Soc. is doing more for horticulture than any other institution of the kind in the Union. Yet, among its premiums for grapes for 1843, there is but one for native grapes; and that is only \$3;—while for foreign, the premiums are from 4 to 8 dollars. Might not the Society be induced to offer premiums, hereafter, for *new varieties of native grapes*, produced on the principles of Van Mons? Admitting the correctness of the opinions of Mr. Knight and others, on the gradual deterioration and final extinction of all the improved varieties of fruit, ought we not to be looking to the means of replacing the few good varieties of the grape we now have, when they shall have

yielded to their fate, and shall live only in the records of the past ?

JAMES CAMAK.

Athens, Ga., Aug. 26, 1843.

ART. III. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals ; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery. Each number containing from six to eight plates ; with additional miscellaneous information, relative to new plants. In monthly numbers ; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardener's Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Floricultural and Botanical Intelligence. New Fuschias.—An uncommon number of new varieties have been produced by English cultivators within the last year. At a late exhibition of the London Hort. Soc., Messrs. Youell & Co., exhibited no less than nineteen varieties, some of them new and fine seedlings of their own production. One called the St. Clare received a certificate. At least one hundred varieties are now cultivated, many of them, however, not being very distinct. It shows to what extent new kinds may be produced, and we notice the fact, that our amateur gardeners may be induced to try experiments.

Thunbergia Fryerii.—This is the name of a new variety, similar in color to the aurantiaca, but with a white eye in the place of the dark one ; it is quite a distinct and pretty variety.

Passiflora Fieldii.—A new variety under this name is advertised for sale, and stated to be remarkably fine. The color of the flower deep pink, dotted with carmine; breadth of flower, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; rays, four inches, chocolate tipped with white: length of outer rays, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch: nectarial fringe deep chocolate, a portion of which is seated above the stamens, forming a botanical curiosity, of such merit as to receive a certificate from the London Hort. Soc. for a specimen exhibited.

Cloth of Gold Rose.—A new yellow autumnal rose, called the Cloth of gold, is offered for sale by Mr. Rivers. The color is as brilliant as the Harrisonii; form, globular, like Lamarque, and of same size; petals thick and leathery, not liable to fade in the sun. Habit very robust. Raised in France, and the stock purchased by Mr. Rivers, who gave it the above name.

Berberidacæ.

BERBERIS

dálcis Sweet fruited Berberry. A hardy (?) evergreen shrub; growing 5 feet high; with yellow flowers; appearing in spring; a native of the Straits of Magellan; increased by layers; grows in any good soil. *Pax. Mag. of Bot. Vol. X. p. 171.*

An evergreen shrub of a rigid and compact habit, attaining the height of from 3 to 5 feet. "The flowers issue from amidst the tufts of leaves, and are solitary, drooping on long stalks, large, bright yellow, and more expanded than some other species." But its most ornamental appearance is in the fall, when the flowers are succeeded by its fruit. The plants are then laden with its numberless drooping racemes of red berries, having the appearance of grapes on a vine (though much smaller) and covered with a bloom so dense and perfect, as to be beyond the art of the painter to depict it. In England, this species is perfectly hardy, and probably it may prove so here, though this should be tried with caution. It forms a fine companion to the *Mahonia Aquifolium*. The fruit is eatable, and is used both green and ripe for making tarts and preserves. It thrives best in an open loam and is readily increased by seeds or suckers. (*Pax. Mag. Bot., Sept.*)

Leguminosæ.

CYTISUS

Weldénii Dalmatian Laburnum. A hardy shrub; growing 10 feet high; with yellow flowers; appearing in spring; a native of Dalmatia; increased by layers and seeds. *Bot. Reg. 1843, t. 40.*

A pretty species of the laburnum, with terminal racemes

of yellow flowers. In habit it is quite distinct from the common Scotch laburnum. The flowers growing on short erect racemes and not in long drooping ones. It is a native of the Dalmatian mountains, where it is said to be a bush. The poisonous qualities of the laburnum appear to be more concentrated in the present species. The Baron Welden, "after whom it is named, assures us that its very flowers produce head-ache. It forms an ornamental and pretty bush and is easily grown. (*Bot. Reg.*, Aug.)

Tropæoldææ.

TROPÆOLUM

polyphyllum Many leaved Indian cross. An herbaceous plant; growing 6 feet high; with yellow flowers; appearing in summer; a native of Peru; increased by cuttings; grows in any good soil. *Pax. Mag. of Bot.* Vol. X. p. 175.

All the tropæolums are ornamental plants. The well known annuals, *T. majus* and its variety *atrosanguineum*, are well known, as also the beautiful climber *T. peregrinum*. The present subject is an upright growing species, without any tendency to twine, and throws up strong shoots. The leaves are scattered and very abundant; leaflets, four to ten, oblong or obovate, connected at the base, glaucous. The petals are larger than the calyx, and of a beautiful deep yellow; with a long spur to the calyx, flowers axillary. It blossomed for the first time in England, in 1839, in the collection of Mr. Knight, of the King's Road. The root is tuberous, and should be placed entirely below the earth. Its treatment thus far has not shown it to be a free flowering species; yet much must be allowed for want of a knowledge of its habit. It needs no other training than to be tied to an erect stake. (*Pax. Mag. Bot.*, Sept.)

Bromeliææ.

ÆCHMEA (from *æchme*, a point, the calyx of the flowers having rigid points.)

fulgens Brilliant flowered *Æchmea*. A stove plant; growing 6 feet high; with scarlet and blue flowers appearing in April and May; a native of South America; increased by suckers; grows in loam and leaf mould. *Pax. Mag. of Bot.* Vol. X. p. 173.

A showy plant of the Bromeliaceous tribe, producing large and compact spikes of scarlet and blue flowers. The leaves are large, broad, and recurved, the main spike of flowers issuing from the centre. It appears to be easy of cultivation, and seems to bloom with freedom. It grows well in light, rich, sandy soil, composed of open loam and leaf mould in about equal proportions. It is a native of Cayenne, in South America, and was introduced into the

Garden of Plants, at Paris, by M. Eugène Melinon, and was brought from thence to the collection of the Duke of Devonshire by the same individual, in the spring of 1842, at which time it was in flower. (*Pax. Mag. Bot.*, Sept.)

ART. IV. *Calls at Gardens and Nurseries.*

A few days since, we accepted the invitation of our correspondent, Mr. Teschemacher, to visit the Conservatory attached to the public garden, now under his charge. Great alterations have been made in the interior arrangement of the building, during the summer. The old central stage has been completely removed, and the house remodelled on a new plan—new, because now first carried into effect. Mr. Teschemacher suggested a similar arrangement when the conservatory was first erected, but his plan was not followed.

The old arrangement we described in our notice of the Conservatory some time ago. (Vol. V., p. 219.) It was that of a central, circular stage, diminishing to the top. On this stage nearly all the plants were placed, but in such a crowded manner, that the effect of any fine specimen was entirely lost. Only a small portion of the stage being seen at one time, no breadth of foliage could be obtained, and the effect intended by the arrangement,—that of presenting a mass of plants to the eye at once,—was quite destroyed. In looking at the stage every view was nearly the same; and whether seen from the gallery above, or the walk beneath, there was the same monotonous scene, a pyramid of plants. Besides these objections to the old arrangement, in regard to effect, one-half of the plants were always in the shade, and soon became sickly and diseased: the other half were exposed to the fierce rays of the sun, and many of the leaves, particularly of the camellias, were scorched and much burnt every spring. The difficulty of watering the plants was also very great, and attended with much loss of time.

The entrance before was through the centre of the house, beneath the central stage: that entrance is now floored

over, and in the same circle where the stage formerly stood, the plants are now placed, immediately upon the floor. The stairs are to the right and left of the entrance door, and land in the rear of the outer row of plants, so that no distinct view of the interior is obtained, until the spectator turns up one of the walks which cross the house, when a splendid scene is presented to the eye. The dome of the conservatory is supported by four pillars, placed so as to form the angles of a square in the centre: at the base of these are large boxes filled with rich earth, in which climbing plants are placed, intended to entwine and wreath around the columns with flowers and foliage. Already the beautiful *Passiflora Loudonii* quite new, on one of them, was showing its flowers: on another, a splendid *Kennédia* opening its scarlet flowers in long racemes. On a third it is intended to train the lovely *Técoma jasminoides*, and on the fourth, a variety of roses will breath their delightful odor. The open space formed by the square, is intended for seats, from whence every plant in the house may be partially seen, and the finest of them immediately before the eye. Here are grouped the fine collection of camellias intermixed with a tall and graceful acacia, a melaluca or some other slender leaved plant. The surface of the boxes being covered, afford an opportunity for the display of rare subjects, such as the exquisite *Achimenes longiflora*, gloxinias, new fuchsias, &c. On one side there is a crescent-shaped stage reaching to the gallery, on which are placed those plants which show to good advantage, and are too large to stand upon the floor. Arranged thus, the whole show at one view, and from the four walks, which cross the circle, dividing it, as it were, into four quarters, as well as from the gallery, entirely new scenes follow the eye. Great credit is certainly due to Mr. Teschemacher for the very picturesque and tasteful arrangement of the plants. There is nothing like the formal stiffness which was before exhibited, and one may now sit down and imagine himself in the midst of an open garden, studded with luxuriant flowers and shrubs. To young gardeners, and indeed to all amateurs of plants, there is the opportunity of a good study to learn the method of arrangement, which shall combine picturesque effect with economy of room. We have often thought if there was any one thing in which many of our best gardeners and amateur cultivators show a want of

taste, it was in the arrangement of their greenhouse plants. There are indeed no walks to make, by which

"Each ally has its brother,"

but the principle is followed up of placing plant opposite plant, and making up a stage to resemble a clipt hedge, with all its formality. This is wrong, but yet it is as well to do this, as to attempt any other arrangement, unless guided by principles of true taste, which can only be acquired by some thought and study. We would certainly invite gardeners and amateurs to look at the Conservatory under its new arrangement.

On the branches of many of the large camellias and other tall plants, Mr. Teschemacher has a fine collection of Orchideous plants growing in fine health; several of them having already flowered. We may now look forward to the time when we shall find this singular and beautiful tribe fully appreciated and cultivated.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Domestic Notices.*

The Nectarine Plum.—About the middle of August our friend Mr. Geo. W. White, of Billerica, sent us for inspection several specimens of the Wheeler plum, so called in the vicinity of Worcester, where the tree has been considerably disseminated. It has every appearance, however, of the Nectarine plum of the Lon. Hort. Soc. *Catalogue, and Pomological Magazine*, and is undoubtedly that variety. It corresponded in every respect, except in the freeness of the stone, from which the flesh does not part so easily, as with other varieties usually termed free-stones. This, however, may have been from the soil, season or period of picking. If it should not prove the true nectarine plum, it is fully equal in quality to that most excellent variety. Of the largest size, almost as large as the Washington, of a rich, reddish purple, color, and of excellent flavor, no fruit could present better claims for general cultivation. It is one of the earliest varieties to ripen, being in eating by the middle of August, and although of such large size, does not show any tendency to rot. The tree is also an abundant bearer and of quick and handsome growth.—*Ed.*

New Seedling Grape.—Some time since a paragraph appeared in one of the Worcester papers, the *Spy*, we believe, stating that a new variety of grape had been produced from seed, between the native and foreign kinds. We did not take any particular notice of the subject, supposing that it might be a mere report, to which no authority could be attached.

We learn now from the address of Dr. Monson, delivered before the New Haven Hort. Soc. that our supposition was correct, and that the variety is not a new one, but a seedling raised several years since, and fully described in our Vol. I., p. 168. Dr. Monson states that, seeing an account in a Worcester paper, of a new seedling grape, he wrote to a friend there for information respecting it, and was "referred to Dr. Shurtleff, of Boston, but was informed that the Doctor had put it into the hands of an experienced gardener for cultivation, to increase them as fast as possible. I since found an account of the same grape, named Shurtleff's seedling, in a back volume of the Magazine of Horticulture. It is described as of lilac color, the flesh nearly as solid as the plum, with a little of the gage flavor, and deliciously rich; the berry of the size of that of the Black Hamburg. The fruit ripens well in the open air, in August.

"This vine was one of a number raised from seeds thrown out on to the garden during winter, some of which proved unproductive, and others yielded fruit good for nothing. This vine is exceedingly hardy, living through the winter to the extremities of its branches. It is a desideratum to obtain a grape that ripens early: and one having half the desirable qualities assigned to this, cannot but prove a great acquisition. I am recently indebted to the kindness of a gentleman-amateur horticulturist of this city, a friend of Dr. Shurtleff, for two slips of this valuable vine.—*Ed.*

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.—The fifteenth annual exhibition of this Society took place in the lower saloon of the Philadelphia Museum, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 20th, 21st and 22d September. We understand from some of our friends who were present, that the exhibition was got up in good taste: in regard to floral arrangements, far before the exhibition of any other society in the United States. The various devices, consisting of Chinese pagodas, stars, &c., were of the most splendid description.

Of fruits, there was a great display of peaches, but of pears, few in comparison with the Mass. Hort. Soc. The exhibition was attended by great numbers, upwards of \$900 having been taken on the last day alone.—*Ed.*

Exhibition of the Essex County Natural History Society.—We had the pleasure of attending the exhibition of this flourishing Society this year, and were highly gratified with the display of flowers and fruits. The dahlias were in great beauty and variety, and there were many fine specimens. Of fruits, there was a very large quantity, considering the number of contributors, and the specimens were mostly of great size and beauty. Mr. Manning, J. S. Cabot, J. C. Lee, J. M. Ives, Wm. P. Richardson, E. Emmerton and E. Hoffman, were the principal exhibitors. The specimens of Mr. Cabot were unusually large and fine: and those of other gentlemen showed a high state of cultivation. As we shall be favored with a full account of the exhibition for our December number, by our obliging correspondent, we shall refer our readers to that for a full account.—*Ed.*

Lynn Natural History Society.—A new Society recently formed in Lynn, held an exhibition of flowers and fruits, on Friday, the 22d September, and the show was highly creditable to the town. Mr. Tudor exhibited some superb fruit from his garden at Nahant, showing what skill and cultivation will do towards raising fruit on an almost barren rock. Our correspondent, Mr. O. Johnson, also displayed a variety of his beautiful fruit: the exhibition was well attended.—*Ed.*

The Middlesex County Horticultural Society held its annual show on

Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st of September, at Lowell. The exhibition was very good, and well attended by the public.—*Ed.*

Horticultural Exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute.—The Horticultural Exhibition, in connexion with the Institute, will take place at Niblo's Garden, New York city, on Tuesday, the 10th October, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

A large number of premiums are proposed this year, and a very fine exhibition is anticipated. From the published schedule of prizes, we notice that a *silver* medal will be awarded for the best collection of greenhouse plants. For the greatest variety of dahlias and other flowers, a *gold* medal. For the 2d best, a *silver* medal. For the greatest variety of hot house grapes, a *gold* medal, and for the best collection of pears, a *silver* medal. Upwards of twelve other silver medals will also be awarded, and a great number of valuable books on gardening.

The prizes are open for competition to all cultivators, in all parts of the country, and we have no doubt, with the facility of communication which is now afforded, that there will be a fine display, not only from the vicinity of New York, but from our own State. Last season, the beautiful grapes of Col. T. H. Perkins took the silver medal, and if some of our first rate grape growers only send their *best* specimens, we have no doubt they will bear off the palm this year. The exhibition will continue open from the 10th to the 15th.—*Ed.*

ART. II. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, September 2d, 1843. An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

It was voted that no public exhibition would take place on Saturday, the 9th of September, in consequence of the Annual Show on the 13th, 14th and 15th.

John Robinson was admitted a member of the Society.

Adjourned one week.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From Thomas Lee, Brookline, fine specimens of roses, heaths, and that beautiful greenhouse climber, *Tecoma jasminoides*. From Hovey & Co. small bouquets, composed principally of fine specimens of roses: also large bouquets, and several handsome specimens of phloxes. From J. Breck & Co., cut flowers of *Didiscus cæruleus*, *Cléome grandiflora*, double German asters, zinnias, &c., and fine specimens of Phlox var. *Breckii*, one of the best varieties cultivated. From S. R. Johnson, beautiful double balsams, flowers of *Bignonia grandiflora*, roses, &c. O. & W. Wales, Dorchester, exhibited some handsome bouquets of roses and other flowers. From E. Winslow, several dahlias, of which *Pickwick*, *No Plus Ultra*, and *Argo*, were very good. A good specimen of *Unique dahlia*, from R. M. Copeland. From S. A. Walker, German asters, zinnias, balsams, and a variety of good dahlias. Dahlias from J. Hovey. Dahlias from J. L. L. F. Warren; among which *Eva* and *Pickwick* were fine: also, large bouquets. Bouquets from Miss Russell, Dr. J. C. Howard, Misses Sumner, J. Hovey, J. A. Kenrick, S. Walker, S. Sweetser and others.

Fruits: From the President of the Society, handsome specimens of Belle Lucrative pears. Fine Washington plums, from S. R. Johnson. From E. E. Bradshaw, very large and beautiful Washington and Smith's Orleans (?) plums; the Washington were nearly or quite equal to those exhibited by Capt. Lovett last week. Fine President peaches from Hon. T. H. Perkins. J. F. Allen exhibited fine Dearborn's Seedling, Summer Franc Réal, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Julienne, Summer Bon Chrétien, Jargonelle (of the French) and two kinds of pears, names unknown. From S. A. Walker, Washington plums and peaches. From T. Mason, Sweet Water grapes, and Williams's Bon Chrétien and other pears. From F. R. Bigelow, large peaches and Williams's Bon Chrétien pears.

Capt. J. Lovett exhibited very handsome Long Blue, Washington and Imperial gage plums: also a fine musk melon, and pears raised by Van Mons, being No. 896 of the list sent Mr. Manning. Large Blue plums from A. D. Williams, called the Orleans, but supposed to be the *Violette Perdrigon*, Italian Damask, Washington and Thomas's seedling plums and apricots from Wm. Thomas. S. Pond exhibited good specimens of Cushing, Julienne, Winship's seedling and Williams's Bon Chrétien pears: also Isabella, Smith's Orleans (?), Pond's seedling, Duane's purple, Long Blue, green gage, and Lombard plums. From James Munroe, jr., Cambridge, Cooledge's Favorite peaches and pears, without name. Smith's Orleans (?) plums from H. Vandine. Spalding's seedling apple, from Dr. J. C. Bartlett, Chelmsford. From A. H. Ernst, Cincinnati, Ohio, very large and beautiful specimens of the Washington pear, picked fresh from a tree in Mr. Longworth's garden, in Cincinnati, on the morning of Monday, the 28th of August. From J. L. L. F. Warren, Duane's purple, Bingham, Washington and Smith's Orleans (?) plums: also Lemon Clingstone peaches, Porter apples, and pears without name. Melons from Dr. J. C. Howard.

Vegetables: Two boxes of fine Lima beans were exhibited by Dr. Howard. Three varieties of tomatoes from J. L. L. F. Warren.

September 9th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

Mr. Cheever Newhall was added to the delegation, to attend the fair of the New York Institute.

Adjourned one week.

Exhibited.—**Flowers:** From Hovey & Co., eight beautiful bouquets, composed principally of roses. From J. H. White, a variety of dahlias. From A. C. Hall, dahlias, balsams and phloxes. From E. McLellan, gardener to W. Pratt, a stand of good dahlia flowers. S. A. Walker exhibited a variety of dahlias, among which were *Essex Triumph* and *Girling's Prince of Wales*. From F. W. Macondry, dahlias and German asters. From J. L. L. F. Warren, dahlias, among the number fine blooms of *Admiral Stopford* and *Essex Triumph*.

Fruit: Capt. J. Lovett, a very fine melon. From G. Merriam, West Newton, beautiful peaches, without name. From Mrs. Giles, Somerville peaches. S. E. Hardy, Cambridgeport, exhibited handsome Williams's Bon Chrétien pears. From H. Vandine, Duane's purple and yellow gage plums. J. H. Pierce, Dorchester, exhibited seedling plums, small, but of the form of the Golden drop: also, squash apple, and Williams's Bon Chrétien pears. From H. Vandine, *Early Black* (?), Smith's Orleans (?), *Imperial Gage*

and Yellow Egg plums. St. Ghislain pears from S. Pond. From J. Deane, Mansfield, a large display of apples, some of them very fine but mostly without name: seven of the number were seedlings, some of them appeared good. Among the older sorts were the Spice Sweet, Wine apple, Hey Boy, Sops of Wine, Tender Sweet, Superb Sweet and Boyden Sweet; also large and early Clingstone peaches, seedlings.

September 13th, 14th and 15th.—*The Fifteenth Annual* exhibition of the Society took place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 13th, 14th, and 15th September, at the Society's room, in Tremont Row.

It was the expectation of the Society to hold their Annual exhibition the present year, in a larger and more commodious room than that occupied by them; but under the hope of occupying new premises before the return of another season, which would afford ample room, it was proposed to hold the exhibition at the usual place.

The decorations of the room were not on so extensive a scale as in previous years; fewer pot plants were exhibited, and there was not such a profusion of wreaths and evergreens. The limited room, however, prevented such a general distribution of the plants: the yearly increase in the quantity of fruits being so great, as now to require a large space to display them to advantage.

The dahlias, which have generally been such conspicuous objects at the annual exhibitions, were this season almost an entire failure, and the place which they have usually filled, was occupied with German asters and other flowers. The asters were indeed the finest objects of the exhibition, and but for the numerous blooms which were shown, there would have been a rather meagre display of flowers.

As in seasons past, the contributions from the garden of J. P. Cushing, Esq., of Watertown, were conspicuous, and formed attractive features of the exhibition; the beautiful fan-palm (*Chamærops humilis*), and the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), the former with its broad wavy leaves, were noble objects. The new and elegant *Achimenes longiflora*, from the public garden, together with the *Gloxinia rubra*, though not large, were among the most attractive plants, and bore close inspection: with them were exhibited several plants, grown under the care of Mr. Teschemacher, and showing the effect of *guano* and charcoal applied to plants; one camellia, only 18 months from the seed, treated with a small portion of *guano*, had grown to the height of 15 inches. The President of the Society displayed two fine fuchsias, Gem and Meteor, both well grown and in good bloom. Mr. Carter, of the Botanic Garden, exhibited a variety of plants; among them a *Bignonia grandiflora*, about 15 inches high, in a pot, with one flower expanded and very ornamental; also a plant, in fine bloom of *Achimenes longiflora*. Messrs. Winship, J. L. L. F. Warren and Meller, also sent a variety of greenhouse plants.

Among the cut flowers, the dahlias and asters stood prominent. The asters from Messrs. Hovey & Co., were unusually large and double. Messrs. Hovey & Co. also exhibited upwards of one hundred and fifty blooms, of about fifty varieties of Bourbon, Bengal, Tea and Noisette roses. Some specimens among them, such as Bougere, Bon Silene, Miranda, Gama, Hermosa, Princess Maria, Triumph of Luxemburg, Romeo, &c., very splendid. Some fine specimens of phloxes, were shown from the President; one in particular, called *picta*, a delicate blush with a rosy

eye, extremely beautiful. Vases and baskets of flowers from W. Kenrick, were arranged very handsomely, and attracted much attention. Fine specimens of *Didiscus cæruleus* from Jos. Breck & Co. Large and splendid bouquets for ornamenting the room, were furnished by Dr. J. C. Howard, W. E. Carter and J. L. L. F. Warren: these were composed of large quantities of dahlias and very showy.

Of the Fruits, we have not room to particularize so far as we should wish: the specimens were much finer than we had ever seen them, and in greater variety. The President exhibited eighty varieties of pears alone. Of these, the Columbia virgoulouse, Duchesse d'Angouleme and Glout Morceau pears, and Coe's Golden Drop plums, were exceedingly large and fine. The immense number of *one hundred and sixty* varieties of pears was sent from the Pomological garden of the late Mr. Manning, Salem, and among them many very large specimens; Hacon's Incomparable, Queen of the Low Countries, Beurré d'Amalis, King Edwards', and many others, were finer than any ever before exhibited. It is but doing justice to Mr. Manning's son, who is an excellent young man, to say that this collection was in every way equal to any display ever made by his father. The grapes, as usual, from Mr. Cushing, and peaches from Col. T. H. Perkins, were very fine. Mr. O. Johnson exhibited some beautiful specimens of pears, particularly the Summer Franc Réal, Easter Beurré and St. Ghislain. Very large Washington pears from Capt. Macondry. Fine grapes and pears from J. F. Allen, and beautiful plums from J. Lovett, 2d. Napoleon pears, from Hovey & Co., were remarkably large and fine. The largest Williams's Bon Chrétien pears were from W. B. Kingsbury. Ripe figs, from plants in the open ground, were sent by Messrs. Winship. The Vicar of Winkfield pears, from S. Walker, were the handsomest of this variety in the room. The immensely large apples from Dr. Sparhawk, which were made the subject of a humorous paragraph upon dumplings, at page 27, were again exhibited, and equal in beauty and size to last season. Mr. Vose displayed, as usual, a few baskets of choice fruit. E. E. Bradshaw sent a few Washington plums of luscious appearance and great size. Some large and exceedingly beautiful Porter apples were contributed by John Owen, of Cambridge. Mr. John Hill's peaches, called by him the Lemon Rareripe, but which we think will prove synonymous with Crawford's late Malacaton, were superbly fine—for richness of color nothing could surpass them. Mr. Ives, of Salem, Mr. Warren and others, had very good fruits in the collection, as had also several other cultivators, but our space will not allow us to notice all. The names are given in our report, annexed.

The weather was fine the first two days of the exhibition, and the room was tolerably well filled with visitors. The unfavorable weather of Thursday, the last day, prevented the attendance of a large number.

On Friday the committee of arrangements set down to a sumptuous dinner at the Pavilion, some account of which we have annexed to our report.

PLANTS.—From the President of the Society, Fuchsias Gem and Meteor. From J. P. Cushing, Esq., *Chamerops humilis*, *Phoenix dactylifera* and other plants. From W. E. Carter, *Strelitzia*, regina and juncæa *Cereus sénéliis* (curious) *Hedychium Gardnerianum* *Aspidium exaltatum*, camellias, *Thea viridis*, *Achimenes longiflora* and many other plants. From

Messrs. Winship, *Maurandya semperflorens*, *Fuchsia globosa*, *Salvia patens*, *Begonia Evansiana*, *Lobelia speciosa*, and other plants. From J. L. L. F. Warren, *Camellia* var. *Prattii* and *Donckelaerii*, *Begonia discolor*, two *Lamarque* roses, *Salvia splendens* and other plants. From the Conservatory of the Public Garden, *Gloxinia rubra*, *G. coccinea*, *Begonia platanifolia*, *Achimenes longiflora*, *Brunia ericoides*; *Acacia lophantha* watered with nitrate of soda; seedling camellias, with one teaspoonful of guano to each pot, and some with four spoonfuls of charcoal. From W. Meller, Lemon and Orange trees, *Fuschias* and other plants.

CUT FLOWERS AND BOUQUETS.—From the President fine specimens of *Phlox decussata alba* and var. *Bréckii*, *picta* and *Richardson's* new red; also *Bourbon*, *Bengal* and *Tea* roses, and 15 var. of *verbenas*. Hovey & Co. exhibited upwards of two hundred superb blooms of the German aster, fifty varieties of roses, twenty varieties of *verbenas*, ten varieties of *Phlox Drummondii*, ten varieties of 10 Week Stocks and *Phlox decussata alba* and *Bréckii*. From Jos. Breck & Co., *Didiscus cæruleus*, *Cléome grandiflora*, *Delphinium Barlowii*, *Euphorbia variegata*, *Phlox decussata alba* and *Bréckii*, *Zinnias*, 10 Week Stocks, *petunea* and German asters. From S. R. Johnson, fine German asters, and *Bourbon* and *Bengal* roses. From W. Meller, roses, German asters and bouquets. From W. Kenrick, two vases and three baskets of flowers and large bouquets. German asters and other flowers, from J. F. Trull. From Capt. Macondry, German asters, dahlias and *verbenas*. From J. A. Kenrick, bouquets and three baskets of flowers. From O. & W. Wales, a large and fine bouquet of roses. From Jos. Stickney, fine German asters. *Pétúnias* in great variety, from W. Quant. Large bouquets from S. Walker. From Messrs. Winship, a basket of passion flowers, *verbenas*, roses, and an immense bouquet. From Dr. J. C. Howard, a splendid bouquet. From R. M. Copeland, *Veronica* and *Phlox decussata alba*. Eleven bouquets from W. E. Carter. Bouquets, asters and other flowers, from S. A. Walker. Asters and other flowers, from S. Sweetser. Bouquets were also furnished by other contributors.

DAHLIAS.—From the President, *Essex Triumph*, *Marshal Soult*, *Constantia*, *Grace Darling*, *Primrose*, *Argo*, &c. From Jos. Stickney, *Dowager Lady Cooper*, *Eva*, *Eclipse*, *Marshal Soult*, *Essex Triumph*, &c. From Hovey & Co., *Eclipse*, *Marshal Soult*, *Girling's Prince of Wales*, *Primrose*, *Pickwick*, &c. From S. A. Walker, *Essex Triumph*, *Girling's Prince of Wales*, *Pickwick*, *Marshal Soult*, *Grace Darling*, *Miranda*, &c. From H. W. Dutton, a basket of dahlias, tastefully wreathed with *China* asters; among the dahlias, *Pickwick*, *Constantia*, &c. From Messrs. Winship, *Pickwick*, *Juno*, *Andrew Hofer*, *Castanda*, &c. Flowers were also exhibited by J. L. L. F. Warren, W. Meller, S. H. Walley, Jr., R. M. Copeland, J. F. Trull, S. Sweetser, P. Barnes, F. W. Macondry, Jos. Breck & Co., and others.

Among the dahlias, owing to the unpropitious season, there were few new kinds exhibited. *Essex Triumph*, in the stands of the President and S. A. Walker, were both very fine, and fully up to the expectations which were formed of this superb variety. *Girling's Prince of Wales*, in the stand of Hovey & Co., was beautiful. *Miranda*, in the collection of Mr. Dutton, promised well, but a single flower is not sufficient to form an opinion; *Virgil*, *Oakley's Surprise*, *Princess Royal* and some others, were not, we believe, in a single collection in the room.

FAUTRS.—From the President of the Society. **Pears:**—St. Germain (striped), Beurré d'Amalis, Louise bonne of Jersey, Brown Beurré, Burnett, Ananas d'Ete, Passe Colmar, Alpha, Beurré Diel, Verte Longue, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Buffum, Vicar of Winkfield, Bon Chrétien Fondante, Washington, Jaminette, Urbaniste, Napoleon, Remsen's Favorite, Verte Longue d'Automne, Heathcote, Chaumontel, King Edwards', Epine d'Ete, Belle et Bonne, Valle Franche, Cumberland, Wilkinson, Thompsons, Columbian, Cantelope, Seckel, Dix, Julienne, Gilogil, Cushing, Andrews, Uvedale's St. Germain, Catillac, Green Pear of Yair, Belle Lucrative, La Fortunée, Glout Morceau, Beurré de Paques, Comprette, Marie Louise, Belmont, Duchesse de Mars, Belle Angevine, Sabine, Passans de Portugal, Lewis, Doyenné gris, Bleeker's Meadow, Ne Plus Meuris, Unknown, Héricart, Beurré d'Aremberg, Striped Rousselet, Bellissime d'Automne, Bergamot Suisse, Rouse Lench, Hessel, Beurré Bronzée, Sucre Vert, Black Worcester, Dearborn's Seedling, Unknown from France, Prince's St. Germain, Bergamot de Swede, Poire de Tonneau, Cuvelier, Beurré d'Angleterre, Easter Beurré, Poire de Livre, Queen Caroline, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Paquency, Mon Dieu, Autumn Superb, Fulton, Luquet, Beurré de Capiaumont, Ananas, of the French, Romain Carmelite, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Epine d'Hiver, Beurré Romain. **Peaches:**—Name unknown, Gross Mignonne. **Plums:** Coe's Golden Drop, Smith's Orleans, Blue Imperatrice, Corse's Field Marshal, Reine Claude Violet.

From the Pomological garden (of the late R. Manning) Salem. **Pears:**—Belle et Bonne, Glout Morceau, Green Pear of Yair, Cushing, Wilkinson, French Autumn Bergamot, Whitfield, Henry IV., Jalousie, Downton, Surpasse Maurice, Rousselet de Meester, Chelmsford, Comte de Lamy, Reine des Poires, Belle Lucrative, Beurré Bronzée, Caen du France, Iron, Passe Colmar, Vallée Franche, Clara, Pailleau, Naumkeag, Easter Beurré, Amandes, Andrews, Turkish Bon Chrétien, Marquise, Flemish Beauty, Marie Louise, Bon Chrétien Fondante, Pound, Seckel, Beurré Niell, Quilletette, Ronville, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Huguenot, Héricart, Beurré de Capiaumont, Bleeker's Meadow, Comprette, Form Urbaniste, Duquesne, Muscadine, Winter Nelis, Beurré Duval, Louis of Bologna, Dumortier, Jaminette, Beurré d'Aremberg, Styrian, Hessel, Catillac, St. Germain, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Heathcote, St. Michael, Brown Beurré, Althorpe Crassane, Chaumontel, Sieulle, Nova Marie Louise, Croft Castle, Urbaniste, Louise bonne de Jersey, Pennsylvania, Emerald, Gilogil, Princeesse of Orange; Brande's St. Germain, Vacat, Marulis, Green Sugar, Beurré Beauchamps, Rouse Lench, Flemish Sabine, Epine d'Ete, Fulton, Faminga, Dix, Doyenné gris, Bezi de la Motte, Cuvelier, Echasserie, Jhonnot, Enfant Prodige, Pope's Russet, Sullivan, Calebasse, Beurré Bosc, Vicar of Winkfield, Duquesne d'Ete, Striped Swiss Bergamot, Doyenné Nouvelle Boussuck, Bezi de Montigny, Tillington, Hanna's, Form de Délices, St. Andre, Napoleon, Kranrealsbirne, Rousselet Stutgard, Striped Rousselet, Jalousie de Fontenay de Vendee, John Dean, Wilhelmina, Navet, Beurré Delbecq, Délices de Jodoigne, Coter, Verte Longue d'Automne, Dearborn's, Michaux, Buffum, Alpha, Boucquia, Roi de Wurtemberg, Queen of the Low Countries, Hawthorne's Seedling, Fondante Van Mons, Beurré Diel, Lewis, Hacon's Incomparable, Charles of Austria, Doyenné Mons, Beurré Curtet, Bergamot Fortunée, Harvard, Dearborn's Seedling, Cabot, Van Assene, Ananas d'Ete, Commodore, Verte Longue of Coxe, King Edwards', Jubin, Beurré d'Amandes, Williams's Bon Chrétien,

Elizabeth, St. Ghislain, Beurré d'Amalie, Capeheaf, Ambrosia, ten var.; Nos. 1295, 432, 365, 698, 177, 1586, 108, 969, 1103, and 1590 of Van Mons; two varieties from Dr. Van Mons, without Nos. Apples:—Hawthorndean, Red Crab, two var., Kerry Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, Pennock, Lyscom, Ribstone Pippin, Longville's Kernel, Rambour d'Ete, Triangle, Jhoins, Cass, Kraam, Minister, Stratt, Cornish Amateur, Sheep's Nose, Fenouillet Rouge, Murphy, Fall Harvey, Winesap, Rhode Island Greening, Danvers Winter Sweet, Fameuse, Smokehouse, Pound. Peaches:—Red Rareripe, Noblesse, Malta, Red and Yellow Rareripe. Plums:—Diamond, Dominie Dull, Kirke's Washington, Corse's Victoria, Lucombe's Nosuch, Green Gage, Italian Prune.

From J. P. Cushing, Watertown, by D. Haggerston. Grapes:—Muscat of Alexandria, Poonah, Black Hamburg, White Frontignan, Syrian Sweet Water. Nectarines:—Newington, Red Roman, (Newington), Elruge, Brugnion (Violette Hative.)

From Thos. H. Perkins, Brookline, by Wm. Quant. Grapes:—White Muscat of Alexandria, Black Hamburg, Black Frankendale, Black Frontignan. Peaches:—George IV., Hill's Madeira, variety name unknown, Broomfield Nectarine; Persian Green-fleshed Melon.

From Otis Johnson, Lynn. Pears:—Summer Franc Réal, Epine d'Ete, Julienne, Dearborn's Seedling, Williams's Bon Chrétien, St. Michael, Louise bonne de Jersey, Washington, Calebasse, Jalousie, Charles of Austria, Buffum, Easter Beurré, Beurré d'Aremberg, Princesse of Orange, Catillac, Cushing, St. Ghislain, Vicar of Winkfield, Green Sugar, Harvard, Verte Longue d'Automne, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Bleeker's Meadow, Napoleon, Beurré Diel, Roi de Wurtemberg, Prince's St. Germain, Uvedale's St. Germain, Heathcote. Plums:—Duane's Purple, Washington.

From Josiah Lovett, 2d, Beverly. Pears:—St. Ghislain, Hessel, Prince's St. Germain, Calebasse, Roi de Wurtemberg, Héricart, Bezi de la Motte, St. Michael, Van Mons, No. 896, Williams's Bon Chrétien, three specimens from a scion set 17th Aug. 1842. Plums:—Goliah, Long Blue, Coe's Golden Drop; also, Imperial and Goliah Plums and Peaches from the same tree; box of seedling Currants.

From the Messrs. Winship. Pears:—Fulton, Ananas, Bergamotte, Easter Beurré (?) Seckel, Doyenné Blanc, Glout Morceau, Doyenné (?) Williams's Bon Chrétien, Tillington, Belle Lucrative, Cushing, Deux Tetes, Colmar d'Ete, Beurré du Compte, Marquisé, Napoleon, French St. Michael, Massachusetts, Fortunée, Surpasse St. Germain, Rousselet, Archiduc Jean d'Autriche, Brown Beurré, Wilkinson, Pelford, Roi de Wurtemberg, Martin Sec, Bon Chrétien, Passe Colmar, Bellissime d'Automne, Cumberland, Beurré Diel, Beurré d'Amalis, Colmar, Sieulle, Belle de Bruxelles, Andrews, Rushmore's Bon Chrétien, Scotch Bonnet, Catillac, Inconnu Cheneau, St. Ghislain, Bon Chrétien Fondante, Bleeker's Meadow, and fruit of the *Pyrus spuria*. Plums:—Rocky Mountain, White Gage, Purple Egg (fine), Duane's Purple, Belle de Riom, Blue Imperatrice, Goliah. Apples:—Yellow and Red Crab, Grand Sachem, Variety, Baldwin, Russett, Gardner Sweeting, Greening, Dwarf, Api, Reinette de Newton, Calville Rouge d'Hiver, Reinette Franche, Reinette Grise. Figs:—open culture, *Viburnum oxycoccus* and fruit of the *Shepherdia*; Tree Cranberries.

From Samuel Walker, Roxbury. Pears:—Flemish Beauty, Beurré

d'Amalis, Vicar of Winkfield, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Fondante Van Mons, Duchesse de Mars, Andrews, one variety, name unknown, Dearborn's Seedling, Summer Franc Réal, Beurré de Capiaumont, Passe Colmar, Williams's Bon Chrétien.

From E. Wight, Dedham. Pears:—Calebasse, Doyenné, Napoleon, Buffum, Beurré Bronzée, Bleeker's Meadow, Verte Longue d'Automne, Thompeons, St. Ghislain, Urbaniste, Dix, Ambrette, Fortunée, Julienne, Passe Colmar, Easter Beurré, Louise bonne de Jersey, Epine d'Ete, Verte Longue, Brown Beurré, Lewis. Apples:—Gilliflower, Pond, Thin Skin, Seedling Baldwin, Mackay's Sweeting, Warren's Nonpareil, Benoni, Porter, Wine, Rhode Island Greening, Spice Sweeting, Sweet Russet, Seedling.

From Elijah Vose, Dorchester. Pears:—Duchesse d'Angouleme, Cushing, St. Ghislain, Dearborn's Seedling, Napoleon, Urbaniste, Dix, Iron, Long Green, Ambrette, Bicknell, or Quince, Prince's St. Germain, Bezi de la Motte, Flemish Beauty, Williams's Bon Chrétien. Apples:—Gravenstein, Hawthorndean, Summer Pearmain, Mackay's Sweeting.

From Cheever Newhall, Dorchester. Apples:—Hawthorndean, Benoni, Rhode Island Greening. Pears:—Passe Colmar, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Beurré d'Amalis, Urbaniste, Roi de Wurtemberg, Heathcote, Napoleon, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Harrison.

From J. F. Allen, Salem. Pears:—Summer Bon Chrétien, Cabot, Seckel, St. Michael, Beurré de Capiaumont, Gansell's Bergamot, Summer Franc Réal, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Dearborn's Seedling, Napoleon, Verte Longue. Grapes:—Black Hamburg, Black Prince, Chasselas de Bar Sur Aube.

From F. W. Macondry, Dorchester. Pears:—Seckel, Cushing, Bergamot, Washington, Epine d'Ete, Flemish Beauty, Passe Colmar.

From Edward M. Richards, Dedham. Pears:—Verte Longue, Harvard, Cushing, Epine d'Ete, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Seckel. Apples:—Fall Sops of Wine, Hawthorndean, Red and Green Sweetings.

From Hovey & Co., Boston. Pears:—Napoleon, Beurré Romain, Brown Beurré, Verte Longue d'Automne, Beurré de Mons (?), Roi de Wurtemberg, Seckel. Plums:—Smith's Orleans, Blue Imperatrice. Apples:—Baldwin, Hawthorndean. Seedling Peaches.

From L. P. Grosvenor, Pomfret, Conn. Pears:—Williams's Bon Chrétien, St. Ghislain, Julienne, Passe Colmar, Hardenpont, Wilkinson, Beurré Diel, Urbaniste. Apples:—Spitzenberg, Benoni, Williams, Company, Hill-top, Black, Summer Pearmain, Pippin, Hawthorndean, Chandler, Baldwin. Peaches:—two varieties of Seedlings, unnamed.

From John M. Ives, Salem. Pears:—Summer Franc Réal, Beurré de Capiaumont, Hessel, Buffum, Fulton, Cushing, Belle Lucrative, Beurré Bosc, Cabot, Dearborn's Seedling, Andrews, Princesse of Orange, Flemish Beauty, Washington, Bezi de Montigny, Gilgil, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Brown Beurré, Wilkinson, Seckel, Napoleon, Josephine. Plums:—Goliath, Imperial, Scarlet Gage, Reine Claude Violette, Cruger's Seedling, Violet Perdrigon, Green Gage, Diapree, Red Gage. Cornelian Cherries.

From J. C. Howard, Brookline. Pears:—Williams's Bon Chrétien, Duchesse d'Angouleme, St. Michael, Beurré Diel, Summer Bon Chrétien, Napoleon, Beurré d'Amalis, Marie Louise. Peaches:—Royal George,

Coolidge's Favorite. Grapes:—White Chasselas, open culture, Black Hamburg, Chasselas de Fontainbleu, Golden Chasselas.

From Wm. Stearns, Salem. Pears:—Epine d'Ete, Winter Nelis, Chelmsford, Catillac, Belle et bonne, St. Michael, Ronville, Bishop's Thumb, Seckel, Chaumontel, Summer Franc Réal, Orange Pear, Brown Beurré, Empress of Summer, Summer Bon Chrétien, Washington, Endicott, Rousselet de Rheims, Napoleon, Williams's Bon Chrétien. Apples:—Jarvis, Andrews' Sweet.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton. Pears:—Williams's Bon Chrétien, Martin Sec, Easter Beurré, Brown Beurré, St. Michael, Julienne, Doyenné, Sieulle, Bezi de Montigny, Bezi de la Mothe, Seckel, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurré d'Amalis, Rousselet de Rheims, Buffum, Bergamot, Napoleon, Catillac, Doyenné d'Hiver, Princesse of Orange, Franc Réal d'Hiver, Easter Bergamot, Louise bonne de Jersey, Heathcote, nine varieties not named. Apples:—Gloria Mundi, Grand Sachem, Hawthorndean, Porter, Baldwin, Russell, Greening, Lancaster, Orley Pippin, Golden Russett, Warren's Spice, Seedling, Lady Apple, Red Siberian, Yellow Siberian, four varieties not named. Peaches:—Lemon Clingstone, Royal George, President, Lemon Rareripe, George IV., Late Admirable, Coolidge's Favorite, Grosse Mignonne, two varieties seedlings, four varieties not named. Nectarines:—Pitmaston. Grapes:—Royal Chasselas, Black Hamburg. Plums:—Magnum Bonum, Bingham, Prince's Imperial Gage, Goliah, Duane's Purple, White Gage, Purple Gage, Egg Plum, Purple Damson, Green Gage.

From Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport. Pears:—Julienne, Wilbur, Cushing, Andrews, Belle Lucrative, Wilkinson, Easter Beurré, Napoleon, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Beurré de Capiaumont, Dix, Urbaniste, Marie Louise, Beurré Diel, Burnet, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Johannot, Seckel, St. Ghislain, Williams's Bon Chrétien. From S. H. Walley, Jr., Roxbury. Pears:—Easter Beurré, Vicar of Winkfield, St. Ghislain, Marie Louise, Seckel, Williams's Bon Chrétien. Peaches:—Coolidge's Favorite, 2 doz. From S. R. Johnson, Charlestown. Plums:—Washington. Grapes:—Sweetwater, out-door culture, three dishes, fine. From S. A. Walker, Brookline. Pears:—Williams's Bon Chrétien, Seckel, Crosse, Coffin's Virgoulouse, Napoleon, Summer Franc Réal, Heathcote. Cole's early peaches. From G. Merriam, West Newton. Peaches:—Red Rareripe, very fine. From C. W. Rockwell, Norwich, Ct. Grapes:—Syrian. From J. Ballister, Dorchester. Pears:—Cushing, Beurré Diel, Fulton, Williams's Bon Chrétien. Apples:—Baldwin, From John F. Trull, Dorchester. Pears:—Andrews, Catillac, Black Worcester, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Vicar of Winkfield, Beurré de Capiaumont, Beurré d'Amalis. Cornelian Cherries. From Stacy Curtis, Roxbury. Peaches:—one dish, very large and fine, without name. Pears:—Williams's Bon Chrétien, Belle et bonne. From George Brown, Beverly. Pears:—Williams's Bon Chrétien, Seckel, Jalousie. From Josiah Newhall, Lynnfield. Pears:—Vicar of Winkfield, Forelle (?) Smith's Orleans Plums. From Thomas Dowse, Cambridgeport. Pears:—Harvard, Seckel, Verte Longue. From Arthur Fay. Peaches:—no name.

From John Washburn, Plymouth, Seedling Pears. From George Thatcher, two varieties Peaches. From William Meller, Roxbury, Black Hamburg Grapes; two dishes Smith's Orleans Plums; four varieties Peaches, name unknown; Williams's Bon Chrétien pears, and

variety, name unknown; Nonesuch Apples. From J. F. Pierce, Dorchester, Squash Apples. From A. D. Capen, Dorchester, large Apples from New Hampshire. From Elbridge Tufts, Cambridgeport. Pears:—Andrews, Harvard, Summer Bon Chrétien, St. Michael. Apples:—Porter. From Daniel Chaplin, Cambridge. Pears:—Catillac, Winter Bon Chrétien. From A. C. & W. Curtis, Newton Lower Falls, Sweetwater Grapes, out door culture. From Seth E. Hardy. Pears:—Williams's Bon Chrétien. From Wm. Thomas, Boston. Pears:—Duchesse d'Angouleme, St. Michael, Washington, Williams's Bon Chrétien. Seedling Apricots. Thomas's Plums. From H. Vandine, Cambridge. Pears:—Beurré Diel, Beurré Spence, New Long Rosewater, Hardenpont, Marie Louise, Seckel, Bon Chrétien, Spanish Bon Chrétien, Moor Torrol, St. Michael. Plums:—Coe's Golden Drop, Smith's Orleans, New Orleans, Yellow Egg, Italian Prune, Imperial Gage. Peaches:—Golden Purple Clingstone, Royale Yellow, Melacatune. From R. M. Copeland, Sweetwater Grapes, out door culture.

From John Bumstead, Roxbury. Apples:—Gloria Mundi, Ribston Pippin. Pears:—Beurré d'Angleterre, Seckel. Plums:—Egg, Duane's Purple. From John Arnold, Jr., Milton, Black Hamburg Grapes. From T. A. Shurtleff, Brookline. Egg Plums. From Wm. B. Kingsbury, Roxbury, Williams's Bon Chrétien Pears. From Mrs. Adams, Roxbury, Williams's Bon Chrétien Pears, two dozen, very fine. From Geo. Newhall, Dorchester. Pears:—Cumberland, Beurré Bosc, Urbaniste, Julienne, Dix, Passe Colmar, Fulton, Seckel, Williams's Bon Chrétien. Royal Purple Clingstone peaches. From Josiah Gilmore, Newton. Apples:—Monstrous Pippin, Golden Ball, Lady Apple. Harvard Pear. From Wm. Kenrick, Newton. Pears:—Flemish Beauty. From James Munroe, Jr., Cambridge. Pears:—Louise Bonne de Jersey, Beurré de Capiaumont, Calebasse, Vicar of Winkfield, variety unknown. Peach, variety unknown. From Aaron D. Weld, Roxbury. Pears,—Williams's Bon Chrétien, two varieties unknown, for name. From Isaac Davis, Dorchester. Peaches, name unknown.

From John A. Kenrick. Plums:—Duane's Purple, Lombard, Washington, Prince's Imperial, Sweet Damson, Smith's Orleans, Yellow Gage. Apples:—Cogswell, Yellow Siberian Crab. Pears:—Seckel, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Napoleon. From Thomas Mason, Roxbury. Grapes:—White Muscat of Alexandria, White Hamburg, Black Prince, White Frontignan. Two dishes Williams's Bon Chrétien Pears. From Aaron D. Williams, Roxbury. Pears:—Harvard, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Bon Chrétien. Plums:—Green Gage, Washington, Yellow Gage, Orleans, Corse's, Red Gage. Black Hamburg Grapes. From Mrs. Bigelow, Medford. Pears:—Summer Bon Chrétien, St. Michael, Williams's Bon Chrétien. Yellow Rareripec Peaches.

From Jacob Deane, Mansfield. Apples:—Fall Sopsavine, Golden Russet, Reinette, Tender Sweet, Monstrous Pippin, Vermont Sweet, White Apple, Seedling from do., Hey Boy, Sweet Superb, Spice Sweet, Seedling from do., Sugar Cluster Russet, Summer Pearmain, Boyden Sweet, Winter Sweet Russet, Wine apple, five varieties of Seedling Apples. Peaches:—Clingstone and Large Early. From S. & G. Hyde, Newton. Apples:—Bough Harvest, Hubbardston Nonesuch, High Top Sweeting. (?) Peaches:—Cutter's Red and Yellow, Red and Yellow Rareripec, Hastings's Rareripec, Red Clingstone, Jacques's Yellow, very

fine. Pears:—Catillac, Buffum, Seedling from the Seckel. From E. E. Bradshaw, Charlestown. Plums:—Washington, Imperial Gage. From J. Owen, Cambridge. Peaches, Pears, Apples (Porter), and Grapes. From Joseph A. Atkinson, Lynn, Duane's Purple Plums.

VEGETABLES.—From J. M. Ives, Salem, Autumnal Marrow Squash. Six Water Melons, from John Gordon, Watertown. From Josiah Lovett, 2d, Beverly, three Sulphur Broccoli, five varieties of Squash, viz.: Malaga, Smyrna, Autumnal Marrow, Lima, Canada, and common Crook-neck. From Samuel Herrick, Beverly, one Indiana or seven years Pumpkin—weight, 73 lbs. From E. Tufts, Cambridgeport, large Yellow Cantelope melon. From Henry Butterfield, Cambridge, Italian squash—weight, 102 lbs. From Dr. Howard, Brookline. Melons:—Napoleon, Green Smyrna, Persian, Nutmeg, Queen's Pocket, and Citron. From Wm. B. Kingsbury, Blood beets. From F. W. Macondry, Sugar beets, Blood beets, Canada squashes, baskets of new and fine tomatoes, Okra fruit.

From Hovey & Co., two Mammoth Squashes, weighing 48 lbs. each; new Bassano beets, fruit of the purple Egg plant, Melons. From Col. T. H. Perkins, fruit of the purple Egg plant, *Solanum Melongena*. From A. D. Weld, Marrow squash, cucumbers. From I. Davis, Dorchester, Canada squash, 11 months old. From A. D. Williams, Blood beets and Marrow squashes. From John Hill, Musk melons. Acorn squash, from P. Conant, Charlestown.

A Box of Honey from the apiary of Mr. Obadiah Hadwin, Worcester, attracted much attention.

On Friday, the 15th, the Committee of Arrangements, to the number of about thirty, dined together at the Pavilion. Among the invited guests, was the delegation from the New York Institute, consisting of Rev. J. O. Choules and S. Stevens, Henry Meigs and A. J. Downing, Esqs. Mr. A. H. Ernst, from Cincinnati, Ohio. Col. Wilder, President of the Society, and Rev. J. L. Russell, Professor of Botany, &c.

The committee assembled at 3 o'clock, and after the interval of an hour spent in social intercourse, and the interchange of friendly greeting, the members, with their guests, sat down to one of the most sumptuous feasts. The tables were ornamented with flowers, and the dessert, which was the free contribution of various members of the Society, more particularly of the committee, was bountiful and rich. Never did we set down to a more excellent repast. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. S. Walker, presided. A blessing was invoked by the Rev. Mr. Choules, and after partaking of the dinner and the removal of the cloth, the chairman rose and offered the following sentiments.

National Prosperity.—Cultivated fields and fruitful gardens are both the source and index of national progress, in all that constitutes the strength of the state and the happiness of her citizens.

Annual Festivals.—Ours is to commemorate the blessings of Providence upon the industry of man, and to congratulate each other upon the beautiful gifts of our common Father.

Gardening.—This was the appointed employment of the *first* of our race, and will ever be the chosen pursuit of many of his descendants.

The chairman next gave

The American Institute.—First to congregate the skill of American industry. Its example and its enterprise have recently developed the agricultural resources of our country.

To this sentiment, the Rev. Mr. Choules, chairman of the delegation of the New York Institute, in the absence of Gen. Talmadge, replied in a short and interesting speech. He alluded to the improvements which had been made in horticulture in the vicinity of Boston, and to the example which had been set by the Mass. Hort. Soc. He believed Boston to be far ahead of any other part of the country in horticultural science. He alluded to the prejudice which existed in some parts of New York state, against the clergy, on account of their attending cattle shows and agricultural exhibitions, and occasionally taking part in the festivities of the day. This prejudice grew out of the want of a taste for such pursuits. He was happy to know there were no such prejudices in New England. Mr. Choules highly complimented the Society, and in connexion with it related an amusing anecdote. In conclusion he gave—

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society—One of the best blessings of a social community. From the arable ground of peace and union, its members have brought forth the flowers of promise, and the fruits of good fellowship.

Col. Wilder, the President of the Society, replied.

Mr. W. welcomed the delegates as representatives not only of Horticulture, but of the great science of Agriculture, the means by which our race subsist, and the foundation of all national and individual prosperity. He stated that the cultivation of the soil in all ages had been esteemed honorable by the great and good—that it was refining and ennobling—that its pleasures were of the purest character, and in support of this, gave as a sentiment, in the language of Washington—

The Cultivation of the Soil—"The most healthful, the most useful, and the most honorable employment of man."

The chairman next gave—

The Cincinnati Horticultural Society—She has already given us a good *Ernst* of what she intends to do in the dissemination of horticultural improvement.

Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati, Ohio, an intelligent and enterprising nurseryman of that city, who was present, replied. He was highly gratified at being enabled to be present on this occasion. He had attended the exhibition, and was astonished at the great variety and number of fruits which were exhibited. In the West they were but yet in the infancy of horticulture, and looked to the East for information: they had recently established a society in Cincinnati, but he trusted it would be the means of disseminating information among the people, and instrumental in the introduction of the choicest fruits. There was no soil or climate better adapted to the cultivation of fruit than that of Ohio. He should return to his home, and give an account of what he had seen, and he hoped the Cincinnati Hort. Soc. would follow the example. Mr. Ernst concluded by offering the following toast:—

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society—The mother vine, whose fruitful branches have reached across the Alleghany mountains. May it continue to spread until the whole land shall become a perfect garden.

The next sentiment from the Chair, was—

The Cultivators and Agriculturists of Gotham—Well does that State deserve the appellation of "great," which sends forth as her delegates, men whose enterprise develops the natural resources of the country; whose genius facilitates progress; and whose philanthropy blesses mankind.

Mr. Stevens, President of the Croton Water Works, rose in reply. He had never been gratified by such a display of fruit. He said he had heard

through the medium of your paper, and through your Hovey's Magazine, of the progress which had been made in horticultural improvement, but until now had not been a witness to the results. Mr. Stevens made many pertinent remarks upon horticultural societies, and commended the labors of the practical gardener, whose occupation it was to produce such splendid specimens as had been presented at the exhibition. He gave as a toast—

The Working Gardener.

The Rev. J. L. Russell rose to make some remarks. He had listened attentively to the observations which had fallen from his Rev. brother, Mr. Choules, and he was glad to have this opportunity to say to him, that here in New England, he need have no fear that his interest in horticultural pursuits would derogate from his profession. He believed that the cultivation of the earth was an ennobling, christianizing occupation: that its moral effect upon the community was beneficial and good. He spoke at some length on various topics, and concluded with a sentiment.

The chairman then gave the following:—

The Accomplished Gardener—Uniting science, skill, and taste, with the dexterous and ready hand.

Mr. Downing, of the Highland Nurseries, Newburgh, N. Y., offered a sentiment in reply, which we unfortunately could not procure.

The following sentiment called out Mr. Meigs, of New York.

Home Industry—The parent and protector of agriculture, commerce, the useful and elegant arts. Our country is *leagued* to support it; we need not look abroad for aid, when New York can guide us with such good *generalship*.

We shall not endeavor to give even a synopsis of Mr. Meigs's speech, which was humorous and entertaining. It was the first time he had ever been in Boston. For though he was descended from puritan blood, yet he had never been in this modern Athens before. He concluded with a toast, which, in the merriment that followed his remarks, we forgot to secure.

Dr. Wight, Recording Secretary, offered the next sentiment, as follows:—

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements—He is a *Walker*; may good fortune blossom around his path, and old age find his granary full.

Mr. Walker, remarked, that although speech-making was not his forte, he should justly be charged with a want of gratitude and courtesy, did he neglect to thank the gentlemen of the Society for their good wishes and repeated acts of kindness towards him. It was fourteen years, he said, since he had been elected a member of the Horticultural Society, during which period he had labored with nearly all its practical and working men; and now, after *two* apprenticeships, he was ready, he said, to enter into another engagement for fourteen years more. Fourteen years! He recalled it; he was ready to enter into an *engagement for life*, and should the future intercourse of the members be as pleasant as the past has been, it would prove to be a *red letter day* from the beginning to the end. Mr. Walker next referred to the *works* of the Horticultural Society. "Permit me to ask," he said, "*what have we done?* and, *what remains to be done?*" Then, replying himself to the queries, he observed, "we have nearly changed the face of the country, and have seen the products of Flora and Pomona, which ten years ago could have been stowed in a two-horse om-

nibus, now filling a hall 100 feet by 45! and yet this is only the *beginning* of the Horticultural Society! Other influences were to come, he said, from the love of fruit and flowers, in the full exercise of that moral power, which literally makes the desert to bloom as the rose. To hasten this happy period, the speaker asked, '*what have we to do?*' and then gave this forcible answer—'we have to continue that *oneness of action and purpose*, which has been our morning and evening star, and, with the aid of our sister societies, actuated by the same desire, we shall accomplish *much*, if not *all*, that we have to do.' In conclusion, the Chairman proposed:—

The health, happiness, and prosperity of the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, individually and collectively.

Mr. C. M. Hovey rose to offer some remarks. He read an account of the first exhibition ever made by the Society, and entered into a comparison of the fruits exhibited then and those shown the present year. He also made some remarks relative to the introduction to notice of our American varieties of fruits, particularly of pears. It was through the means of the Society that the Andrews, Cushing, Harvard, Clap, Dix, Fulton, and many others were brought before the public. Mr. Hovey hoped the superiority of these fruits, which were accidental varieties, would induce cultivators to make attempts to raise fruits on scientific principles. He concluded by offering a sentiment.

Native Fruits—Our woods and pastures have already yielded us a great number of fine varieties. The skill of our cultivators is only wanting, to make us dependent upon no other clime for the most delicious fruits.

The following volunteer sentiments were offered by the members or read from the Chair.

Fruits and Flowers—The jewelry and poetry of Nature; the gems of the Orchard, and the alphabet of Angels.

The Liberality of Culture—That encouragement to the earth, without which agriculture is not a science. The sure incentive towards fame and fortune.

The memory of the late Robert Manning, of Salem—The enterprising cultivator and the generous man. Massachusetts is his debtor, and her sons acknowledge the debt with gratitude.

The Anniversaries of '42, 43 and 44—The memory of the past, the enjoyment of the present, the anticipation of the future. Our ladies last year were the roses of our banquet, adding sweetness to the hours. We drink to their memory in '43, and hope for their presence in blooming beauty, on the next leap year.

The Horticultural Societies of the United States—Projected and realized by wise men, who, like the ancient Magi, are not without their star of Bethlehem.

The memory of Lowell and Prince—Translated from the Gardens their own skilful hands had cultivated, to the blooming bowers of Paradise.

The Recording Secretary of our Society—There are sprites amongst the flowers and mad wights over all creation. We have a *Wight* amongst us of a different order—a friend to science and the useful arts. Not one of our Committee can set up an *Ebenezer* against him.

Mr. Pond—evidently a "Water-man;" he cultivates a "Plum-island."

The President of the Society—Making the *Wilder-ness* blossom as the rose.

The Game of Gardening—A rich prize at stake. Something to cut, and a good deal of shovelling.

But no tricks in the trade,
Except what we take with a spade.

Our Society—May its members cluster like grapes upon their stem, and be filled with the juice of good fellowship.

Horticultural Exhibitions—Here are collected the choicest fruits of the earth, and the fairest flowers from the social parterre.

His Majesty King Pippin—Unlike other kings, he can get *mellow* without losing his dignity.

Tu-lips from Eve's Garden—May we set our faces against them.

The meeting broke up at an early hour, by the customary singing in chorus of "Auld Lang Syne."

September 16th.—An adjourned meeting was held to-day—the President being absent, the Vice President, Mr. French, took the Chair.

No business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned one week.

September 23d. An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the Chair.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the Committee of Arrangements and to the Chairman, for the acceptable manner in which they had executed their duty, in the decorations of the hall, &c.

The thanks of the Society were also voted to those ladies and gentlemen who generously contributed flowers and fruits for the 15th annual exhibition.

A committee of three was chosen to take into consideration the subject of the loss of fruits, at the exhibition. The committee consists of S. Walker, B. V. French, and E. M. Richards.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs C. Newhall, E. Wight and J. Stickney, were appointed to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year.

T. Motley, jr., was admitted a member.

Meeting dissolved.

Exhibited.—Flowers: Quite a display of dahlias was made to-day, and many very good blooms were shown. The recent rains have given new life to the plants, and brought out a fresh stock of buds. Mr. Stickney exhibited about 75 blooms, among them some very fine, particularly *Essex Triumph*, *Widnall's Queen*, *Dowager*, *Lady Cooper*, *Eva*, *Maid of Bath*, and *Eclipse*. The President exhibited some fine blooms: among the number seven of the *Essex Triumph*, all excellent, from *one* plant, thus showing that it is not only a first rate flower individually, but a variety upon which dependence can be placed for more than one bloom in a season: *Widnall's Queen*, *Marshal Soult*, *Pickwick* and *Wheeler's Maria*, were also fine. Messrs. Winship exhibited a number of specimens, and we noticed *Pickwick*, *Sarah*, *Castanda*, *Conqueror of Europe*, and some others, as good blooms. From E. Winslow, *Essex Triumph*, *Pickwick* and *Eclipse*, fine. From S. A. Walker, several fine dahlias. From H. W. Dutton, about 70 blooms; among them *Oakley's Surprise*, and two good seedlings. Hovey & Co. exhibited a few very fine blooms, viz.: *Essex Triumph*, *Constantia*, *Marshal Soult*, *Eclipse*, and *Girling's Prince of Wales*. From John Robinson, seedling dahlias, called *Washington*, *Lady Washington* and *Eldorado*; also *Girling's Prince of Wales*. Dahlias were also exhibited by J. L. L. F. Warren, R. M. Copeland, S. A. Walker and others.

(Owing to the crowded state of our columns, the report of the Fruit is deferred to our next number.)

ART. IV. Faneuil Hall Market.

<i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i>		From	To	<i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i>		From	To
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Potatoes, new :				Autumnal Marrow, per cwt.	1 00	1 50	
Chenangoes, { per barrel	1 00	—		Winter Crookneck, per cwt.	75	1 00	
{ per bushel	40	50		Canada Crookneck, per cwt.	1 00	—	
Common,.... { per barrel	87½	—		Pumpkins, each, ...	10	12½	
{ per bushel	37½	—					
Eastports,.... { per barrel	1 50	—		<i>Fruits.</i>			
{ per bushel	75	—		Apples, dessert and cooking:			
Sweet, per bushel, ...	1 25	—		Baldwins, per barrel, . .	2 00	2 50	
Turnips, per bushel:				Russetts, per barrel, . .	2 00	—	
Common, ...	50	—		Pumpkin Sweet, per bar.	2 00	2 50	
Ruta Baga, ...	37	50		Common, per barrel, . .	1 00	1 50	
Onions :				Hartford, Sweet, per bar.	2 50	—	
White, per bunch, ...	4	—		Porter, per bushel, . . .	1 00	1 50	
Rarieripes, per bunch, . .	3	4		Gillyflower, per bushel, .	1 00	—	
Yellow, per bunch, ...	3	4		Siberian Crab, per bush.	1 50	2 00	
Yellow, per bushel, ...	62½	—		Pears, per half peck :			
Beets, per bushel, ...	62½	75		Andrews, ...	50	—	
Carrots, per bushel, ...	62½	75		Cushing, ...	75	1 00	
Radishes, per bunch, ...	—	—		St. Michael, ...	50	—	
Horseradish, per lb.	8	10		Brocas Bergamot, ...	50	—	
<i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i>				Seckle, ...	50	—	
Cabbages, per doz. :				Common, ...	37½	50	
Drumhead, ...	50	75		Baking, ...	37½	50	
Savoy, ...	50	62½		Plums, per quart :			
Red Dutch, ...	75	1 00		Common, ...	12½	—	
Brocolis, each, ...	10	12½		Peaches, per peck :			
Cauliflowers, each, ...	12½	20		Large, ...	1 50	—	
Lettuce, per head, ...	4	6		Common, ...	75	1 00	
Shell Beans, per quart :				Cranberries, per bushel, .	2 00	—	
Common, ...	8	10		Purple Eggs, each, ...	12½	20	
Sieva, ...	12½	—		Citron Melons, (pres'v'e) ea	12½	—	
Lima, ...	17	—		Watermelons, each, ...	12½	25	
Corn, per dozen ears :				Muskmelons, each :			
Sweet, ...	8	10		Large Canteloupe, ...	10	12½	
Celery, per root, ...	8	10		Green Citron, ...	10	12½	
Peppers, per lb.	4	4½		Cucumbers, per doz. . . .	6	—	
Mangoes, per doz.	17	20		Per hund. (for pickling,)	17	20	
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal.	25	—		Tomatoes, per bushel, . .	50	75	
Peppers (pickled) per gal. .	37½	—		Grapes, per pound :			
<i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i>				Black Hamburg, ...	50	—	
Parsley, per half peck, . .	25	—		White Sweetwater, ...	25	—	
Sage, per pound, ...	17	20		Wild, per bushel, ...	1 00	—	
Marjorum, per bunch, . . .	6	12½		Pine-apples, each, ...	12½	25	
Savory, per bunch, ...	6	12½		Lemons, per doz.	25	31	
Spearmint, per bunch, . . .	3	—		Oranges, per doz.	25	37½	
				Walnuts, per bushel, . . .	1 50	—	
				Cocoanuts, per hund. . . .	4	—	

REMARKS.—September has been rather a cool month. Less windy and stormy weather has thus far accompanied it than usual: it is rare to escape high winds and an easterly storm about the autumnal equinox; but this year neither have been experienced. On the morning of the 11th, in many parts of the country, there was quite a severe frost, injuring vines

and other tender plants. At the time we now write (27th), the thermometer has fallen down to 36°, indicating a hoar frost in the morning.

Vegetables.—Since our last, there has been an increasing stock, owing to the approach of harvesting time. After the timely rains of August, the potatoe crop came on vigorously, and there is now the appearance of an abundant produce. Potatoes have fallen off to our quotations, at one time even a shade below, but they rallied again, and now appear quite firm. Several shipments have been made to the Southern markets. Sweet potatoes are now plentiful and very good; great quantities have been received from New Jersey. Turnips now come in by the bushel, of fine size and quantity; early ones were never poorer or much scarcer, but the late crop is heavy. Onions are now quite abundant and prices fair. Large quantities of bunched reds have been taken for shipment. Beets and carrots both come to hand by the bushel. Horseradish for pickling is now in demand at our prices. Cabbages are now filling well, and, in general, are large and good; but the crop will not be a heavy one, owing to the dry weather of July, which prevented the seed from coming up well; Red Dutch now come to hand. Cauliflowers and brocoli are abundant and good. Of shell beans, there has been a good supply, particularly of the Sieva and Lima. Sweet corn is now getting scarce. Celery comes in quite plentiful now, and of good size and appearance. Peppers are rather scarce, owing to the cool and unfavorable weather, which has retarded their growth. The crop of squashes, particularly of Autumnal Marrows, is large and good. Last summer, a greater part of the crop failed; this year they have as generally done well: our quotations show a great overstock at this time.

Fruit.—Considerable change has taken place in the market. A greater variety of apples and of better quality is now found. Of baldwins and russets there are yet but few fine fruits, the greater part being windfalls. Porters are fine and command good prices; it is the only good apple in eating at this season. The prospect is now that the supply will not be large, nor the quality very excellent. Plums are about gone, a few of the common sort only remain. Pears are more plentiful than usual, and in a larger variety. We noticed beautiful Andrews, Seckel, Cushing, &c. Peaches have been brought in from New Jersey, and but for this supply the market would have been quite bare; extra quality command good prices. Water melons and musk melons have been abundant, and sold low. Cranberries of the new crop have just come to hand, but owing to the frost of the 11th, great quantities were much injured. Tomatoes are still plentiful. Forced grapes are abundant and good, and prices have fallen to a low rate. No Isabellas of good quality have yet appeared.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, September 27th, 1843.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR OCTOBER.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines, under glass, will now have their wood very well matured, and continued care should be taken that the house is open and closed at

such hours as will most facilitate the ripening of the wood. The grapes, except in cold houses, will now be nearly all cut; continue to head all the strong shoots layed in for next year's bearing, and cut away all useless branches. Pick off all dead leaves.

Strawberry Beds may be made in October with entire success; indeed, if the plants are carefully set out, we prefer this month to very early planting. Continue to hoe and weed old beds.

Currant, Raspberry and Gooseberry Bushes may be transplanted this month.

Fruit Trees, of all kinds, may be removed this month.

Seeds of Fruit Trees may be planted in October; it is the most favorable month for the work.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

The Dahlias, unless touched by early frosts, will just commence to bloom freely. After being checked by the dry weather in July, the rains of August gave them a rapid start, and they are now in full bud. Frost will undoubtedly overtake them by the middle of the month in the country, though perhaps not in the cities. But when the tops are killed, the roots may be taken up and stowed away in their winter quarters.

Camellias should now be removed to the greenhouse and be carefully watered.

Roses, planted out in the open ground, should be taken up this month. Put in cuttings now, if young plants are wanted in the spring.

Plants of Erythrina Crista Galli should be lifted and removed to the cellar, in the same manner of dahlias.

Cyclamens should all be potted this month, and placed in a frame.

Chrysanthemums should now be removed to the greenhouse or parlor, and be liberally supplied with water, occasionally using liquid manure or a solution of Poudrette or guano.

Ozalises, of all sorts, may be potted this month.

Stocks, Mignonette, and other annuals, in pots, should be placed in frames, for protection, during cold nights.

Verbenas, raised by layers, should be taken up and placed in a frame.

Tulips, Hyacinths, and other bulbs, may be planted this month.

Paeonies, of all sorts, may be separated and successfully transplanted this month.

Herbaceous Plants, of all sorts, may be transplanted this month.

Sparaxis, Ixias, &c., should be potted this month.

Annual Flower Seeds, of such sorts as Larkspur, Clarkias, Coreopsis, Leptosiphon, &c., may be sown the latter part of the month, the Rocket Larkspurs in beds where they are to flower.

Heliotropes, planted in the open ground, should now be taken up and potted.

Ericas, propagated from cuttings, should now be potted off.

Petunias may be propagated from cuttings now, to make plants for spring flowering.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

NOVEMBER, 1843.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes and Recollections of a tour through Hartford, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and some other places, in October, 1843.* By the EDITOR.

It was on the morning of the 11th of October, that we took our seat in the cars for Springfield, over the Western Rail-road. We started from the Brighton station, where a handsome building in the Egyptian style has been lately erected, for the accommodation of passengers. The number which leave from this station, owing to its proximity to the great cattle mart, and its central location from Cambridge and the adjoining towns, is now very large, and the increasing number has induced the directors to erect a building and open an office for the sale of tickets. We have previously spoken of the neat and tasty arrangement of the banks on each side of the Rail-road, where it passes through Messrs. Winship's grounds. Since then additional pains have been taken to extend them on either side, and to plant them with a variety of ornamental trees.

The morning was cool for the season, though remarkably fine and pleasant. A few early frosts had already given an autumn hue to the varied foliage which filled the nursery grounds of our friends, the Messrs. Winship. But as we left the station and passed rapidly into the well wooded country beyond Newton, the changes of the foliage became greater, and the scarlet tints of the maple stood out conspicuous among the yellow and purple shades of other trees.

In little more than two hours we arrived at the Worcester

depot, and after the delay of a few moments, proceeded on to Springfield, which we reached at half-past 12 o'clock, at noon. The country between Worcester and Springfield is quite different from that between Boston and Worcester. The rich and cultivated fields, nor the waving masses of grain, do not greet the eye. The route passes through a rocky country, varied by hill and dale, and generally rather thickly wooded, with a good growth of timber: but passing so rapidly on, we could scarcely distinguish what sort of trees were the most generally distributed.

Our next route was down the Connecticut river. The rains of a few days previous had swollen this stream six or eight feet; but the water was now rapidly subsiding, and there was little more than sufficient depth, over the rapids, to allow the passage of the rather diminutive steamboat which plies up and down this route. There is nothing remarkable in the scenery of the Connecticut; the banks, except for some distance below Springfield, are rather low, and in many places the low ground or valleys extend inland, and occasionally the river had overflowed a large portion of their surface. At 4 1-2 o'clock we arrived at Hartford, after an exceedingly pleasant jaunt of nine hours,—distant about one hundred and twenty-five miles.

Hartford.—Our time here being rather limited, we called on our friend Dr. E. W. Bull, whose beautiful garden is situated on High street, only a short walk from the Court House, or centre of the city. It comprises a beautiful spot of ground containing about 15 acres, varied in its outline, with great undulations of the surface, forming a deep valley on one side, through which a small stream winds its way. The grounds are laid out in a picturesque style, with curved walks and grassy slopes, and upwards of three acres of them embrace one of the best collections of hardy trees and shrubs, roses, fruit trees, &c., to be found in the State.

The garden fronts on High street, about three hundred feet, and is there laid out with a central entrance walk, from which two walks diverge in either direction, leaving a large space, with a view to the erection of a house at some future day. Extending down the hill the grounds widen, in the rear of houses which front on High street, and reach down and across the valley to a private road on the other side. It is at the farthest point in this valley that a picturesque cottage has been erected, which forms a pleasing scene

viewed from almost any part of the garden. Looking from the ground towards the south, the old Sigourney place lies immediately in the foreground. Across the valley, on the brow of the hill to the west, several beautiful dwellings with rural gardens, catch the eye, while to the east the city with its towering spires, springs up. Altogether the spot is one of the finest natural places we have ever seen, and with the taste and labor which has been applied to it, may be numbered among the limited number of beautiful amateur gardens, which are found in the vicinity of our large cities.

We noticed here among the forest trees, one called the Norway maple, a tree purchased of Judge Buel some years ago: it is a rare and beautiful tree, and if our memory serves us we have never seen one any where else of a similar variety. Its very broad and peculiar deep green foliage and the handsome form of the tree render it valuable. We here saw several young trees of the Charter oak, raised from seeds gathered by Dr. Bull from the original tree, which stands within a short distance of the garden. A number of English oaks, some of good size, we noticed. A fine upright evergreen tree, called the Evergreen Cypress, was growing well; the seeds were received from Rome. It promises to be a good addition to our hardy trees. Quite a number of seedling arbor vitæ, of such kind as we noticed in our tour of 1842, as having been seen in the garden of Mr. McKee, of Burlington, N. J., were planted out: the trees were received from Mr. McKee, and the variety appears hardier than the Chinese.

Dr. Bull's collection of roses is extensive. In addition to many fine hardy and tender sorts, we found large plants of the Queen of the Prairies, and the *rubifolia elegans*; the latter good, but only simi-double: we also noticed the New Crimson Boursault. Many more additions will be made to the garden the coming spring, and the show of roses in June must be very beautiful. The collection of perennial and annual plants is no less extensive than the roses. *Portulaca Thellusonii*, and *spléndens*, *Phlox Drummondii*, and others equally rare and beautiful, were blooming abundantly.

Dr. Bull intends adding a greenhouse and grapery to the garden: it will be a great addition to the place. Independently of the pleasure a greenhouse always affords, it may be made valuable use of for wintering plants, for flowering

in the open air all summer. The garden is always open to the inspection of strangers, and any of our friends who may visit Hartford should call and see it. The citizens of Hartford are indebted to the Doctor, for the privilege of enjoying so much pleasure throughout the summer season.

Garden of S. Tudor, Esq., Main Street.—Nothing surprised us more than the garden of Mr. Tudor, covering less than half an acre of ground, in the very heart of the city. We were quite astonished at the variety of trees and plants crowded into so small a space. The entrance from the street is through an avenue of evergreens and deciduous trees, comprising fine specimens of the Hemlock and Balsam Fir. The greenhouse is about fifty feet long, and fifteen wide, and was filled to overflowing with a very good collection of plants, including several of the newest and best camellias and many other plants,—of which we noted down *Beaufortia decussata*, showing a spike of its brilliant crimson flowers; *Banksia serrata* superbly in flower and the plant in good health. *Amaryllis vallota*, with a cluster of its rich velvety flowers.

In the open garden the dahlias were blooming in great beauty, but the varieties were of the older sorts, and did not embrace such as the Queen, Lady Cooper, Bridesmaid, &c. We noticed some of the largest and finest heads of coxcombs. Mr. Tudor has an excellent collection of carnations, of which we saw he had a good quantity of young plants.

A fine specimen of the tulip tree nearly thirty feet high, was the most ornamental object of the garden; this elegant tree should be planted much more extensively than it now is, and we would impress on all lovers of beautiful native trees, the importance of making the tulip tree at least one among the number of their yearly selections from the nurseries. Mr. Tudor's grounds are kept in the neatest manner.

The residences of Messrs. T. Lee and A. W. Butler, situated just at the edge of the city, have neat and beautiful gardens of about one-half an acre each, attached, which are well filled with a variety of fruit trees, ornamental plants, &c. In conversation with Mr. Lee, he stated to us that he had tried the results of root pruning on a few pear trees in his garden, and with the best effects. Mr. Lee is his own gardener, that is, performing such work as pruning

trees, &c. with his own hands. Two years ago we published some remarks on the root pruning of trees, with extracts from the excellent paper on that subject, by Mr. Rivers. It occurred to Mr. Lee, on reading the article, that as he had several pear trees of whose qualities he was unacquainted, that he would root prune them, in order to ascertain what the sorts were, if true to name,—and if true, whether worthy of cultivation. Six trees were pruned,—this was in the spring of 1842,—the earth was removed from around the surface, so as to expose the roots, when the largest were cut off, as directed in the paper referred to. The earth was then put back in its place, and no extra care was given to the trees from that time to this, other than to give them annually a small dressing of manure. The past season, *four* out of the *six* trees produced fruit, some of them a peck each. This shows conclusively the value of root pruning, when applied to the pear tree: other trees are undoubtedly effected in the same manner. Individuals, by the adoption of root pruning, may cultivate at least three times as many kinds of fruit as they could were the roots allowed to take their own course, without check. But the greatest benefits of the practice are to early detect the true qualities of the fruit—whether true to name—or worthy of general cultivation. These questions once settled, there will be no danger of the disappointment which often ensues after growing trees eight or ten years, and then have them prove poor or secondary sorts. We know of no one modern improvement in horticultural science, so truly valuable to the amateur as that of root pruning.

Tuesday, the 12th, was another delightful day; and having visited the gardens of our friends, we took the morning train of cars for New Haven. The route of this rail-road runs through a fertile section of country, until near New Haven, when the sandy plains begin to appear, and are almost barren of any growth of wood. But for twenty miles from Hartford, we were never more delighted with the vigor and stateliness of the trees,—their variableness of autumn coloring,—or the picturesque grouping of the masses. Some of the oaks were clothed with branches to the ground, and the deep green tints of their foliage stood conspicuous amid the scarlet, yellow and purple hues of the maples, elms, chestnuts, beeches, hornbeams, &c. We passed some groups of trees, whose picturesque arrangement

made an impression on our mind never to be forgotten. No steep declivities or deep ravines,—no mountainous ridges wreathed with perpetual verdure here attract the eye. The scenery, though perhaps rather tame, is rendered surpassingly beautiful by the broad and dense masses of foliage in some places, and, we might say, almost gardenesque arrangement of the trees in others; hundreds of specimens, standing out singly and detached from all others—their lofty stems and wavy branches forming objects of great beauty. All lovers of our native forest scenery, will be struck with admiration at the vigor, as well as the picturesque grouping of this richly wooded portion of New England.

New Haven, October 12th.—We arrived here at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in little more than two hours from Hartford,—distance about thirty-five miles. We were much pleased with our visit to this city; the style of the buildings generally, and particularly of the villa residences, we greatly admired; they certainly surpass in fitness and expression, those of any other town we have ever visited. Many of the dwellings are of brick and stucco, in imitation of stone, and the effect of the style is good and pleasing in a high degree.

Garden of Dr. A. S. Monson, Elm Street.—We first called on our correspondent, Dr. Monson, President of the New Haven Horticultural Society, whose address at the late anniversary, we reviewed at page 346. The garden contains upwards of an acre, and is fully stocked with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, &c.

The first object which we noticed was a grape, which the Doctor designated as the Bland; but it is not the Bland as described by Prince and other authors. The true Bland is a grape somewhat resembling the Catawba, but smaller: the Bland, so called here, was a black, oval grape, very nearly resembling the Isabella, but with a little more pulp, and perhaps not quite as sweet; though as respects this, we could not state, as the difference in the ripeness of the berries might make the variation. We are inclined to think it a mere variety of the Isabella, or at least something nearly allied to it. He very kindly promised us a few cuttings, and we shall endeavor to place it among our specimen vines for trial. Dr. Monson showed us trees of the common English black mulberry, grafted on the *Morus multicaulis*, last spring, which had made a rapid and healthy growth; this

mode of growing this tree, which does not appear exactly suited to our climate, is worthy of trial, and it may be found to succeed well.

It will be recollected that a year or two ago, our correspondent Mr. Downing, made mention of a variety of raspberry, found growing near Newburgh, which he called the New Red Antwerp. Dr. Monson was so pleased with the description of it, together with our recommendation of it for trial, that he procured a dozen or two plants. We merely mention this now to remark, that what Mr. Downing called the New Red Antwerp, is only the *true* Old Red Antwerp; and that the sort usually grown as the Red Antwerp in our gardens, is a spurious sort. We detected this the past summer, while endeavoring to unravel some of the errors of cultivators in regard to the Barnet and other sorts, now cultivated under erroneous names: and in conversation with Mr. Downing a short time ago, he informed us he had come to the same conclusions, after another year's trial of the fruit.

We noticed here a very fine specimen of the Cork-barked Elm, a species highly ornamental, and worthy of a place in every ornamental plantation. The curious appearance of the bark, independent of the beauty of the foliage, claims for it a conspicuous place. Dr. Monson has quite a collection of roses and other plants, which would require more space than we can well spare, to enumerate. He has instituted some experiments in budding trees, of allied species, such as the lilac upon the ash, &c., and we trust to be favored with some account of them at a future time. Few individuals in New Haven feel a deeper interest in gardening than Dr. Monson. As President of the Horticultural Society, we doubt not his zeal will lead him to advance its usefulness and importance. The late exhibition in October, was, we have learnt, exceedingly fine, and we trust to be favored with some account of it for our December number.

Nursery and Flower Garden of Mr. Mugford, Ashmun Street.—The only sale garden, we believe, in New Haven, is that of Mr. Mugford's. It is situated on Ashmun street, nearly the distance of a mile from the centre of the town. It occupies about an acre of land, and being rather low, is not subject to the drought which often prevails on some of the high soils in that vicinity. The Farmington Canal, which borders on one side, acts as a reservoir of moisture,

by the continued drip through the soil throughout the whole season. The greenhouse is about fifty feet long and twelve wide, and was already filled to such an extent with plants, that Mr. Mugford has been necessitated to extend the range in order to find room for his very excellent collection of roses, the plants of which were not yet taken up and potted. We noticed, blooming freely, Bougere, Triumph of Luxemburg, and several other fine varieties.

In the lowest part of the garden, Mr. Mugford has formed an artificial pond, which is continually filled with water. In this pond he has growing freely, a fine stock of the *Nelumbium luteum*, a splendid American species, and rather rare north of Philadelphia. So vigorously have the plants flourished, that they have taken possession of a larger part of the pond, and are rapidly rooting out the fragrant white lily. Several of its large and showy yellow blossoms were produced the past season. A small root was planted out only three years since, and some of the leaves now measured fifteen inches across. Mr. Mugford is able to supply good strong plants, and we hope to see it introduced into gardens, where there are suitable ponds to grow it well.

Mr. Mugford is making many additions to his stock of hardy and greenhouse plants. His collection of dahlias, which was yet in full bloom, embraced many of the newer sorts, and from the moist locality, the specimens were large and fine.

The villa residence of H. Whitney, Esq., on the Hartford Turnpike, is one of the most beautiful situations around the city. The whole extent of the grounds is upwards of sixty acres. The house is situated on the brow of a moderately elevated spot, and is backed by a richly wooded grove of trees. The approach sweeps round the rise of ground on the edge of the extensive lawn, and in its curves affords different views of the house. The house is a fine building, of brick and stucco, in imitation of stone, richly tinted with a semi-circular colonnade in front, which has an imposing appearance. That steep and rugged eminence called East Rock, on one side, closes in the view in that direction, but on the other a fine prospect is obtained of the town. Altogether, it is a place of great natural beauty, and with the liberal means and good taste of its proprietor, we expect that many improvements will be gradually effected, which will materially alter the features of the grounds.

The garden is situated to the east of the house, at the base of the hill, and occupies an acre or two, laid out with walks through the centre, crossing at right angles. On the borders of the walks many pears and other fruit trees are planted, which have already produced considerable fruit. Of pears, Mr. Whitney has a collection of all the newest and best kinds: and the compartments were filled with vegetables, of which we noticed some rows of Bailey's Red and White giant celery, of large size: these varieties are exceedingly hardy, and less liable to rust than some of the other sorts.

Just in view from the library, near the house is the flower garden, filled to overflowing with a variety of annuals, perennials, and beautiful dahlias, profusely covered with blossoms. The garden is fancifully laid out, with gravel walks and box edgings; and a conservatory built in the old style, with blank roof and upright fruit sashes, stands on the north side. It is merely intended to winter a few plants, such as oranges, &c. We trust, however, that Mr. Whitney will be induced to erect a large and fine conservatory in the modern style; it would be a great addition to his residence and prove a source of attraction a greater portion of the year.

Mr. Whitney is a great raiser of stock, and has bred some of the finest cattle ever exhibited in the State. He has also taken several prizes for superior stock exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, in New York. We left Mr. Whitney's place delighted with our visit.

Garden of A. N. Skinner, Esq.—Hillhouse avenue, on which there are several fine residences, one of which is Mr. Skinner's, leads up to the residence of the late James Hillhouse, Esq. It is planted on each side with elms, and forms a kind of vista to the front of the mansion. The residence itself is only remarkable for its beautiful site, and the large and fine formed elms which adorn the grounds around the house.

Mr. Skinner's garden, we should judge, contains an acre or two, in the form of a parallelogram, with walks at right angles. A part, at the farther end from the house, is used as a vegetable garden. The remainder is filled with fruit and ornamental trees and plants, and one of the newest and choicest collection of dahlias in the town. We here saw some superb specimens of the Queen, Lady Cooper,

Tournament, and several others. The Egg plant we saw here in great perfection, with some extraordinary large fruits. Of roses, perennial and annual plants, Mr. Skinner has a great variety, but at this late season of the year, but little could be seen of their beauty. The garden is kept in the neatest order, and the arrangement of the trees near the house was managed with fine effect.

The afternoon being nearly spent, we had not time to visit the gardens of our correspondent, Mr. B. Silliman, Jr., and some other gentlemen. At a more favorable season of the year, we hope again to have the pleasure of visiting our friends in New Haven. To Dr. Monson and Mr. Whitney we tender our thanks for their kind attentions during our stay in the city.

(To be continued.)

ART. II. *Figure and description of Smith's Orleans Plum, with remarks on the confusion hitherto existing with regard to this variety.* By A. J. DOWNING, Highland Horticultural Nurseries, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE Smith's Orleans plum is an American variety pretty extensively cultivated, but under so many different and erroneous names, that my attention has lately been called to it, and I have prepared an outline and a correct description of it, in order that the vexed question of its true name may be at last settled.

At the last annual exhibition of the Mass. Horticultural Society, I observed this fruit upon the tables, under the following names: Smith's Orleans, Duane's Purple, Large Orleans and Violet Perdrigon. On the North river, in some parts, it is incorrectly called Red Magnum bonum, Large Purple, and Violet Perdrigon: and about New York I have seen it exhibited under both names of Violet Perdrigon and Purple Magnum bonum. At Flushing, the variety is known in the older nurseries as Smith's Orleans; in the newer ones as the Violet Perdrigon.

The singular confusion with regard to this native variety has undoubtedly grown out of the fact, that Mr. Prince, in his original description of this variety, in the *Pomological*

Manual, after describing the growth of the tree very accurately, concluded as follows: "the fruit is *round*, with a deep suture on one side; the skin is of a reddish purple color; the flesh sweet, with a partial acidity, of a pleasant, sprightly flavor, *and separates freely from the stone.*" Presuming this minute description to be correct, of a fruit which was many years ago introduced to notice by the late Mr. Prince, and which description was prepared by his son; a fruit, too, which has long been cultivated at Flushing, without any correction of the errors which I have marked in italics, I did not hesitate to point out to the skillful cultivators of Boston, the evident impropriety of calling these plums, exhibited by them, Smith's Orleans, since, in the first place, they were *oval*, and in the second, their flesh *adhered closely to the stone*; two strongly marked characteristics of this fruit, which were always at total variance with the only careful description yet published. At the same time, I suggested that the Violet Perdrigon, (of the French, not the English authors,) the name under which the plum had hitherto been known in this establishment, though there were doubts of its correctness, was still much more likely to be the true name, since it belonged to an oval, clingstone plum.

It should be remarked that neither Mr. Kenrick nor Mr. Manning, in their very brief descriptions of this plum, throw any additional light on the subject, as they merely describe it as a large purple fruit, and say nothing of its separating or adhering to the stone.*

In this unsatisfactory state of the description respecting the name of this tree, many nurserymen contending that it certainly was Smith's Orleans, though at the same time it undeniably bore *oval or oblong* instead of round fruit, and was a veritable *clingstone* instead of a *freestone*, I determined, if possible, to settle the matter, by referring the tree itself back to Mr. Prince, in order that we might learn if the difficulty did not, as I suspected, grow out of a very marked error in his original description of the fruit.

Mr. Prince identified the tree at once, and, in admitting his surprise that the errors here pointed out had so long es-

* In the last edition of the Lond. Hort. Society's *Catalogue*, the name is given, but no characteristics; probably as it has not yet fruited there.

caped him, says that the description was in the first place prepared from his father's notes, and that it is not unlikely that he, in copying, might have altered or transposed a word or two. The tree in question, however, so remarkable for its long purplish shoots, and its abundant crops of *large oval, purple, clingstone, plum, is the Smith's Orleans*, and in publishing the following description, carefully prepared last season with the fruit before me, I indulge the hope that all our cultivators, who, under the circumstances have with propriety doubted its title as Smith's Orleans, and have therefore continued other names, will at once restore its true appellation.

SMITH'S ORLEANS PLUM. *Pom. Man.* Vol. II., p. 68.

Red Magnum Bonum,

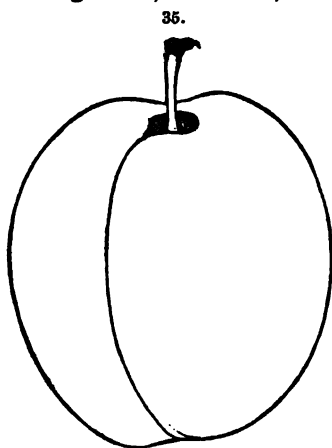
Duane's Purple,

Large Purple,

Violet Perdrigon of our catalogue for
1843, and of several other American
Nurseries.

} Erroneously called in some
American gardens.

Shoots very thrifty and long, reddish purple, smooth. In bearing trees, however, the young wood of the spurs is



Smith's Orleans Plum.

downy, and the petioles of the leaf hairy; fruit, large, oval, somewhat irregular, and inclining to oblong; suture strongly marked on one side; stalk small for so large a fruit; being only $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, inserted in a rather narrow depression; skin reddish or violet-purple, covered with a pale blue bloom: flesh, deep yellow, juicy, of very sprightly, vinous flavor; (sweet, but not so rich and cloying as are many plums,) and adheres closely to the stone; leaves, rich dark green on the upper surface, and a good deal plaited or

crimped. This variety bears regular and abundant crops, even when many other sorts fail, and is a valuable fruit, either for kitchen or desert use. Ripe, middle of August to 1st of September.

This excellent American plum, Mr. Prince informs me, was raised by the gentleman whose name it bears, about 18 or 20 years ago, and who resided at that time a few miles below Brooklyn, Long Island.

It should be remarked, that the Smith's Orleans tree may be easily known from the true Duane's purple (which fruit it somewhat resembles,) by the very downy shoots and short joints of the latter variety. From the tree Red Magnum bonum, it may be easily known, as that variety is a freestone plum.

A. J. D.

Newburgh, N. Y., Oct., 1843.

We have a few remarks to offer in relation to this fruit, but we reserve them, for the want of some further facts, until the close of another fruiting season, when we shall give them to our readers. Notwithstanding we have great confidence in the correctness of our correspondent, still we cannot say that we agree in the conclusion he has arrived at. There is much confusion in regard to the above plum, and whether Smith's Orleans is its true name or not, it will perhaps be better to cultivate it under that appellation, until further information shall prove it to be erroneous. It is certainly a fine fruit.—*Ed.*

ART. III. *Observations on the Cultivation of the Strawberry.*

By Dr. J. H. BAYNE, Alexandria, D. C. Communicated by J. S. SKINNER, Esq., Washington.

I send you some observations on the *Culture of the Strawberry*, from the pen of Dr. Bayne, already known to you as an experienced and successful horticulturist. They lately appeared in the *Marlboro' Gazette*. Nothing is said as to *time of planting*. He probably takes for granted that spring time is understood. Will you please to note what is said in the last lines of his communication, where he expresses his belief that all the kinds he recommends as the best have only *female* flowers, and that therefore if *planted separately they would fail to yield abundantly*; hence he thinks they should be planted "in proximity with the Melon or Southborough seedling," when, he says, "*every flower will be impregnated and will produce enormous crops.*"

It would be satisfactory and useful to the readers of the *Horticultural Magazine*, to know what is now the received opinion of those who have enjoyed the best opportunities to judge on the points presented in this concluding remark of Dr. Bayne.—*J. S. S., Washington, D. C., Oct. 1843.*

This plant will adapt itself to almost any soil of moderate fertility, but delights more particularly in a deep loam. For the reception of the plants, select a loamy or sandy soil; spade in a thick layer of strong unfermented manure, and thoroughly pulverize the earth; mark off the ground by a line in rows three feet asunder, then select the strongest plants; set them twelve inches from plant to plant in the rows. Permit the runners to take entire possession of every alternate space; observing to eradicate weeds and grass throughout the spring, summer and fall.

The runners from the other space must be carefully destroyed throughout this time. By this arrangement of the plants you will have your patch in beds three feet wide, leaving a vacant space or alleys three feet wide for the gatherers to walk on. After the fruit season is over, the alleys or spaces unoccupied by plants may now be thoroughly worked for the reception of bearing plants for the next year. The plants of the previous year must be spaded under, taking care to leave sufficient plants in the original rows for the production of bearing vines for the next crop. By this simple mode of reversing the beds, a patch upon the same ground may be continued productive for several years.

Another Plan.—To produce strawberries of extraordinary size for exhibition, I would recommend the following preparation: select the best soil and trench it at least two feet deep; incorporate well with the first twelve inches an abundance of strong undecomposed manure; pulverize and rake the ground well, then mark off the rows twelve or fifteen inches asunder, and set the plants in the rows from twelve to fifteen inches, according to the luxuriance and vigor of the variety. During the first year, the runners must be carefully and frequently destroyed before they become rooted. By this means the stools become very vigorous and bear the most abundant crops. In the spring after the fruit is set, place around each plant a small quantity of straw, or what is much better, cover the whole surface of

the ground one inch thick with wheat chaff. This prevents evaporation, protects the fruit from the earth, improves the flavor, and will greatly increase the size.

After the above directions, to ensure success, it will be necessary to procure the finest and most productive varieties. I would recommend Hovey's Seedling, Female Hudson Bay, Large Lima, Bishop's Orange, Bayne's Prolific, as being splendid varieties and exceedingly productive. I believe every flower on the above varieties are female, and if planted separately will fail to yield abundantly; but if planted in proximity with the Melon or Southborough Seedling, every flower will be impregnated and will produce enormous crops.

JOHN H. BAYNE.

October, 1843.

We believe it is now the generally received opinion of all intelligent cultivators, that there is no necessity of making any distinction in regard to the sexual character of the plants when forming new beds. The idea of male and female flowers, first originated, we believe, by Mr. Longworth, of Ohio, is now considered as exploded; at least, so far as we have been able to learn, since the subject was agitated in our pages of last season,—as well as from our own experience,—such is the opinion expressed by those who have cultivated the strawberry to much extent.

We were at first induced to think the theory of Mr. Longworth one of some truth, from the fact, that a bed of our seedling variety accidentally failed to produce a crop, when at some distance from any other kind, and as we knew there could be no harm in planting some other sort, with large prominent stamens, in near proximity, we recommended that method in our article annexed to Mr. Longworth's communication, (Vol. VIII., p. 259,) not because we considered his theory as founded in truth, but from the circumstance that it appeared plausible, and until the true cause of the occasional barrenness of beds could be accounted for, this would be a prevention of the loss of a crop. By reference to our Retrospective view of Horticulture for 1842, in our January number, it will be seen that we there stated, (p. 4,) that much information had been elicited, in relation to the "*sterile* and *fertile* character of several of the larger kinds of strawberries," but that the

question in relation to the true cause of barrenness had not yet been "satisfactorily settled." Since then, additional information has come to our knowledge, which seems, as we have already observed, to wholly explode the idea of separate sexes in the flowers of the strawberry.

- That there may be *fertile* and *sterile* beds of strawberries is not denied; but the cause of their sterile character is to be sought, not in a naturally defective organization of the blossom, but rather in the mode of cultivation applied to the plants. It is well known that all flowers have a tendency to become double, and when this takes place, it is also known that the stamens are transformed into petals. Now something such a change undoubtedly takes place in the strawberry when under a high state of cultivation, or forced by too much nourishment to extend its runners too far. Repletion is fatal to the perfection of the blossom, though it may produce apparently vigorous growth.

Many kinds of strawberries have a greater tendency to extend their runners than others; this excessive running often debilitates the old plants, and a great portion of the young plants, especially those most distant from the parent stock, are too weak to form new plantations; yet in most instances they are taken without discrimination, and especially when a new and valuable variety is obtained, and the desire is to increase it as speedily as possible, every encouragement is given to extend the young runners. These, when planted out in new beds, and then again forced on by large supplies of manure, are so far removed from a natural state, that sterility is the almost inevitable result. Disappointed in the produce of the fruit, the cultivator either neglects his bed or destroys it, and without further trial gives up the variety as worthless. Precisely such has been the management of many beds of our seedling; and we know of repeated instances where the beds of *last year*, owing to their entire unproductiveness, were given up as unworthy of any care, which the past season produced immense crops, though overrun with weeds, and this, too, without being in the vicinity of any other kind. Many such experiments have proved, conclusively, that cultivation alone creates *sterile* or *fertile* plants.

In conclusion, we think we may safely aver, that there is not the least necessity of cultivating any one strawberry near another to ensure the fertility of the plants, *provided* they

are under a proper state of cultivation. But if it be that the plants, by any mode of growth, are rendered defective in the blossom, then the proximity of some other variety will certainly ensure a crop. Those cultivators, therefore, who wish to guard against any emergency, may plant their beds of such sorts as have a tendency to become *sterile*, in the vicinity of the Old Virginia. Wherever the strawberry is cultivated, a small spot of ground is generally selected for the purpose, and as the Old Virginia is one of the earliest as well as best sorts, those who would have no anxiety about a sure crop may plant a bed of this kind near their large sorts. No neglect of cultivation will then fail to ensure an abundant supply of fruit.

We are now instituting a course of experiments in connexion with this subject, and hope to give our readers the result in the course of another year.

ART. IV. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals ; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery. Each number containing from six to eight plates ; with additional miscellaneous information, relative to new plants. In monthly numbers ; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardener's Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Floricultural and Botanical Intelligence. New Rose.—In our last we mentioned the Cloth of Gold, as a new and
VOL. IX.—NO. XI. 53

fine variety of the Noisette. We omitted to state that the Noisette Solitaire is another fine variety, originated from the same parents as the Cloth of Gold. It is of an equally robust habit, and of a pale lemon yellow shade. We lately saw plants of it at Mr. Buist's, in Philadelphia.

Gladolus Gardiënsis is the name of a new hybrid variety, perhaps one of the most beautiful of the tribe. It was raised at Ghent, and was received from thence by the English nurserymen; it has blossomed in the collection of Mr. Knight, of Chelsea, and Messrs. Rollissons, of Tooting. It has flowers somewhat like those of *G. communis*, though very much larger, with more of an intensely rich crimson in them than of scarlet, and very little of the yellow stripes. Grown either in the pot or border, it forms a truly noble object when in flower. (*Pax. Mag. Bot.*)

Ranunculaceæ.

AQUILEGIA

Skinner's Bot. Mag., Mr. Skinner's Columbine. A hardy (?) perennial; growing eighteen inches high; with scarlet flowers; appearing in Aug. and Sept.; a native of Guatemala; increased by division of the root; grown in any good soil. *Pax. Mag. Bot. Vol. X. p. 199.*

A perennial species, much resembling our common *A. canadensis*. We can discern but little difference, except in the size of the flowers, which are much larger, and perhaps rather more brilliant in color; and the spurs are more elongated than in the former species. It is said to rank "with the admirable *A. glandulosa*, among the best members of the genus." Although it is said to be quite hardy in the climate of England, it requires a good situation in a sunny border, well drained, and composed of a free, loamy, soil. It is a most desirable plant for the greenhouse or conservatory, and if well managed, it blows freely and is highly ornamental. Care must be taken not to force it in any way, otherwise the flowers are small, dingy colored, and without the glowing hues which characterize it in a favorable locality in the border. It is readily increased by division of the root, and probably by seeds. (*Pax. Mag. Bot., Oct.*)

Rosææ.

ROSA

Hardy Mr. Hardy's Rose. A hardy shrub; growing 1 foot high; with yellow flowers; appearing in June; increased by cuttings or layers; grown in beath mould. *Pax. Mag. Bot., Vol. X., p. 195.*

The *Rosa berberidifolia* of botanists, has lately been formed into a new genus, under the name of *Loweæ*, but it is as yet better known under the former appellation. The

subject now under notice is a variety of the *berberidifolia*, raised from the seed by M. Hardy, gardener in the Luxembourg Garden, of Paris, after whom it is named. It is much finer than its parent: the flowers are "deep yellow or pale orange-colored, and have a brownish or dark sanguine blotch at the base of each petal." Its small and shining foliage, contrasted with the other sorts, renders it a desirable and beautiful plant. From the delicate nature of its roots, it is not so easily managed as the common sorts. It is said to thrive best in heath mould, not a close, boggy earth, often so called, but an open, fibrous, moor soil, of a brown color, almost free from sand, with a little leaf mould, or light loam with it. If in a pot it should be well drained, and if planted out, the situation should be one not subject to wet. It is increased freely in the manner of other roses. (*Pax. Mag. Bot.*, Oct.)

Leguminosæ.

ACACIA

spectabilis Benth. Showy Acacia. A greenhouse shrub; growing 6 feet high; with yellow flowers; appearing in spring; a native of New Holland; increased by cuttings and seeds; grown in rich loam. *Bot. Reg.* 1843, t. 46.

One of the finest of the acacias, with small and delicately pinnate foliage, covered with a fine bloom, and slender panicles of clear yellow flowers, in globuse heads. It is about four years since we first imported this species from France, and it is now quite rare in collections of plants; but its exquisite beauty should claim for it a conspicuous place in every conservatory. According to the *Botanical Register*, it was found by the late Allan Cunningham and by Mr. Frazer, on the east coast of New Holland, and has lately been introduced to England through Messrs. Lucombe, Pince & Co., of Exeter, from whom the specimen, from which the drawing was taken, was received last April. Mr. Bentham, in his enumeration of the acacias, in Hooker's London *Journal of Botany*, names 340 species; and Dr. Lindley considers this as "the very handsomest he has seen, beautiful as many of them are;" we can confirm this opinion so far as our knowledge of the species extends. (*Bot. Reg.*, Oct.)

Rutidææ.

ERYTHROCHINTON.

brasiliensis Nees and Martia's Brazilian Red Coat. A stove plant; growing 10 feet high; with white flowers; appearing in July; a native of Brazil. *Bot. Reg.* 1843, t. 47.

A fine stove plant, attaining the height of 10 feet, with a

single stem, unbranched, and the long leathery leaves collected at its end." From among them rises a long three-cornered flower-stalk, at the end of which are a few large white flowers, conspicuous for their fine red calyxes, from which circumstance the name has been contrived. It inhabits close, shady places in the virgin woods of Brazil, and prefers a granitic soil. It flowered for the first time in Europe in the collection of the Duke of Northumberland, at Sion, last July. It is one of the fragrant trees of the tropics, whose foliage is filled with a sweet, volatile oil, like that of the orange. Its aromatic tonic bark is valuable as a remedy for the fever of such countries. (*Bot. Reg.*, Sept.)

Gesneridææ.

GLOXINIA

digitiflora Paxt. Fox-glove flowered Gloxinia. A stove plant; growing 8 inches high; with crimson flowers; appearing in spring; a native of Mexico; increased by cuttings; grown in rich loam. *Pax. Mag. Bot.* Vol. X. p. 183.

A distinct and beautiful species of the gloxinia, of very recent introduction to England. It belongs to the caulescent genera, producing a stem 6 to 8 inches high, with large ovate, obtuse, thick edged leaves, and axillary clusters of flowers, collected in masses at the summit of the stems. The flowers have a particularly long and small tube, with an unusually regular limb, of a rich purplish crimson hue, very brilliant and showy. Its treatment is similar to others of the family; requiring a moist heat while growing, and remaining dormant in winter, when it should be kept dry. The object of most importance to the whole of this tribe, is to give them a highly enriched soil, composed of light loam, with a large proportion of decayed manure, and a pretty roomy pot. Treated in this manner, and started in good hot-beds, with a brisk, mild heat, they flourish luxuriantly, and make a splendid show with their large and handsome flowers. (*Pax. Mag. Bot.*, Oct.)

Scrophularidææ.

ANTIRRHINUM

majus var. *quadricolor* Paxt. Four-colored flowered large Snap-dragon. A hardy perennial plant; growing one foot high; with orange, crimson, yellow, and purple flowers; appearing all summer; increased by cuttings; grown in any good soil. *Pax. Mag. Bot.* Vol. X. p. 197.

The snap-dragon, though a common and ordinary plant, is the parent of some very splendid varieties. A few years ago, the *Antirrhinum majus* var. *caryophylloides* was introduced to notice, and the great beauty of its variegated flowers rendered it a general favorite. In the present subject we have

another variety, equally showy, but yet quite unlike the former. In this the colors are not distinct, but are shaded off into each other, imperceptibly, and have a highly pleasing effect: in addition to this, they are quite large, and the blooms abundant; the habit of the plant is neat, and the foliage pretty. It is supposed to be a hybrid, and it first flowered in the open border of Low's nursery, in the summer of 1842. To keep it true, it should be propagated from cuttings, as from seeds the same variety might not be produced. Cuttings put in as soon as the plant has done flowering, root freely; and if wintered on a frame or greenhouse, and planted out in the open border, is one of the showest objects in the garden. (*Pax. Mag. Bot.*, Oct.)

SCHIZANTHUS

cándidos Lindl. White Schizanthus. An annual plant; growing 2 feet high; with white flowers; appearing all summer; a native of Coquimbo; increased by seeds. *Bot. Reg.* 1843, t. 45.

It is but a few years since *S. pinnatus*, the first of the species, was introduced. Since then *S. Hookerii*, *retusus*, *Grahami* and *cándidos* have been added, and several hybrid varieties have latterly been produced, such as *S. pinnatus humilis*, *Priestii*, *venustus*, *porrigens*, &c., so that there are now cultivated nearly a dozen sorts. Another species, called *S. pinnatifidus*, is described, but it has not yet been introduced; it resembles *S. pinnatus*. Of these, the *S. retusus* is probably the most showy, as regards its flowers; but valued as a plant, we think none of them will surpass the old *S. pinnatus*, especially under pot cultivation. The present subject is entirely white, and is unlike *Priestii*, which has a yellow lower lip; it is therefore extremely delicate and pretty. It has pinnatifid leaves, with linear entire rather wavy segments. The lower lip has the middle lobe divided into two acuminate flat segments, and the two lateral ones setaceous and shorter; the upper lobe is two lobed. It was found near Coquimbo, by Mr. Bridges. The notice of this species concludes with a list of the whole six, and the important differences among them. (*Bot. Reg.*, Sept.)

Liliaceæ.

SCI/LLA

peruviana var. *discolor*. Dingy-flowered peruvian Squill. A greenhouse bulb; growing 2 feet high; with fawn colored flowers; appearing in summer; a native of Algiers; increased by offsets. *Bot. Reg.* 1843, t. 48.

Syn. *S. peruviana* *Gussone*; *Linna.*, *sp. Pl.* *Ornithogalum cinereum* *Benoni*.

One of the rather showy, though but little cultivated squills, with a large raceme of pale, fawn-colored flowers.

The *S. peruviana* it is now well known, does not grow in Peru. Its native country is Portugal: Desfontaines found it in cornfields, in Algiers; and it has also been found in Tripoli and Corsica, as well as in Sicily and near Genoa.

The present variety was received from Algiers, by the Hon. and Rev. Dean of Manchester, and in the climate of England is a hardy bulb. Here, however, it should be wintered in a frame or greenhouse, and be turned out into the border in April, where it will bloom freely. It grows in any good soil, and is increased by offsets. (*Bot. Reg.*, Sept.)

Garden Memoranda.—The following new and fine chrysanthemums will be in bloom in the collection of Hovey & Co., during November and December:—*Minerva*, a quilled white flower with yellow centre; *Triumphant*, pink and buff, fine; *Compactum*, white, small, but a free blower; *Duc de Canegliano*, dark orange red, with long, singularly twisted petals; *Striatum*, pink and white, abundant blower; *Theresa*, orange and red, a large, showy flower; *Georgina*, pink, a fine fall flower with an expanded petal; *Flechier*, dark crimson; *Conductor*, a small flower, but well filled up; *Princesse Marie*, light blush; *Exquisite*, fine white; *Formosum*, light primrose; *Beauty*, pink, elegant; *King*, pale rose or pink; *Campestroni*, dark crimson; *Golden Lotus*, brilliant yellow, an old but superb kind; *Ne Plus Ultra*, beautiful pure white; *Charlemagne*, pale pink, large flower; *Queen*, blush; *Ezedie*, pink, and many others, in all *sixty-four*, of the very finest varieties.

ART. V. *Notes on Gardens and Nurseries.*

A few weeks since we visited some of the gardens of our friends in Lynn and Salem, and noting down some few memoranda, we take the opportunity to give them to our readers. The season was rather far advanced, and our time too limited to take only a general view of the places we visited.

Garden of Mr. O. Johnson, Lynn.—It is three years

since we last visited Mr. Johnson's garden. He had a year previous to that period added an acre or more of land to his premises, but the division fence was not then removed. Now, however, quite a change was apparent. In the place of the old fence, a beautiful buckthorn hedge had grown up, screening the new part, which is mostly cultivated as a vegetable garden, from the old. A central walk, being a continuation from the old garden, is terminated by a handsome summer house in the Chinese style, which serves as an agreeable resting place, after making the tour of the garden. It is covered with Boursault roses and other vines, which give it a shady aspect during summer.

One of the principal improvements we noticed, was the planting of pear trees, mostly on quince stocks, to be trained as dwarfs or *quenouilles*, about 5 feet apart, on the borders to each of the walks in the new garden. These when grown up and in full bearing, will be an ornamental as well as a useful feature of the grounds. We are glad to see that cultivators have at last become aware of the great value of dwarf trees in small gardens, in preference to standards, which occupy so much room, and cast such a shade that little else can be grown, when the room is occupied with such trees. It is the true policy to plant dwarfs. They are easily pruned, their fruit is always within reach, and when in full bearing, few objects are more attractive than a pear tree.

We noticed here some experiments in budding, on the plan practised by Capt. Lovitt, of Beverly; that is, inserting *fruit buds*, with a view to the production of fruit next season. Capt. Lovitt has been very successful in his experiments, and has shown several specimens of fruit at the rooms of the Hort. Soc. the past month, the buds of which were put in, in August, 1842. It affords an opportunity of testing the merits of any new variety at once. Buds may be procured from a fruit bearing tree, and inserted in young trees, and if the operation is skilfully performed, there is little doubt of the growth of the bud. The bud is inserted in the usual method.

In the old garden, on the standard trees, the fruit was large and fine and exceedingly abundant. Nothing could surpass, for abundant crops, the Vicar of Winkfield, Passe Colmar, Princesse d'Orange and Williams's Bon Chrétien pears; the first of these was literally loaded, and the

branches were so heavy, as to require propping up to prevent their breaking from the weight of fruit. Notwithstanding this great crop, the tree has borne abundantly every year since it first began to fruit. It is a most valuable variety, especially for the market; it keeps for a long time, and usually brings a fair price. The whole collection of fruit trees was in fine condition; the bark smooth and clean, and the heads trimmed out with a judicious eye, to the maturation of the wood and the ripening of the fruit.

The next object which attracted our notice was the grape house, part of which is without fire heat; here we found an excellent crop, highly colored, and the berries of fine size. Mr. Johnson certainly has very good success with his vines. The grapes in the other part of the house, which were started early, were of fine size, and deeply colored, as we have before stated, in our reports of the Mass. Hort. Soc., but they were all gone now. Mr. Johnson's diary of the temperature of the grapery and the general management of heat and moisture, &c., appeared in our last volume (VIII. p. 201,) and it will be found to contain an accurate detail of his experience, and form a perfect guide to those who are yet uninitiated in the first principles of forcing the grape.

Passing into the flower garden, as usual, we found everything in the neatest order, each plant allowed sufficient room, without being encroached upon by its neighbor. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, we saw nothing neglected. Some of the most ornamental plants were the *Portulaca splendens*; these were growing as single specimens and in masses, and the brilliant effect produced by the rich crimson blossoms cannot be expressed. *Lotus jacobæus*, with its tiny dark flowers and equally slender foliage, was remarkably pretty. Verbenas, double stocks and German asters occupied prominent spaces among the other annuals. Indeed, we left more impressed with the idea than ever, that an acre cultivated well, affords far greater satisfaction both to the possessor and to his friends, than a dozen kept in a slovenly manner.

The gardens of Mr. A. Breed and Mr. Webster, both contain very good collections of fruit trees, small grape houses and flower gardens, but we did not see any thing sufficiently new to deserve particular mention.

Passing on to Salem, at noon, we arrived there in season

to visit some gardens, and also to attend the exhibition of the Essex County Natural History Society, held in Salem.

The Pomological Garden of the late Mr. Manning is a place of great interest to the amateur of fruit. We only regretted that we could not spend a whole day in studying the habits of the different varieties, and noting down the characteristics of many of the sorts. An hour scarcely sufficed to take a passing glance at all the different varieties in bearing, so numerous this season, amounting we believe to nearly *one hundred and seventy-five* sorts. Some of the specimens were large and fine; such as the Queen of the Low Countries, Hacon's Incomparable, King Edward's, Marie Louise, and many others, notwithstanding considerable quantities had been picked to send to the exhibition of the Mass. Hort. Soc. and the exhibition at Salem.

The Nursery of J. M. Ives, adjoining, has been extended since our last visit; Mr. Ives having purchased a fine spot of ground on the opposite side of the street. Here we saw a fair stock of peach and other trees coming on, and making a good growth. In a few years Mr. Ives will be able to furnish a variety of trees.

Garden of Mr. J. F. Allen.—One of the most complete forcing gardens in the vicinity of Boston, will be that of Mr. Allen's. The present year he has taken a new spot of ground, in addition to his own garden, and had already erected a grape house 100 feet long, and was laying the foundation for another of the same length, and to be span-roofed, parallel to it. A third is also in contemplation, in order to unite the three, by crossing from one to the other at the ends. The grapes had just been set out in the house, newly completed, and had just begun to make a fresh growth. Mr. Allen had tried the new plan adopted by an English grape-grower of eminence, in order to give his vines a rapid growth. This was by covering the whole of the border 12 inches thick with fresh stable manure, in order to raise the temperature of the border at this season. The effect of its application we shall learn from Mr. Allen. When the whole of the houses are completed, we shall endeavor to give a more detailed account of them, with their dimensions, heating apparatus, &c.

REVIEWS.

ART. I. *The Economy of Farming, from the German of Prof. Burger; with copious Notes from the works of Thaer, Veit, Schwertz, Sprengel, Petri, &c., and an Index.* By E. GOODRICH SMITH. 1 vol. large octavo. pp. 132. New York. 1843.

THIS work is a translation from the German of Prof. Burger's valuable Manual on Agriculture, or that part of it termed the "*Doctrine of the Household, or the Economy of Farming.*" The translation was undertaken by Mr. Smith, at the express desire of Charles L. Fleischman, Esq. of Washington, D. C., a gentleman distinguished for his scientific knowledge, and intimate acquaintance with German writers upon agriculture. Mr. Fleischman, in a letter to Mr. Goodrich, states that he has not seen any English or French works on the subject, which contain such important information as those of Prof. Burger, and their publication, he thinks, would convey much important knowledge, not only to the learner, but to the practiced farmer.

We have not room to make extracts from the volume, but we may safely recommend it as a useful publication to the agriculturist. If the present work meets with favor from the public, it will be followed by other valuable treatises, not to be found in our language, from the same author.

Mr. Fleischman assisted Mr. Goodrich in his translation, and examined the manuscript, so that the work may be considered free from errors. The index is very copious, and all the different subjects referred to with facility.

ART. II. *The American Agriculturist's Almanac for 1844.*

By A. B. ALLEN, Editor of the American Agriculturist. Pamphlet. 8vo. 62 pages. New York. 1843.

ALMOST every trade and profession has its Almanac. Yet among the many which have been published, till within

a year or two, none have been devoted to the especial interests of the farmer. No occupation, however, can so well do without one of these annuals, as the farmer; so much of his entire livelihood is dependent upon the weather, that he should, indeed, devote a portion of his leisure time to the acquiring a knowledge of the elements. Every thing should be done by the farmer in season: the neglect of a few days is often the loss of a whole year: dependent thus upon the seasons, an almanac devoted to his interests must be an especial favorite, and a necessary companion at all times. If, in connexion with the usual astronomical calculations, he can obtain information which will remind him of the monthly duties which devolve upon the cultivator of the soil,—and informed which is the most valuable stock for him to possess upon his farm,—such an almanac must be far more useful than the ordinary publications which usually flood the country. In the one named at the head of this article, these subjects are combined, and arranged in such a manner as to be easy of reference. And when we state that it is by A. B. Allen, the well known and talented editor of the *American Agriculturist*, that alone will be sufficient to recommend it to the attention of intelligent farmers. It is the first of a series to be annually published, and each year the subjects treated upon will be varied and quite different. The present almanac contains nearly forty pages of agricultural matter, all new and quite interesting. The astronomical matter is calculated for all the principal cities of the Union. We can recommend it to the attention of farmers in all parts of the country.

ART. III. *The Cultivator's Almanac, or Rural Calendar for the year 1844. Containing, beside the usual Astronomical Calculations, a great variety of Suggestions, Maxims, Tables, &c., for the use of Farmers and Gardeners.* By WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors of the *Cultivator*, Albany, N. Y. Pamphlet. 12mo. 32 pages. Lansenburgh, N. Y. 1843.

ANOTHER publication, devoted to the interests, avocation and pursuits of the agriculturists of the country, with

astronomical calculations, particularly for the State of New York. A variety of useful information is contained in its pages. Plans of Farm buildings, a List of Apples for the Orchard, Manures, and Portraits of improved Sheep and Cows, are the principal subjects which fill its pages. Under each month are some excellent hints and good advice, which are deserving the attention not only of farmers but of all who feel any interest in the cultivation of the soil. Messrs. Gaylord and Tucker, the authors, are too well known to render it necessary for us only to draw attention to the work, to induce every farmer to possess a copy.

ART. IV. *Literary Notice.*

The Trees of America, Pictorially, Botanically, and Entomologically delineated; embracing a complete description of the Forest Trees of North America, their Culture, Management, and Propagation; Uses and Economy in the Arts; introduction into Commerce; and their application in Useful and Ornamental Plantations, and in Landscape Gardening. By D. J. BROWNE, Author of the *Sylva Americana*.

WE are pleased to inform our readers that this excellent work, which has been some time announced by Mr. Browne, is soon to be issued. Mr. Browne has been fortunate enough to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers, to warrant him in commencing its publication. All, however, who are interested in the growth and preservation of our native trees, should now put down their names to the work. It will form a beautiful imperial octavo volume of 500 pages, and will be ornamented with 300 fine wood engravings, executed by the best artists, printed with the text, and on the very best of paper. It will be issued in ten numbers at 50 cents each, or it will be furnished to subscribers, bound in cloth, on payment of \$5 in advance. The first number will appear in a short time.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. General Notices.

Growing Cinerarias.—When cinerarias have done flowering, cut off all the flower stems and old leaves, and place them in a cold pit or frame, which must be kept close for two or three weeks to cause the plants to grow; afterwards admit air freely by day, but keep them close at night; then about the beginning of August divide the old plants into pieces, and put them into small pots, filled with a mixture of good loam and sandy peat, to which may be added a small portion of well rotted dung. When potted, return them to the pit or frame and keep them close; afterwards, as they grow, shift them into larger pots, and use a little manure water, and finally, as the danger of frost approaches, remove them to the greenhouse, where they will bloom well all the winter and spring, if kept free from insects. The best kinds are *Waterhouseiana*, Royal Blue, Rival King, Gem, Queen Victoria, Splendid, Eclipse. (*Gard. Chron.*, 1843, p. 289.)

Treatment of Rodanthe Manglesii.—This beautiful annual is rarely seen in any perfection. The following remarks may possibly lead to its more successful cultivation. The seeds should be sown at two seasons: the first, about the beginning of September; the second, about the end of February. The soil the seeds are sown in should be rather strong, but not rich, for the first sowing; consisting of a mixture of sandy loam and leaf mould: they should be sown in pots, and placed in a cold pot or frame, (if sown in the autumn), which should be kept close until the plants are up. The young plants should be potted off when small, for if allowed to get large before potting, they never do any good; put a single plant into a small *thumb* pot: they must then be returned to the pit or frame, and kept close until they recover the effects of the shift; afterwards harden them by admitting air. Then, when there is danger of frost, remove them to an airy part of the greenhouse for the winter, taking care that they are not over-watered; for much depends upon the manner in which they are treated during the winter, as too much or too little water will destroy the healthiest plants in a short time. In the spring (Feb.), repot them into a richer, but light, sandy soil, and place them in a warmer and moister situation, and prick off all the first flowers as they appear. The spring, some plants may be treated like other annuals; only they must have plenty of air to keep them from being drawn up weakly. (*Gard. Chron.*, 1843, p. 345.)

Sterile Strawberry Blossoms.—There ought to be no flowerless plants in strawberry beds,—not even amongst those of the Hautbois varieties. In some soils, too much dung occasions great luxuriance of foliage, with but little or no fruit. In such cases, a top dressing of fresh soil, different in its nature from that in which the plants are growing, is preferable to rich manure. (*Gard. Chron.*, 1843, p. 417.)

[This is the opinion of eminent cultivators and botanists in England, and it accords with our remarks in a previous page. The truth is, that the strawberry, when its blooms are perfect, has both sexual organs in one flower, or in plain words, the blossoms are hermaphrodite, like the apple,

pear, cherry, peach, &c. This confirmation of our remarks from so high a source as Dr. Lindley, the editor of the *Chronicle*, is gratifying, and we hope will tend to produce satisfactory results in relation to planting out new beds, without some other variety near those which are supposed to be barren of fruit.—*Ed.*]

ART. II. Domestic Notices.

The Ohio Grape.—It will be recollected that in early part of the season, we made some remarks in relation to this new variety of the grape, first introduced to notice by Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati. It was in November, 1842, that we first saw the grape. Mr. Longworth sent us at that time two clusters, but they had been gathered some time, and carried one thousand miles, and we could not accurately judge of the merits of the variety. Upon recollection, however, it occurred to us that the grape seemed very much like the Norton's seedling, a variety we tasted four or five years previous. The similarity of the two appeared so great, that, together with Mr. Longworth's description of the vine, its peculiar *red wood*, &c., and its unknown origin, we concluded it could be no other than Norton's Seedling; and at page 68, we gave our reasons at some length upon this subject. Wishing to satisfy ourselves fully, however, we procured one of the Ohio grape vines, and set it out side by side with our Norton's Seedling, in order to note the growth. For some time after we planted it, it escaped our notice. But in June our attention was again called to the vine, and it was then we perceived for the first time, that it was unlike the Norton's Seedling. The leaf of the Ohio grape being nearly smooth and *three-lobed*, while the Norton's Seedling was rugose and *entire*. Want of time and room has prevented us from making mention of this until the present time, although from the strong expressions we made use of when we pronounced it the same as Norton's Seedling, we felt it no less our duty than a matter of respect due to Mr. Longworth, to acknowledge our error at once. We are now perfectly satisfied the Ohio grape and the Norton's Seedling are quite distinct. Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati, while on his visit here the past summer, saw the two vines growing in our garden, and we then remarked to him, that we had discovered our error and should make some observations on the subject in a short time.

These remarks we should have deferred until the commencement of our next volume, had not our attention been called to the Report of the Committee on Fruits and Synonyms of Fruits of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, in which they give some account of the Ohio grape. This report reads as follows:—

"*The Ohio or Cigar Box Grape.*—Very fine specimens of the grape cultivated under this name, were presented by N. Longworth and J. E. Mottier, some of the bunches measuring nine inches in length. As there has been some belief expressed by eastern cultivators, that this grape is the same as Norton's Seedling, of Virginia, the committee took pains to examine them together, in Mr. Longworth's garden, where both were pointed out to us by Mr. Sleath, the gardener. The difference between

the two was at once apparent and striking. In the grape shown us as the Norton's Seedling, said by Mr. Sleath to have been obtained from Mr. Norton himself, the wood is not so bright a red as in the Ohio, and the leaf is large and entire, whereas that in the Ohio is three lobed; the bud is also much less prominent and not so pointed as in the Ohio. The bunches of fruit in the Norton's Seedling, were shorter and more compact, with a thick pulp. In the Ohio, the bunches were long, very much shouldered, conical or sharp-pointed, and the fruit without pulp—sweeter, more juicy and vinous in flavor, and the seeds smaller, darker colored, and less numerous than in the Norton's Seedling.

"The committee think the grape brought into notice here, by N. Longworth, Esq., under the names of the Ohio or Cigar box, a valuable and distinct variety, and well worthy of cultivation. This grape has a stronger resemblance to the Le Noir, which was also growing near; but its bunches were more shouldered, more pointed, and less compact."

It is unnecessary to say any thing farther at this time. It would be interesting to know the true origin of this variety, but this appears enveloped in mystery, and for the present we must acknowledge it a distinct and new variety.—*Ed.*

Seckel Pears on the Apple stock.—At the late exhibition of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, some very large and beautiful Seckel pears were exhibited, grown on a tree grafted on the apple. Specimens were also shown from the Crab stock. The committee in their report state, that those from the apple stock had the least flavor. In regard to appearance, however, no remark is made, and we are hence to infer, that they were equally as beautiful as if grown on the pear stock. This high flavored pear can afford to lose some of its aroma, if an equivalent is gained by large size. We should like to see the experiment fairly tested. All large and overgrown specimens of fruit have less of the true character of the variety than when they only attain to an average size; and perhaps large Seckel pears from a tree on its own stock, would be as deficient in flavor as those from the apple. We would advise amateurs to institute experiments to test this. The only objection to the Seckel pear is its small size. But if it can be grown to measure six or eight inches in circumference on the apple, and retain its good qualities, the fact should be generally known.—*Ed.*

ART. III. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, Sept. 23d, 1843.—The report of the exhibition of fruit at this meeting was crowded out in our last; it is as follows:—

Exhibited.—Fruit: From J. Hooper, Jr., Marblehead, Williams's Bon Chrétien (very beautiful and highly colored, on quince,) Easter Bergamot, Golden Beurré, of Bilboa, Flemish Beauty, Jalousie de Fontenay Vendée(?) Harvard, Brown Beurré and Beurré d'Arenberg pears. From Josiah Lovitt, Héricart, Bezi de la Motte, St. Ghislain, Prince's St. Germain, Calabasse, Doyenné blanc, Beurré Delbecq and Musk Summer Bon Chrétien pears; also Smyrna Green, Malta, Sicilian Green, and Bread melons, a white apple, curious and handsome, Imperial Gage plums, Sweet Water grapes, open air, and Ohio ever-bearing raspberries. From S. & S. Hyde,

Oldmixon, Noblesse, Yellow Melacaton, Moore's Red and Yellow, Heath, and Orange Rarripe peaches. From O. Johnson, Williams's Bon Chrétien pears and Black Hamburg grapes. Seedling peach from J. Hovey. From D. Wilbur, Jr., Somerset, Mass., Wilbur's early pear and another native seedling, called the Hull pear; the latter was pronounced by the committee nearly first rate and well worth cultivation; the size is medium; we have a drawing and description, which we shall give at a future time to our readers. From Messrs. Winship, figs, open culture. From J. F. Trull, Beurré d'Amalia, Andrews, Catillac, and Iron pears, all good size. From Dr. Howard, White Chasselas grapes, open culture. Fruit of the *Jambosa mallaccensis*, from the conservatory, beautiful and fragrant. A grape, stated to be a seedling, was exhibited by Mrs. Diana Crebore, Milton. It is like the Catawba, but considerably earlier, being now, Sept. 23d, in eating. If, on further trial, it prove to be a seedling, it is proposed to call it the Diana grape.

Sept. 30th.—The fourth annual exhibition of dahlias for the Society's premiums, took place at this meeting, agreeably to previous notice. The season, however, has been so unfavorable for a good bloom, that the display was one of the poorest ever made, since the establishment of the present class of prizes. Several of the premiums were not competed for at all; and only two competitors appeared for the premier prize. The flowers entered for the best specimen bloom were very inferior. In consequence of the deficiency of entries, only about one-half of the prizes were awarded. The prominent exhibitors were Messrs. Stickney and Robinson, both of whom had a few excellent flowers in their stands. Messrs. Hovey, Barnes, and some other growers did not exhibit a single bloom, owing to the unfavorable season. The judges in Divisions A and B were Messrs. S. Walker, J. Breck and P. Barnes. In Division C, R. M. Copeland, J. Robinson, S. Sweetser.

The premiums as declared by the judges were as follows:—

DIVISION A.

Open to all cultivators (members.)

PREMIER PRIZE.

Best 12 dissimilar blooms:—A premium of \$10 to Josiah Stickney, for Queen, Miranda, Maid of Bath, Argo, Bridesmaid, Francis, Andrew Hofer, Eva, Maria, Optime, Pickwick, Eclipse (Cattleugh's.)

SPECIMEN BLOOM.

Best bloom of any color:—A premium of \$3 to S. A. Walker, for Springfield Purple.

No second prize was awarded, the flowers being deemed unworthy of a premium.

DIVISION B.

Open to all cultivators of more than 200 plants.

CLASS I.

Best 24 dissimilar blooms:—A premium of \$7 to John Robinson, for Prince of Wales, (Dodd's), Admiral Stopford, Eclipse, Ploughboy, Prince Albert, Favorite, Marshall Soult, Lady Harland, Bedford Surprise, Sir F. Johnson, Pickwick, Anna Minerva, Lady Sale, Will Watch, Admirable, Murillo, Nicholas Nickleby, Dowager Lady Cooper, Miranda,

Miss Faunell, Northern Beauty, Beauty of Wakefield, Duchess of Portland, Suffolk Hero.

No second prize was awarded.

CLASS II.

Best 12 dissimilar blooms :—A premium of \$5 to J. L. L. F. Warren. (The names of this stand we were unable to procure.)

No second prize was awarded.

CLASS III.

Best 6 dissimilar blooms :—A premium of \$3 to S. A. Walker. (The names of this stand we could not procure.)

No second prize was awarded.

DIVISION C.

Open to all cultivators of less than 200 plants.

CLASS I.

Best 24 dissimilar blooms :—A premium of \$7 to Josiah Stickney, for Constantia, Pickwick, Northern Beauty, Eva, Optime, Bridesmaid, Maid of Bath, Virgil, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Essex Triumph, Maria, Middlesex Rival, Amato, Nicholas Nickleby, Marshall Soult, Queen of Beauties, Ne Plus Ultra, Eclipse, (Cattleugh's,) Frances, (Jones's) Rouge et Noir, Harwood's Defiance, Miss Johnson, Andrew Hofer, Charles XII.

No second prize was awarded.

CLASS II.

Best 12 dissimilar blooms :—A premium of \$5 to H. W. Dutton, for Constantia, Primrose, Pickwick, Unique, Charles XII., Oakley's Surprise, Essex Triumph, Eva, Maid of Bath, Miranda, Admiral Stopford, Widnall's Queen.

No second prize was awarded in this class, nor neither of the prizes in Class III.

A superb stand put up for the *premier* prize by Mr. Robinson, contained the following varieties :—Prince Albert, Optime, Favorite, Marshall Soult, Ploughboy, Lady Harland, Pickwick, Unique, Prince of Wales (Dodd's), Admiral Stopford, Anna Minerva, Eclipse.

Besides the stands put up for premiums, there was a variety of good blooms from various contributors. The President of the Society exhibited Essex Triumph, Springfield Purple, Argo, Primrose, Virgil, Pickwick, and many others. From Messrs. Winship, Conqueror of Europe, Andrew Hofer, Pickwick, &c. Col. H. K. Oliver exhibited fine blooms of Oakley's Surprise, Miranda, Lady Rae Reed, Eva, Dodd's Prince of Wales, &c. From Jos. Upton, Salem, Northern Beauty, Pickwick and Primrose. From F. Putnam, Unique, Marshall Soult, Lady Bathurst and Maid of Bath. Seventy-five blooms from H. W. Dutton, containing, with others, Oakley's Surprise. From Jos. Stickney, nearly one hundred and fifty blooms, many fine ones. From J. Robinson, several large and fine flowers. From W. Meller, *Striata formosissima*, &c. From E. Winslow, several dahlias. Other flowers were exhibited, as follows :—German Asters from Jos. Stickney and J. F. Trull. Small and choice bouquets of roses from Hovey & Co. From Dr. Howard, bouquets, dahlias, &c. From J. L. L. F. Warren, bouquets, verbenas, asters, phlox, &c. Flowers from John Howe, Roxbury.

October 7th.—The annual meeting of the Society for the choice of officers, was held to-day,—the President in the Chair. The nominating committee laid their report upon the table, which report, as usual, consisted of a printed ticket, containing a list of the candidates selected by them for the several offices. The meeting having been opened, balloting was commenced, and the polls remained open fifteen minutes, to allow members to come in and vote. Messrs. E. M. Richards and B. V. French were chosen a committee to sort and count the votes, and they reported that the following officers of the Society were elected for the ensuing year,—from April 1, 1844, to April 1, 1845.

President, Marshall P. Wilder.

Vice-Presidents.—B. V. French, Jona. Winship, Cheever Newhall, E. M. Richards.

Treasurer.—Samuel Walker.

Corresponding Secretary.—J. E. Teschemacher.

Recording Secretary.—Ebenezer Wight.

Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology.—John Lewis Russell, A. M.

Professor of Entomology.—T. W. Harris, M. D.

Professor of Horticultural Chemistry.—S. L. Dana, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Fruits.—Samuel Walker, chairman; P. B. Hovey, Jr., O. Johnson, S. Pond, J. Lovitt, 2d., L. P. Grosvenor, Jona. Winship, D. Haggerston, J. L. L. F. Warren, J. F. Allen, A. D. Williams.

Committee on Flowers.—Joseph Breck, chairman; H. W. Dutton, S. Sweetser, S. R. Johnson, J. Stickney, W. E. Carter, P. Parnes.

Committee on Vegetables.—J. A. Kenrick, chairman; W. B. Kingsbury, J. C. Howard, A. Bowditch, John Hill, J. H. Billings, Samuel C. Mann.

Committee on the Library.—C. M. Hovey, chairman; C. K. Dillaway, J. E. Teschemacher, E. Wight, R. M. Copeland, Francis G. Shaw.

Committee on Synonyms of Fruit.—M. P. Wilder, chairman; B. V. French, S. Downer, W. Kenrick.

Executive Committee.—M. P. Wilder, chairman; Enoch Bartlett, A. Aspinwall, F. W. Macondray, J. J. Low.

Finance Committee.—E. Vose, chairman; Cheever Newhall, E. M. Richards.

The Hon. Mr. French and Mr. S. Walker, had previously declined serving as chairman of the committees on which they were placed last year.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Capt. John Percival, of the U. S. Navy, for the donation of a bag of guano. It was also voted that the guano be distributed among the members of the Society.

Mr. Teschemacher was added to the list of delegates appointed to attend the fair of the American Institute.

Adjourned one week, to Nov. 1.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From the President, a variety of good dahlias, and among the number, Essex Triumph, Dodd's Mary, Primrose, Pickwick, Widnall's Queen, Virgil, &c. From Jos. Stickney, upwards of seventy-five fine dahlias, among which we noted six good specimens of Widnall's Queen, several of Ne Plus Ultra, Pickwick, Optime, Essex Triumph, Eclipse, Eva, and many others. From S. R. Johnson, a fine

cluster of *Madame Desprez* rose. E. Winslow exhibited some good dahlias, among which were *Pickwick*, *Argo*, *Essex Triumph*, *Ne Plus Ultra*, &c. From H. W. Dutton, Charles XII., *Oakley's Surprise*, *Miranda*, *Burnham Hero*, *Constantia*, and others, about fifty blooms in all; *Oakley's Surprise* was beautiful: *Miranda* has a fine petal, but the bloom has a tendency to show a green centre. Bouquets were exhibited by Hovey & Co., Dr. J. C. Howard, W. Kenrick, J. L. L. F. Warren, and Messrs. Winship. Dahlias from S. A. Walker, among which were *Girling's Prince of Wales* and *Dodd's Prince of Wales*, both excellent; also German asters and other flowers. Dahlias were exhibited by J. F. Trull.

Fruits: From the President, *Semiana* plums. From Capt. Lovitt, *Beurré Diel*, *Dix*, *King Edward's*, *Harvard*, *Williams's Bon Chrétien*, and *Doyenné blanc* pears; also handsome specimens of *Seckel*, *Surpasse Virgoulouse* and *Duchesse d'Angouleme* pears, gathered from buds inserted in August and September, 1842, after the plan mentioned in a preceding page; Capt. Lovitt also exhibited a plate of fine peaches, several Green-fleshed melons and Seedling apples. From E. M. Richards, very large, beautiful, and excellent Seedling *Clingstone* peaches, and *Boxford Stump* apples. From L. P. Grosvenor, *Summer Pearmain* apples. From Dr. Howard, *Sweetwater* and *Isabella* grapes. From S. A. Walker, *Heathcote* and *Verte Longue* pears, and *Isabella* grapes. S. Walker exhibited six specimens of *Vicar of Winkfield* pears, gathered at intervals of a week each, for six weeks, and showing a difference in the weight of 5 oz.—those picked in August weighing 3 oz., and those in October, 8 oz. Seedling pears, from Abner Pratt, *Scituate*, pronounced by the committee very good. From S. Pond, *Duchesse d'Angouleme* and *Williams's Bon Chrétien* pears. From N. Stetson, *Bridgewater*, *Seckel* pears, grapes, peaches, and pears without name. *Brocas Bergamot* pears, from J. F. Allen. *Isabella* grapes, from H. Plympton, Boston. From B. Potter, New Bedford, grapes. From C. S. Hunt, Boston, *Catawba* and *Isabella* grapes. From J. L. L. F. Warren, *Isabella* grapes and peaches; also apples from the farm of *Welcome Alverson*, Johnson, R. I. One of these the committee considered worthy of cultivation, and they describe it thus:—No. 1. Medium size, round; very deep red, nearly black next the sun, streaked with yellow and white in the shade; flesh white, deeply suffused with red, tender, juicy, sub-acid, with slight astringency; promises to be a valuable variety: the committee called it the *Welcome* apple. Mr. Warren also exhibited the *Pomme du Roi* and two other apples, from S. H. Smith, Esq., R. I. From E. Winslow, *Black Prince*, *Black Hamburg* and *White Frontignan* grapes.

October 14th.—Exhibited. Flowers: From the President, fine blooms of *Widnall's Queen*, *Essex Triumph*, *Pickwick* and *Oakley's Surprise*. Jos. Stickney exhibited upwards of 100 blooms, probably the finest flowers shown by any individual during the season; the whole number were so good, that it is unnecessary to name any particular variety. H. W. Dutton also exhibited about seventy-five flowers, many of which, particularly *Oakley's Surprise*, *Queen* and *Essex Triumph*, were superior. Dahlias and bouquets from J. L. L. F. Warren. Good specimens of dahlias from J. F. Trull. Bouquets from Messrs. Winship, W. Kenrick and others.

Fruit: From E. Vose, fine *Marie Louise* pears. From Dr. Z. B. Adams, superior *Doyenné Blanc* and *St. Germain* pears. From S. Phipps, several varieties of pears and apples; among the pears were the *Seckel*,

Heathcote, Dix, Urbaniste, Doyenné blanc, Duchesse d'Angouleme and others. From D. Adams, Newbury, fine Lewis pears. From S. Pond, Williams's Bon Chrétien pears. From J. F. Trull, very large Orange quinces, some of them weighing 14 oz., also Seedling peaches and Catillac (?) pears. From H. Vandine, Coe's Golden Drop and Semiana plums, the former very fine; also Flemish Beauty, Doyenné blanc, Marie Louise, Beurré Spence (?) New Long Rosewater, Heathcote, and St. Germain pears, and peaches without name. John Howland, New Bedford, sent specimens of Seedling pears, noticed by the committee thus:—No. 1, from the garden of Jos. Allen, promises well:—No. 3, from the garden of Paul Barney, also of good promise; these the committee think worthy of cultivation:—No. 2, not in eating. From Jos. Bacon, Chelsea, Monthly Alpine strawberries. From K. Bailey, grapes, peaches, and quinces. From John Arnold, Black Hamburg grapes. From Mr. Merrill, Roxbury, Duchesse d'Angouleme pears. From J. Tillson, South Boston, Isabella and Catawba grapes, fine. From C. H. Eldridge, a peach tree 7 feet high.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith exhibited three boxes of pure honey, weighing 43 lbs., the produce of one swarm of bees, in the fourth story of his house in Bowdoin square, made since June last.

Vegetables: A fine cauliflower from Capt. Lovitt, weighing 10 1-4 lbs. and measuring *twenty-one inches in diameter*. Also, two boxes of Lima beans of extra large size.

Fruit: From the President, Semiana plums. From John Gordon, Brighton, Duchesse d'Angouleme and Napoleon pears. Sweetwater grapes, open air culture, from S. R. Johnson. J. F. Allen exhibited fine specimens of Ronville, Doyenné blanc, Seckel, and Broca's Bergamot pears. Fine Andrews, Flemish Beauty, and Napoleon pears, from S. Walker. From James Munroe, Jr., Cambridge, Doyenné blanc, Calabasse, Harrison, Louise Bonne of Jersey, and Beurré de Capiaumont pears. Gilliflower apples, from Dr. E. Wight. Seedling pears, from S. G. Whitney, Dedham, not in eating. From J. Arnold, Milton, Black Hamburg grapes. Large and beautiful specimens of Coe's Golden Drop plums, from H. Vandine. Summer Pearmain apples, from L. P. Grosvenor. Doyenné blanc pears and apples without name, from John Howe. From T. Mason, White Muscat of Alexandria and Black Hamburg grapes. From S. Pond, Marie Louise, Heathcote, and Duchesse d'Angouleme pears. S. W. Cole exhibited an Imperial watermelon, very good, and stated to have had the same treatment as the common watermelon, and planted at the same time; it is certainly a late variety, though undoubtedly far the finest known, as we had occasion some time ago to remark. From J. L. L. F. Warren, Lemon Clingstone peaches. From J. Hill, fine specimens of Old Mixton Rareripe peach. From Dr. Howard, Sweetwater and Isabella grapes. From K. Bailey, Charlestown, fine Sweetwater grapes, open cultivation; also two baskets peaches.

October 21st.—Exhibited. Flowers: Four stands of dahlias were exhibited by Messrs. Stickney, Dutton, Trull and others. They were principally, however, the same sorts shown at previous meetings. Cut flowers and bouquets from Messrs. Sumner, J. L. L. F. Warren, W. Kenrick and others. Eight flowers, of the celebrated *Cereus triangularis*, were exhibited from Mrs. Bigelow's garden, Medford; they were very large, showy and beautiful.

Fruits: From Joseph Harrington, four pears, weighing 12 oz. each, and supposed to be the Catillac. From S. P. Gardener, Virgoulouse, Echasserie, Doyenné blanc, Messire Jean, St. Germain, and one kind unknown. E. M. Richards exhibited large and beautiful Seckel pears. From Jos. Stickney, a fine dish of Doyenné blanc pears. From J. Hovey, Catawba grapes, Quinces, and Roxbury Russett apples. From Geo. Newhall, beautiful specimens of Dix, Urbaniste, Beurré Bosc, Fulton, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Seckel, Black Worcester, and other varieties. From S. Pond, Marie Louise, and Urbaniste pears and Isabella grapes. From Dr. D. W. Blake, Black Missouri grape, a native variety from the garden of Col. P. Fiske, New Haven. From Geo. Walsh, Doyenné blanc and other pears, and fine Isabella grapes. From H. Vandine, Semiana plums, Doyenné blanc, Flemish Beauty, Marie Louise, and Seckel pears; also Isabella and Miller's Burgundy grapes. From N. Clapp, Dorchester, two superb specimens of Dix pear, one weighing 10 oz. and the other 10 1-2 oz. From B. Harrington, Lexington, Seedling apples. From John Arnold, fine Black Hamburg grapes. G. W. Oliver, of Lynn, exhibited a very beautiful Seedling pear, from a tree raised from seed twelve years ago. In size and shape, said by the committee (we did not see the pear,) to be like the Jalousie: color, dark cinnamon, with red on the sunny side; flavor equal to the Seckel, and an abundant bearer. (We should be pleased to learn more of this pear, if as good as it is here reported.)

October 28th.—*Exhibited.* Flowers: The dahlia season was near to a close: the frost had destroyed most of the plants in the country, and the exhibition to-day was principally made by the city exhibitors. From Jos. Stickney, upwards of fifty very superior blooms; among the number Jones's Francis, Queen of Trumps, Bedford Surprise, Maid of Bath, Queen, and for the first time this season, Hudson's Princess Royal; a flower rich in color, but with a rather large, coarse, and loose petal. In the stand of Mr. Dutton we noticed many good flowers; Oakley's Surprise and Charles XII., were particularly conspicuous; the former showing at once its great superiority over the latter; Constantia, Queen, Essex Triumph, and Admiral Stopford, all good, with many others, which we did not take the names. Bouquets of flowers from Messrs Winship, W. Kenrick, and J. L. L. F. Warren.

Fruit: From J. F. Allen, Seckel, Long Green, of Autumn, Urbaniste, and Brugmansbirne pears, and fine Black Hamburg grapes. From the Pomological Garden, Salem, Dumortier, Huguenot, Frederic of Wurtemberg, Sullivan, Queen of the Low Countries, Beurré Bosc, Belle Lucrative, Flemish Beauty, Urbaniste, Smith's Pennsylvania, Pope's Russett, King Edward's, Marie Louise, Comte de Lamy, Doyenné blanc and Fulton pears. Many of the specimens large and handsome. From H. Vandine, very large and fine Coe's Golden Drop plums. From Geo. Walsh, Doyenné blanc pears. From Josiah Stickney, Louise Bonne of Jersey pear, a large specimen. Beautiful Seckel pears from J. Lovitt. From S. Walker, Vicar of Winkfield pears, very large. Very fine Orange quinces, from J. A. Kenrick, and Surpasse Marie Louise pears (so called.) Isabella grapes, from M. Winslow, Me., Orange quinces, from J. Holmes, Cambridge. From S. Pond, Dix, Urbaniste and Marie Louise pears. Quinces and Roxbury Russett apples, from J. Hovey. From J. L. L. F. Warren, Doyenné blanc, Buffum and Napoleon pears; Porter apples and Seedling peaches. Two pears without names from E. Vose.

ART. IV. Faneuil Hall Market.

<i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i>		From	To	<i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i>		From	To
		cts.	cts.			cts.	cts.
Potatoes, new :				Autumnal Marrow, per cwt.		1 00	1 50
Chenangoes, { per barrel,	1 00	—		Winter Crookneck, per cwt.		75	1 00
{ per bushel,	37½	50		Canada Crookneck, per cwt.		1 00	—
Common,.... { per barrel,	75	87½		Pumpkins, each, ...		10	12½
{ per bushel,	37½	—					
Eastports,... { per barrel,	1 50	1 75		<i>Fruits.</i>			
{ per bushel,	75	—		Apples, dessert and cooking :			
Sweet, per bushel, ...	1 00	—		Baldwins, per barrel, . .		2 50	3 00
Turnips, per bushel :				Greenings, per barrel, . .		2 00	2 50
Common, ...	37½	50		Russets, per barrel, . .		2 50	3 00
Ruta Baga, ...	37½	50		Blue Pearmain, per barrel,		2 00	2 50
Onions :				Danvers Winter Sweet, "		2 50	3 00
Red, per bunch, ...	3	4		Common Sweet, per bar.		2 00	—
Yellow, per bunch, . . .	3	4		Spitzembergs, per barrel,		2 00	2 50
Yellow, per bushel, . . .	62½	—		Common, per barrel, . .		2 00	2 50
Rarripes, per bunch, . . .	—	—		Fall Pippins, per barrel,		2 00	2 50
Beets, per bushel, ...	62½	75		Dried apples, per lb. . .		—	—
Carrots, per bushel, . . .	62½	75		Pears, per half peck :			
Parsnips, per bushel, . . .	62½	75		Beurré Diel, per doz. . .		50	75
Radishes, per bunch, . . .	—	—		Winter Doyenné, per doz.		50	62½
Horseradish, per lb. . . .	8	10		Duchess d'Angouleme, "		50	1 00
				St. Germain, per doz. . .		50	75
<i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i>				Marie Louise, per doz. . .		50	—
Cabbages, per doz. :				Urbaniste, per doz. . . .		50	—
Drumhead, ...	50	75		Dix, per doz.		50	75
Savoy, ...	50	62½		Messire Jean, per hf. pk.		37½	—
Red Dutch, ...	75	1 00		Lewis, per half peck, . .		37½	—
Brocolis, each, ...	12½	20		Common, per half peck, .		25	37½
Cauliflowers, each, . . .	12½	25		Baking, per bushel, . . .		1 50	—
Lettuce, per head, ...	4	6		Peaches, per doz : . . .		25	37½
Celery, per root, ...	8	10		Cranberries, per bushel, .		3 00	3 50
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal.	25	—		Quinces, per bushel, . .		2 00	—
Peppers, (pickled) per gal. .	37½	—		Tomatoes, per half peck, .		25	—
Mangoes, per doz	—	—		Berberries, per bushel, . .		87½	1 00
				Grapes, per pound :			
<i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i>				Black Hamburg, ...		37½	50
Parsley, per half peck, . . .	25	—		White Sweetwater, ...		25	—
Sage, per pound, ...	17	20½		White Malaga, ...		25	—
Marjorum, per bunch, . . .	6	12½		Purple Malaga, ...		25	—
Savory, per bunch, ...	6	12		Isabella, ...		12	—
Spearmint, per bunch, . . .	3	—		Catawba, ...		12	—
				Pine-apples, each, ...		12	25
				Lemons, per doz.		25	37½
				Oranges, per doz.		25	50
				Walnuts, per bushel, . . .		1 50	2 00
				Chesnuts, per bushel, . . .		1 75	2 00
				Cocoanuts, per hund. . . .		3 00	4 00

REMARKS.—Since our last the weather has been very unpleasant and cool ; it is not often that so many easterly winds prevail in October. There have been several light frosts sufficient to kill vines in low places ; but up to the present moment (28th,) the dahlias, (which are the best thermometer as regards the freezing point) in open and exposed situations, are yet flowering in great beauty. But notwithstanding this, we learn that snow

has already fallen in Vermont and the western part of New York. The wet weather has prevented a good harvesting of the crops, and there is much work to perform.

Vegetables.—Potatoes remain without much alteration. Moderate supplies have arrived from the eastward, and auction sales on the wharf have been made at 33 cents per bushel: the stock is much lighter than last season at this time. Sweet are more abundant and prices lower. Turnips are abundant, large and handsome. Onions are without alteration. Of beets and carrots there is the usual supply. Parsnips have just come to hand, and of fair size and quality. No new radishes have yet appeared. Horseradish is plentiful at our prices. In cabbages there is considerable doing: the season for coasting trade has arrived, and some large lots of Drumheads have been taken; the stock is not large nor very fine; the late cool weather has rather checked their growth. Savoy is quite small. Broccoli are in some request, but the supply is limited, and prices have advanced. The same may be said in relation to cauliflowers. Shell beans and corn are all gone. Celery is now tolerably abundant and very good. Peppers and cucumbers are gone. Parsley is abundant and good. Squashes continue to come to hand in large quantities, and large lots have been taken at low rates; Autumnal Marrows have never been more plentiful; in some localities the crop has been exceedingly great. Winter Crook Necks are also plentiful. Of the true Canada there is not a large supply.

Fruit.—The fruit market exhibits some activity, and considerable quantities have been shipped to southern and foreign markets. The stock of apples is quite light, and but for the New York market, prices would range considerably higher than they now are. The Western Rail-road affords such facilities for the rapid and safe conveyance of fruit, that a new market is brought within a short distance. Availing themselves of these facilities, some of our fruit dealers have sent to the western part of New York, even beyond Rochester to purchase apples, and hundreds of barrels are now on the way to this market. Pears are rather scarce; quite a variety of sorts may be obtained, and some very superior fruit, particularly of the Duchesse d'Angouleme. A few peaches, of late sorts, selected out and carefully kept, now bring our quotations. Cranberries are scarce and high. Quinces were never more plentiful; great quantities have been brought into market. A few yellow tomatoes remain. Berberries are moderately supplied. Grapes are abundant and low. Several lots of Malagas have lately arrived and stocked the market; Isabellas are abundant, but the cool weather has prevented their ripening off so well as usual. Walnuts are abundant and cheap. Chestnuts are more plentiful than for two or three years.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, October 28th, 1843.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR NOVEMBER.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines will still be ripening off their wood: they will therefore need some attention, such as picking off all decayed leaves; unless in the

greenhouse, giving an abundance of air in all fine weather. If young vines one or two years planted, the top shoots will need occasional topping, in order to check the growth and free flow of sap.

Strauberry Beds should be lightly covered with an inch or so of old manure, if the plants were set out in August, and a little manure thrown over the old beds, not sufficient to cover the plants, but only to fill up between them.

Currant, Raspberry and Gooseberry Bushes may yet be planted.

Grape Vines of the hardy native varieties, such as the *Isabella*, &c. may be now transplanted.

Fruit Trees of all kinds may be removed this month.

Seeds of Fruit Trees, such as pears, apples, cherries, peaches, plums, &c. may be sown this month.

Scions for grafting may be cut this month, and preserved in earth in the cellar till spring.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

The Dahlias are probably all out of the ground by this time : where they are not they should soon be taken up, as they gain nothing by remaining out. Place them in the cellar, either in barrels or boxes, both of which modes have their advocates, or place them under the stage of the greenhouse ; see that the names are wired on, as those tied with strings of bass matting are apt to drop off.

Camellias will now be swelling their buds, and should have plenty of moisture. Keep the pots washed clean. Top dress if necessary, and tie up every plant to a neat stake, painted grey or green. Seeds may be sown now, and cuttings put in for stocks.

Roses taken up last month, should now be pruned down, cutting in every good shoot to two eyes, and taking entirely out all weak wood, which never produces good buds. Water occasionally with guano or liquid manure of some kind.

Schizanthuses, in pots, should be shifted into the next size this month ; the roots should not be allowed to become matted together.

Tulips, Hyacinths, and other bulbs should be planted this month.

Pelargoniums should be repotted this month, and as soon as new roots are formed, the main shoot should be pinched off, to make the plants compact and bushy.

Cereuses, Cactuses, &c. may be grafted now with the best success.

Roses in the open ground, if some of the more tender kinds, such as the *Bourbons* and a few of the hybrid kinds, should be protected with a light covering of earth or strawy manure.

Cinerarias should be repotted this month, making use of a rich loamy soil.

Chinese Primroses should be repotted.

Chrysanthemums should now have liberal supplies of water, and occasionally of liquid manure.

Greenhouse Plants of all kinds in very small pots, may be shifted into the next size. Cuttings just rooted should be potted off, and care should be taken that the green fly is kept off, by occasionally fumigating with tobacco.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

DECEMBER, 1843.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *General Notices.*

Summer Pruning of Grape Vines.—It is a mistake to imagine that the sun must shine on the bunches of grapes, in order to ripen them. Nature intended no such thing, where heavy clusters were caused to grow on slender stalks, and to hang below the foliage of branches, attached to trees by their strong and numerous tendrils. On the contrary, it is evident that vines naturally bear their fruit in such a way as to screen it from the sun; and man is most unwise when he rashly interferes with this intention. What is wanted is a full exposure of the leaves to the sun; they will prepare the nutriment of the grape—they will feed it, and nurse it, and eventually rear it up into succulence and lusciousness. We therefore submit to our horticultural readers, that vigorous summer pruning is wrong.

Let us not, however, be misunderstood. We do not suggest that the vine should form all the wood it likes; that should be provided against by good winter pruning, and by rubbing off such buds as are not to grow with shoots. What we contend is, that those shoots which are selected to remain, should be permitted to produce as much foliage as possible; and that, as the destruction of laterals is the diminution of foliage, that destruction should be discontinued.

When, however, branches have grown for many weeks, and are in autumn beginning to slacken in their power of lengthening, theory says it is then right to stop the shoots by pinching off their ends; because after that season newly-formed leaves have little time to do more than organize themselves, which must take place at the expense of matter forming in the other leaves. Autumn stopping of the vine shoots should be not only unobjectionable, but advantageous; for the leaves which remain after that operation will then direct all their energy to the perfection of the grapes. (*Gard. Chron.* 1843, p. 443.) [This is the true theory of pruning the grape. How many cultivators, however, pursue just the opposite course, and not only cut away all shoots, but even strip off the leaves, that the sun may ripen the fruit!—*Ed.*]

Potting and Shifting Plants.—When we place plants in pots we give them an artificial habitation, and they then require of us artificial treat-

ment, to reconcile them to an abode foreign to their natures. First, the soil will, of course, be a composition suitable to the particular plant or plants to be potted; but of whatever it may be composed, particular care should be taken that it be not too wet or too dry. If the former, it becomes, during the process of potting, a compact mass, which, contracting as it gets drier, leaves a vacuum between the exterior of the pot and the ball of the plant; thus allowing the free admission of light and air, which is of course anything but beneficial to the plant. If, on the other hand, it be too dry, it prevents for a considerable time, the free passage of moisture to the roots; and it will often be found, especially if the plant itself is dry at the time of potting, that it will suffer greatly ere it receive sufficient moisture to recruit the evaporation of its juices. Secondly, the pots, if not new ones, should be scrupulously clean; for if the advantage were nothing more than the facility obtained in turning out the plant to examine, or reshift it, it would amply repay the trouble. But independent of this, a plant enjoys better health in a clean than in a dirty pot; and if no other consideration would urge to cleanliness, appearance would, I presume, decide in its favor. Thirdly, drainage should combine two properties, to allow free exit to superabundant moisture, and to prevent the entrance of worms: and although the latter object is somewhat difficult of attainment, we should seldom have to complain, if plants, when placed in a situation where worms are likely to abound, were set upon a sufficiently thick layer of cinder ashes, or some similar material (two inches thick.) To allow a free passage to the superabundant moisture, let the crock covering the drain-hole be placed so as to form an arch, with a few smaller ones placed round it, covering the whole with a slight quantity of moss sufficient to prevent the finer particles of soil being washed round the larger crock, which would effectually obstruct the drainage, when the soil would become sour and unhealthy; and, as a natural consequence, the plant would follow its example. Fourthly, the depth of potting should be regulated by the mark which nature points out, and which is always conspicuous in plants raised from seed; at all events, let it not be placed deeper than when it receives its first remove from the cutting or seed pot. To bury an inch or two of the stem of a plant is very injurious, although a practice of too common occurrence with careless potting. Fifthly, on leaving a sufficient space in the pots to receive water, on no account let it form a kind of basin; that is, a hollow round the stem; but let the soil round the stem be as high as the rim of the pot, receding gradually to a depth round the rim agreeably to the size of the pot, the nature of the plant, or the situation in which it is to be placed.—(*Gard. Chron.*, 1843, p. 444.) [Good advice, worthy the attention of all cultivators of plants.—*Ed.*]

Cultivation of the Coxcomb.—Mr. James Drummond cultivates the coxcomb to a very large size. He nourishes copiously, employing twice a week a strong liquid manure, consisting of an infusion of sheep's droppings, pigeon-house cleanings, soot and black soap.—(*Id.* 1843, p. 447.)

Experiments with Guano.—Mr. James McNab read a paper before the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society, giving an account of his experiments tried with guano, both in powder and a liquid form, during the year 1842. From the results of these experiments, he cautioned amateur cultivators against the use of this strong manure for young, soft-wooded plants, grown in pots, such as pelargoniums, calceolarias, cinerarias or ver-

benas, a number of which had suffered greatly from its application. With hard-wooded or suffruticose plants more freedom may be used ; but no decided advantage accrued from the employment of guano.—*Id.*, 1843, p. 447.)

Experiments upon Asparagus with different Manures.—Eight worn out beds were treated with as many different compounds, and two were left untouched : 1, to which 20lb. of salt were applied at once, is weak and yellow, showing that the dose was too great ; 2, the same quantity of nitrate of soda is rather stronger ; this substance pulverizes the soil and renders it lighter ; 3, 20lbs. of sulphate of magnesia, is scarcely different from the preceding ; 4, watered every week with guano and salt, at the rate of a handful of each to every four gallons of water, is exceedingly strong,—showing that weak doses applied often, produce a much better effect than when a great quantity is given at once ; 5, watered once a fortnight with 2 lbs. of magnesia, dissolved in water, is very good ; 6, with an equal quantity of Potter's guano, dissolved in water, is of a dark green and particularly vigorous ; 7, super phosphate of lime, 2 lbs. applied in the same manner, is strong, but of a much lighter color ; 8, guano, 2 lbs., not so strong as the four preceding ; the whole of the beds thus operated upon, are, however, far superior to those which received nothing.—(*Gard. Chron.*, 1843, p. 575.)

Cultivating the Strawberry.—For the general crop, I trench, clean, and well manure the ground ; when the whole subsides, I draw the soil with a hoe, into ridges six inches high and two feet apart ; early in the season, when the first runners are in a fit state, the best plants are planted out on these ridges, two in a patch, twelve or eighteen inches apart, in the rows, according to the richness of the soil and the vigor of the varieties. Pines requiring more space than scarlets. By December, I take the opportunity of frosty weather to wheel on a quantity of half decayed leaves, scrapings from the wood-yard, dry dung, &c., to fill the space between the ridges ; and early in May, the prunings of fruit trees and other small topplings, strewn between the plants to support the fruit and runners, a few inches above the soil ; by this method the fruit is large, well flavored, preserved perfectly clean, and the ground is not impoverished by the growth of useless plants on the runners : the wood-supports prevent this. Early in autumn, I remove all useless growth, fork up the soil between the rows, and repeat the mulching in winter. By this system of culture, strawberry plantations may be kept in the highest state of productiveness for several years.—(*Gard. Chron.*, 1843, p. 589.)

ART. II. Foreign Notices.

ENGLAND.

English Dahlia Exhibitions for 1813.—The dahlia season for 1843 has been brought to a close, and we have now before us the results of the many exhibitions which have been held throughout Great Britain. As has been our usual custom, we below present to the amateurs of this

splendid flower, and to our readers generally, a synopsis of the varieties which have been the most successful in taking the prizes. It is from a comparison of the names of the winning blooms, that we can learn which are most to be relied upon as show flowers, and which in reality are the most worthy of extensive cultivation.

Since the establishment of the new standard of judgment by the London Floricultural Society last season, as given at the close of our last volume (VIII., p. 441,) very few new seedlings have been brought forward for premium. It is rare to find one to come up in all its parts to the true standard of a first class bloom. The Society, in adopting such a course, has done much to prevent the sale of the innumerable seedlings which are yearly produced, and which in many instances are not near so good as many of the older kinds. If the Floricultural Society pronounce a dahlia, after having been frequently shown in stands of 6 blooms, that being one of the conditions, 1st class or 2d class, that is sufficient to give it a reputation among all growers of the dahlia. But the mere fact that a seedling dahlia took a prize at this or that provincial Society, even though it may accidentally be a fine variety, does not give it a character sufficient to warrant any amateur in purchasing it.

Of the ten Seedlings which gained prizes either as 1st or 2d class flowers, last season, the stands will show how correct the society was in its judgment. The most successful appear to be, first, *Essex Triumph*; the next, *Perpetual Ground*; the third, *Sir R. Sale*; the fourth, *Virgil*; the fifth, *Beauty of Sussex*; sixth, *Antagonist*, which with *Miranda* and *Great Mogul*, are nearly equal; ninth and tenth, *Empress of the Whites*, and *Hero of Stonhenge*. The latter are in but a small number of stands, *Essex Triumph* is in nearly every first prize stand.

Mrs. Shelley, *Ashmodeus*, and Mrs. J. Richardson, three new dahlias, of last year, but which did not take either first or second class prizes, have proved to be first rate sorts; Mrs. Shelley, in particular, being in nearly every prize stand.

The Societies referred to are among the most popular in the kingdom.

Royal South London Floricultural Society—Exhibition at the Surry Zoological Gardens, Sept. 19th. The dahlias it is stated were not so good as usual nor the contest so severe.

NURSERYMEN'S CLASS. Best twenty-four blooms.—Mrs. J. Richardson, *Cattleugh's Eclipse*, *Perpetual Grand*, *Virgil*, *Beauty of Sussex*, *Lady Cooper*, *Beauty of the Plain*, *Blue Bonnet*, *Vivid*, *Springfield Rival*, *Widnall's Eclipse*, Mrs. Shelley, *Hudson's Princess Royal*, *Admiral Stopford*, *Dodd's Prince of Wales*, *Springfield Purple*, *Cattleugh's Tournament*, *Duchess of Richmond*, *Penelope*, *Bedford Surprise*, *Widnall's Queen*, *Paul Pry*, *Miranda*, *Pickwick*.—To Mr. Bragg, of Slough.

Salt Hill Grand Dahlia Show.—Exhibition at Salt Hill, September 22d.

NURSERYMEN'S CLASS. Best twenty-four blooms.—Lady Cooper, *Competitor*, *Admiral Stopford*, *Springfield Rival*, *Ashmodeus*, Mrs. J. Richardson, *Springfield Purple*, Mrs. Shelley, *Hudson's Princess Royal*, *Great Mogul*, *Queen*, *Sir R. Sale*, *Vivid*, *Pickwick*, *Phenomenon*, *Candidate*, *Cattleugh's Eclipse*, *Le Grand Baudine*, *Beauty of the Plain*, *Essex Triumph*, *Marchioness of Exeter*, *Andrew Hofer*, *Bedford Surprise*.—To Mr. Brown, of Slough.

Nottingham Floral and Horticultural Society.—Exhibition Sept. 20th. The shows of this Society are very large and superior.

NURSERYMEN'S CLASS. Best twenty-four blooms.—Bridesmaid, Climax, Yellow Climax, Cox's Defiance, Queen of Beauties, Phenomenon, Hudson's Princess Royal, Maria, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Nicholas Nickleby, Andrew Hofer, Rouge et Noir, Metella, Duke of Cornwall, Lady Harland, Lord Landon, Captivator, Ploughboy, Gipsy Maid, Duchess of Richmond, Indispensable, Pickwick, Windmill Hill Rival, Lewisham Rival.—To Mr. Edwards.

Pendleton Dahlia Show.—Exhibition Sept. 11th, at which numerous prizes were awarded.

NURSERYMEN'S CLASS. Best twenty-four blooms.—Hero of Stonehenge, Widnall's Eclipse, Mrs. Shelley, Oakley's Surprise, Optime, Grace Darling, Phenomenon, Dodd's Prince of Wales, North Midland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Rouge et Noir, Antagonist, Westbury Rival, Essex Triumph, Pickwick, Argo, Lady Ann Murray, Majestic, Beauty of the Plain, Maid of Bath, Duchess of Richmond, Hudson's Princess Royal, Coronation, Lewisham Rival.—To Mr. W. Lodge.

Pittsville Horticultural and Floral Exhibition.—Exhibition Sept. 19th. The Dahlia show it is said was especially excellent.

SWEEPSTAKES. Best twenty-four blooms.—Prince of Wales, Essex Triumph, Bridesmaid, Marquis of Lansdowne, Hodges' Queen, Admiral Stopford, Blue Bonnet, Queen of Trumps, Maria, Bianca, Mrs. Shelley, Confidence, Beauty of the Plain, Duke of Cornwall, Violet Perfection, Conqueror of the World, North Midland, Rainbow, Competitor, President of the West, Bedford Surprise, Princess Royal, Maria and Phoenix.—To Mr. Hodges, a prize of three sovereigns.

Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall.—Exhibition September 19th. Among the several stands of dahlias were blooms of all the newest kinds.

Best twenty-four blooms.—Hope, Uxbridge Magnet, Scarlet Defiance, Lewisham Rival, Nicholas Nickleby, Lee's Bloombury, Fanny Keynes, Rouge et Noir, Lady Cooper, Walter's Unique, Twyford Perfection, Indispensable, Maria, Beauty of the Plain, Grace Darling, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Marquis of Lansdowne, Egyptian Prince, Burnham Hero, Widnall's Eclipse, Bridesmaid, Array.—To G. C. Fox, Esq.

Wingham Horticultural and Floral Society.—Exhibition Sept. 7th.—The show of dahlias superior.

NURSERYMEN'S CLASS. Best twenty-four blooms.—Duchess of Richmond, Metella, Pickwick, Hope, Charles XII., Admiral Stopford, Rouge et Noir, Eclipse, Phenomenon, Essex Triumph, Antagonist, Andrew Hofer, Lady Cooper, Barnard's Rival Queen, Marquis of Lansdowne, Lee's Bloombury, Hudson's Princess Royal, President of the West, Lady Middleton, Maid of Bath, Burnham Hero, Mrs. Shelley, Purple Perfection.—To Mr. Philpot, Aldington.

Tunbridge Wells Horticultural Society.—Exhibition, Sept. 1.

Best twenty-four blooms.—Exquisite, Rival Sussex, Lady Harland, Admiral Stopford, Lady Cooper, Sir R. Sale, Queen of Trumps, Essex Triumph, Princess Royal, Perpetual Grand, Prince of Wales, Conservative, Maid of Bath, Marquis of Lansdowne, Beauty of Wakefield, Bianca, Queen, Col. Baker, Perfection, Highgate Rival, Argo, Mrs. James Richardson, Mrs. Shelley, Duchess of Richmond, Beauty of Sussex.—To Mr. Mitchell.

North British Professional Gardener's Society.—Exhibition Sept. 27th. Competition open to all Scotland.

GRAND DAHLIA SWEEPSTAKES. Best twenty blooms.—Bishop of Winchester, Phenomenon, Pickwick, Array, Princess Royal, Yellow Climax, Lady Cooper, Mrs. Shelly, Prince of Wales, Beauty of the Plain, Duchess of Richmond, Antagonist, Westbury Rival, Lady Harland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Hodges Competitor, Essex Triumph, President of the West.—To Mr. Thompson.

Norfolk and Norwich Horticultural Society.—Exhibition Sept. 20th.

Best twenty-four blooms.—Prince of Wales, Bridesmaid, Osgar, Grace Darling, Prince of Wales, Optime, Eclipse, Mrs. Shelley, Lady Cooper, Andrew Hofer, Le Grand Baudine, Tournament, Princess Royal, Competitor, Ploughboy, Rose Unique, Conservative, Beauty of the Plain, President of the West, Bedford Surprise, Argo, Phenomenon, Duchess of Richmond, Prince Albert.—To Mr. T. Chambers.

Haverhill Horticultural Society.—Exhibition Sept. 19th. The dahlia competition open to all England.

NURSERYMEN'S CLASS. Best twenty-four blooms.—Widnall's Eclipse, Widnall's Majestic, Widnall's Queen, Widnall's Victor, Hudson's Princess Royal, Sphere, Stella, Indispensable, Cattleugh's Eclipse, Virgil, Euclid, Mrs. J. Richardson, Duchess of Richmond, Beauty of Sussex, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Andrew Hofer, Antagonist, Prince Albert, Competitor, Phenomenon, Vivid, Essex Triumph, Indispensable and Col. Baker.—To Mr. S. Widnall a prize of £6.

Royal Devon and Cornwall Botanical and Horticultural Society.—Exhibition, September 14th.

Best twenty-four blooms.—America, Admiral Stopford, Burnham Hero, Amato, Monarch, Alice Peel, Mrs. Shelley, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Pickwick, Phenomenon, Rival Sussex, Andrew Hofer, Beauty of the Plain, Argo, Conservative, President of the West, Essex Triumph, Le Grand Baudine, Maria, Hope, Hero of Wakefield, Nicholas Nickleby, Col. Baker and Bedford Surprise.—To Mr. J. Clark, *gold medal*.

Thanet Floricultural and Horticultural Society.—Exhibition Sept. 12th. Open to all England.

Best twenty-four blooms.—Marquis of Lansdowne, Perpetual Grand, Le Grand Baudine, North Star, Candidate, Grace Darling, Competitor, Conservative, Mrs. Shelley, Essex Triumph, Queen of Trumps, Springfield Rival, Beauty of the Plain, Pickwick, Blue Bonnet, Phenomenon, Bedford Surprise, Andrew Hofer, Metella, Lady Ann Murray, Admiral Stopford, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Regulator, President of the West.—To Mr. Brown, of Slough, the prize of £7.

Walton-le-Dale Floral and Horticultural Society.—Exhibition September 26th.

Best twenty-four blooms.—Bedford Surprise, Stella, Bridesmaid, Beauty of the Plain, Springfield Rival, Fanny Keynes, Regina, Optime, Oriental Pearl, Attila, President of the West, Mrs. Shelley, Prince of Wales, Le Grand Baudine, Duchess of Richmond, Princess Royal, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Chancellor, Widnall's Queen, Bloomsbury, Garrick, Exquisite, Indispensable and Seedling.—To W. Dent.

Tunworth Horticultural Society.—Exhibition September 27th.—The dahlias were very fine.

Best twenty-four dahlias.—Andrew Hofer, Exquisite, Holmes' Queen

Victoria, Princess Royal, Mrs. Shelley, Lady Cooper, Essex Triumph, Perpetual Grand, Sir R. Sale, Competitor, Eclipse, Prince of Wales, President of the West, Miss Abbott, King of the West, Mrs. J. Richardson, Hero of Stonhenge, Indispensable, White Defiance, Admiral Stopford, Widnall's Queen, Bedford Surprise and Rose Unique.—To Mr. Holmes.

The following are the results of CLASS showing.

Floricultural Society.—Best *white tipped purple* Miranda; *white tipped with pink*, Ansell's Queen; *dark*, Essex Triumph; *Lilac*, Essex Bride (seedling); *Crimson*, Sir R. Sale; *Purple*, Brown's Blue Bonnet; *rose*, Mitchell's Mrs. Kelley; *Scarlet*, Thompson's Vivid; *yellow-tipped*, Hudson's Princess Royal; *yellow*, Dodd's Prince of Wales; *orange*, Nil.

Surrey Florist's Society.—Best *white*, Empress of the Whites; *Self*, Essex Triumph; *yellow*, Dodd's Prince of Wales; *white tip or blush*, Princess Royal.

A careful inspection of the flowers in the prize stands above enumerated, will convey a better idea of their merits than any attempt of ours to single out and repeat them here. The same varieties that have taken prizes are our most noted kinds here, and such as have been most admired at our exhibitions the past autumn.

Last spring a prize of £10 was offered for the best two blooms of the best white, the flowers to be exhibited at three several meetings; and the one which was pronounced the best of the three, to be awarded the prize. The first exhibition for this contest took place before the Royal South London Floricultural Society, Sept. 19th. The prize was awarded to Bianca. These were the smallest blooms exhibited, but were the only two flowers that were quite perfect in the centre: Mr. Bragg's Antagonist, which carried off the prize of 5 guineas, offered by Mr. Wildman last year, was exhibited, but both blooms were defective in this respect.

The second contest took place at the great Salt Hill Dahlia Show, Sept. 22d, when the prize was awarded to Bragg's Antagonist.

The third and last contest was at the Dahlia Exhibition of the Floricultural Society, Sept. 26, when the prize was decided again in favor of Bragg's Antagonist.

Bragg's Antagonist may therefore now be considered as the finest white variety in cultivation. Probably the new seedling of Mr. Keynes, Emma Noke, may be ranked next to it, it even having taken a prize as the best white, over Antagonist. Bianca is occasionally a superb flower, but its lateness and uncertainty detract greatly from its value.

SEEDLINGS.—The seedlings of 1843 appear to be unusually poor. A great number that were sent to the Floricultural Society for inspection, were so inferior, that they were not reported on at all.

The principal exhibitions of seedlings were, as usual, at Salt Hill, and before the Floricultural Society. The following are the reports:—

Salt Hill.—*Seedlings of 1842*. Four blooms.—1, Mr. Spary for Lady Antrobus, white and lavender; 2d, Mr. Brown, Lady St. Maur, white tipped; 3, Mr. Brown, Rembrandt, dark; 4, Mr. Turville, Champion of Essex, vivid scarlet. *Seedlings of 1843*. One bloom:—1, Messrs. Heale, Emperor of the Whites; 2, Mr. Proctor, Nonpareil; 3, Mr. Whale, Duchess of St. Albans; 4, Mr. Headly, Meteor.

Floricultural Society.—*Oct. 3d*.—Several dahlias were placed on the table for exhibition. Twelve blooms of a very pretty dahlia, of a peculiar rose color, named Epartero, from Mr. Bragg, of Slough; it was pro-

nounced a good 2d class flower, medium size, good general form, with the centre well up, but not well defined. Six fine blooms of Brown's Raphael, a dark and light shaded crimson, much improved since its last exhibition. Sixteen blooms of Bushell's Emma; the petals of this flower are too pointed, but though second rate, it will from its size, constancy and color, be found a useful and ornamental variety. The Pet Rival was also exhibited, and although condemned by the Society last season, from having been in a bad state, proves, under better cultivation, to be a flower of better properties than was anticipated. A very fine bloom of Proctor's Nonpareil was placed on the table, which promises to be a flower of first rate proportion. An extraordinary bloom of Bianca, for size and purity of white, surpassing every specimen we had previously seen. It is evident that it is a late flower, as we noticed last season, and it is uncertain also; and though inferior to Antagonist, particularly in the country, it will often be found useful to London growers.

Sept. 26th.—Seedlings of 1842. Class I.—Six blooms: Standard of Perfection, crimson, by Mr. Keynes. Class II.—1, Essex Bride, lilac, by Mr. Turville; 2, Lady Antrobus, lilac, by Mr. Spary; 3, Emma Noke, white (neat and compact, but rather pink, and requires bleaching), Mr. Keynes; 4, Model, Mr. Bourne; 5, Rembrandt, (fine form and petal, but not good centre,) Mr. Brown; 6, Raphael; 7, Orange Perfection (low centre), Mr. Brown.

It thus appears that there are but six or eight new seedling dahlias that are worthy of trial. To such perfection has the cultivation of this flower arrived, that out of the hundreds of thousands which are yearly raised, only eight or ten are found equal or superior to the older kinds. The labors of the Floricultural Society have brought about this result: but for the severe trial to which the blooms are subjected for judgment, these same seedlings would be undoubtedly sold out as the very *crack* blooms of the season.

Show of Pelargoniums at the July Exhibition of the London Horticultural Society.—Not having space to give the reports of the monthly exhibitions of the Horticultural Society, which would occupy 12 or 15 pages each, we give our readers that portion of the July show which relates to the show of Pelargoniums; from this, cultivators will learn what are now esteemed the leading varieties:—

“The splendor of the Pelargoniums formed no inconsiderable portion of the attractions of the exhibition, and in point of color and perfection of bloom, they were finer than at the previous meetings. In large specimens, the collection from Mr. Cock was perfect with the exception of one plant, the Queen of the Fairies, which was rather on the decline. The large collections also from Mr. Catleugh and Mr. Gaines contained magnificent specimens. Matilda, in the collection of the latter grower, was, from its fine head of bloom, compactness, and symmetry of form, one of the most perfect specimens we have seen. There has been an evident improvement this season in the general appearance of the large collections, in consequence of several of the old and worthless sorts having been discarded; this has given a superiority to this class of flowers, which is not lost upon the public, and we trust to see this reform carried further another year. In the collections of smaller pelargoniums, we hope to see a much greater improvement next year. We have noticed in this class some new and fine varieties, and we have also observed some which, unfortunately, indicate

no forward movement towards the attainment of perfection ; those who have complained of not having been prepared for this class, will not have this cause to assign another season ; and we therefore hope to see this portion of the exhibition what it was intended it should be, a record of the improvements that are going on in this beautiful tribe, as well as specimens of superior cultivation.

In collections of twelve new and first rate varieties, in pots of twenty-four to the cast, there were three collections from amateurs. The Gold Banksian was awarded to Mr. Staines, Middlesex place, New-road ; his collection comprised the following sorts :—Assassin, Enchantress, Rising Sun, Bridesmaid, Victory, Rhoda, Priory King, Witch, Madeline, Gipsy, Jubilee, and Fair Maid of Devon ; these plants were exceedingly well grown, short shrubby specimens in fine bloom, and the plants well covered with flowers. Mr. Cock carried off the Silver Gilt by his exhibition of Luna, Laura, Madeline, Catleugh's Madame Taglioni, Roulette, Constellation, Coronet, Unit, Emma, Eclipse, Paragon, and Gipsy. The large Silver was taken by Mr. Dobson, gr. to Mr. E. Beck, of Isleworth ; his plants were Amyntor, Meteor, Cleopatra, Martha, Dido, Admiral, Leonora, Luna, Erectum, Susanne, Bride, and Stella. In the Nurserymen's Class, the contention laid between Mr. Gaines and Mr. Catleugh, but neither of these collections were so finely in bloom, nor the plants in such fine condition as they had been exhibited at former shows, and the Silver Gilt was awarded to Mr. Catleugh, for Shepherdess, Rosetta superb, Julia, Unit, Sir R. Peel, Rhoda, Mulberry, Symmetry, Fair Maid of Devon, Favorite, Jubilee, and Marcella. Mr. Gaines's flowers, for which he received the large Silver, consisted of Comodore, Arabella, Gipsy, Princess Royal, Madeline, Hermione, Lady Sale, Duchess of Sutherland, Rising Sun, Countess of Zetland, Great Mogul, and Elegans nova.

In collections of twelve varieties, in pots of twelve to the cast, there were two collections from amateurs. The first, to which the Silver Gilt was awarded, was from Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, and consisted of twelve magnificent plants, in fine health and condition, and covered with bloom ; the sorts were Selina, Evelyn, Evadne, Erectum, Flamingo, Witch, Flash, Grand Monarch, Madeline, Queen of Fairies, Master Humphrey, and Rhoda. The other collection was from Mr. J. Parker' gr. to J. H. Oughton, Esq., Roehampton ; the condition of these plants was not good, they were very unequal, and seen beside Mr. Cock's collection, was no doubt a great disadvantage. The Silver Knightian was awarded to them ; they were, Lady Mayoress, Joan of Arc, Vulcan, Beauty, Alexandrina, Lady E. Bulteel, Sirius, Britannia, Vivid, Dennis's Prince Albert, Simile and Florence. Mr. Catleugh and Mr. Gaines contended in the Nurserymen's Class ; these collections were very finely grown, many of the specimens were very superb. The Silver Gilt was awarded to Mr. Gaines ; his flowers were, Lady J. Douglas, Grand Duke, Black-Eyed Susan, Nymph, Roseum erectum, Erectum, Victory, Gem of the West, Mabel, Arabella, Grand Monarch, and Matilda. Mr. Catleugh received the large Silver for Grand Monarch, Leila, Coronation, Madeline, Sapphire, Mrs. Stirling, Tasso, Dido, Wonder, Parson's Queen, Erectum, Josephine.

ART. III. *Domestic Notices.*

Horticultural Exhibition in Cincinnati.—The first exhibition of our Society is past, and we rest well satisfied with the success. It has exceeded my expectations greatly, and I believe that of most others, except perhaps a very few sanguine spirits. There is the element of better things here, and I will not doubt but that a few years will see us *far* in advance of what we now are, perhaps but little behind the Boston society which has set us so good an example. It may not be amiss to say that the beauty of the room was greatly increased by its decorations and ornaments, (cornucopias, pyramids, wreaths, and the like), and these were almost entirely the work of the ladies; let me say it, that it was more tasteful, more ornamental than the exhibition which I saw at Boston two years ago, though not nearly so rich and interesting to the horticulturist.

The principal exhibitors of flowers were Mr. Brigham, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Sleath, Mr. Hoppin, Mr. Winter, Mr. Ernst, and some few others, whom I do not now recollect; and they made truly a very handsome show of flowers and rare and valuable plants. I was so busily engaged that I was not able to take notes,—you will, however, see a detailed account soon. This branch of the matter is, I think, in advance of the fruits. There are in every little street and in every great street, windows decorated with plants; these we did not bring out, but the prospect of the next exhibition will be sufficient to incite many of them to come, and we shall no doubt show more plants in bloom.

Of fruits, we mostly excelled in Catawba grapes and Seckel pears. These both were very large and fine. Mr. Mottier's pears measured from 8 to 9 inches in circumference, (they were grown on the apple stock) and there were several other baskets but little inferior; we *think* them a little inferior in flavor to those grown on their own stock. I cannot give you the particulars of these things. There was a very respectable show of pears, plums, apples, quinces, &c., which I do not doubt will in three years be increased to ten times its present variety and value.

Among the vegetables and melons, those raised from the seed which you sent us were the most conspicuous. Very few of our fine market gardeners belong to the Society, and we were not so well represented in this department as we should have been.

The greatest difficulty with all things of this kind here, has been to continue the interest. Many matters of science and taste have been popular for a short time, and have then given way to something else. We trust that such will not be the case with us,—there is so much which interests every one (not only the horticulturist), that we think one or two exhibitions every year must succeed.

We look forward to many valuable additions during the coming year,—our funds must increase, and this is no unimportant matter. We shall, I think, be able to offer prizes, which will be something. We hope to become a corporation,—next to own property, and to have in connection with our garden, a cemetery, which will be worthy of the living as well as the dead. This you will say is getting along fast. We will rather go slow than to trample upon ourselves, but we must not rest. *Very truly yours, C. W. Elliot. Cincinnati, Sept. 25th, 1843.*

Agricultural, Horticultural and Floral Society, in Northampton, Mass. We are glad to learn that a Society has lately been formed in Northampton, for the promotion of Agricultural, Horticultural, and Floral pursuits. Such an institution we hope soon to see established in every prominent town in the state. The association of individual zeal will have a tendency to stimulate each member to renewed exertion, and the occasional exhibitions which may be holden, will disseminate a taste for gardening among the public. In Northampton and its vicinity are many fine gardens, abounding in fruits, and we doubt not some highly interesting exhibitions will be made, when the association is well established. The officers of the Society consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and Standing Committee.—*Ed.*

Horticultural Society in New Jersey.—The Newark papers announce the formation of a new society in Essex County, N. J., for the promotion of Agriculture and Horticulture. The first meeting was held November 14, and at a subsequent meeting a Constitution was adopted and officers chosen for the ensuing year. A. Denman, Esq., of Springfield, was elected President, and J. Littell and J. W. Hayes, Vice Presidents. New Jersey has been rather backward in horticultural science, and it gives us pleasure to see a better spirit abroad among the cultivators of the State.—*Ed.*

ART. IV. *Exhibitions of Horticultural Societies.*

THE exhibitions of the present year, so far as we have had occasion to inspect them,—and we have had the pleasure of being present at three of the most prominent ones,—have been unusually fine, and well attended. Particularly in fruits, the specimens have been large and the number of varieties more extended than usual. In dahlias the show has not been quite equal to former seasons; this was owing to the exceedingly dry weather of July, which injured the plants. There have been, however, many superior specimens exhibited of the new and choice varieties, such as *Essex Triumph*, *Miranda*, *Oakley's Surprise*, &c.

We regret that we are not enabled to present reports of the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and the New Haven Horticultural Society, both of which are said to have been exceedingly rich and beautiful. But to make up for the absence of these, it is gratifying to present so full an account of the *first* annual exhibition of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, only established last spring; such a good beginning augurs well for its future prosperity. We trust some of the older horticultural associations of the country will take a lesson from their younger sister, and be induced to make renewed exertion, to revive something of the same spirit which animates our friends of the Queen city.

ESSEX COUNTY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S EXHIBITIONS.—According to our promise, we now send to you an account of the Horticultural Exhibitions held this season at the Hall of the Essex County Natural History Society.

Sixteen weekly exhibitions have been held on Wednesdays of the respective weeks; of these we shall subjoin only the list of contributors and allude to a few of the most interesting specimens exhibited; the detail of which would occupy too much space in the pages of your valuable journal.

The following is a list of contributors:—Mrs. J. D. Treadwell, Mrs. C. Lawrence, Abraham Bosson, F. Lamson, W. P. Richardson, Nathl. Silsbee, jr., J. C. Lee, J. S. Cabot, James Upton, J. F. Allen, F. Putnam, H. Wheatland, S. C. Phillips, G. D. Phippen, C. Lawrence, C. A. Andrew, G. C. Lee, W. F. Gardner, Mrs. W. Dean, Miss H. Neal, Miss M. Neal, Edward Putnam, E. E. Cheves, Miss M. B. Ives, G. H. Devereux, of Cherryfield. Me., H. K. Oliver, T. Ropes, Jr., Andrew Nichols, of Danvers, E. Emmerton, E. S. L. Richardson, John Lewis Russell, B. Creamer, J. H. Nichols, S. Cruickshank, C. F. Putnam, Mrs. N. Silsbee, Jr., E. H. Derby, J. M. Ives, H. F. King, W. P. Goodhue, N. B. Mansfield, W. Stearns, G. Driver, Mrs. J. Nichols, Miss Saltonstall, Miss L. A. Frye, B. H. Silsbee, G. Osgood, of Danvers, Stephen Webb, W. Macks, R. S. Rogers, E. Thayer, J. B. Osgood, Miss G. C. Silsbee, D. L. Pickman, J. E. Fiske, W. C. Barton, John Stone, J. W. Treadwell, W. D. Pickman, James C. Harvey, S. Ferguson, John Clark, J. B. F. Osgood, C. H. Peirce, J. A. Goldthwaite, James Kimball, Andrew Lord, R. Manning, W. G. Rayner, J. G. Sprague, W. Dean, G. A. Andrews, G. W. Downing, C. H. Saunders, W. Waters, John Howard, Jr., Miss E. Lewis, Miss M. J. Howard, Daniel Lord, E. Buswell, Miss H. Treadwell, N. Cleaves, C. Hoffman, Mrs. Sarah Webb.

The display of roses, from the gardens of Messrs. Cabot and Putnam, was very fine; of these, were many new and beautiful varieties. That of the *Pæonias* was also good, including many choice seedlings from Mr. F. Putnam. Of the pot plants, was a fine plant of the *Lilium lancifolium* album, containing several beautiful flowers, from the greenhouse of Mr. F. Putnam. Of the early fruits, such as the strawberry, cherry, raspberry, &c., the shows have been exceedingly rich and fine, far surpassing that of previous seasons. At all these exhibitions, the native plants have held a conspicuous place, including all the beautiful and rare species as well as the more common ones, found in this vicinity. Many of these are richly deserving a place in the gardens of our amateur florists, and would surpass in beauty and richness of foliage many of those of exotic origin.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The Third Annual Exhibition of Fruits and Flowers took place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 20, 21, and 22. The number of contributors was greater, and the display of fruits and flowers, exceeding both in variety and quantity that of any previous exhibition, particularly of the pears, which were said to be of a very high order, not only in the variety exhibited, but the beauty and magnitude of many of the specimens. Number of contributors one hundred and twenty-nine; of these, ten were residents of Beverly, seven of Danvers, two of Marblehead, one of Boston, and the remaining one hundred and nine of our city. Number of the varieties of fruit exhibited, three hundred and five; of these, one hundred and seventy-five were pears, fifty-eight apples, twenty-seven plums, twenty peaches, ten melons, nine grapes, two figs, two oranges, one quince, one nut.

Flowers:—The following is a list of contributors. Mrs. J. D. Tread-

well, *Camellia japonica*, var. *rubra plena*, *Hemerocallis alba*, dahlias, asters, &c. Mrs. R. Brookhouse, bouquets of verbenas, honeysuckles, pinks, asters, &c. Mrs. E. Austin, dahlias, asters, dwarf Rocket larkspurs, lathyrus, marigolds, &c. Miss Maria Ropes, bouquets of phlox, balsamines, stocks, marigolds, &c. Miss Harriet C. Mack, bouquets, asters, gladiolus, larkspurs, verbenas, dahlias, &c. Miss C. E. Peirce, bouquets of verbenas, lathyrus, &c. Misses Derby, several large and beautiful bouquets of *hemerocallis*, dahlias, asters, &c. Misses Deland, dahlias, verbenas, balsamines, candy tuft, &c. Oliver Thayer, asters, stocks, dahlias, coxcombs, &c. Andrew Nichols, of Danvers, dahlias, nasturtium, &c. George Brown of Beverly, centaurea, &c. J. D. Black, of Danvers, dahlias, balsamines, &c. Augustus J. Archer, dahlias, gladiolus, &c. Hovey & Co., of Boston, a stand of fine double German asters. P. Dodge, a large and beautiful bouquet of dahlias, asters, gladiolus, &c. Augustus Torrey, of Beverly, *Camellia japonica plena alba*, *Fuchsia globosa*, *corymbosus*, *geraniums*, &c.

S. C. Phillips, dahlias, roses, gladiolus, asters, &c. F. Lamson, a large bouquet of dahlias, stocks, hibiscus, verbenas, larkspurs, asters, &c. W. P. Richardson, bouquets of dahlias, asters, gladiolus, &c. J. F. Allen, dahlias,—Pickwick, Princess Victoria, *Sulphurea elegans*, also several varieties of roses. W. A. Landers, several varieties of Noisette and Tea roses. H. Wheatland, dahlias, asters, gladiolus, pinks, &c. Charles Hoffman, roses,—twenty varieties of Perpetual, Tea and Noisette; dahlias, several varieties; *Fuchsia fulgens*; lobelia, petunia, agapanthus, &c. Daniel Lord, dahlias,—Ansel's Unique, Lilac Perfection, Lady Dartmouth, &c. John W. Downing, dahlias,—upwards of one hundred blooms, and about forty varieties, viz.: Widnall's Queen, Ne Plus Ultra, Fireball, &c.; also asters. George Driver, dahlias, twenty varieties, viz.: Argo, Ne Plus Ultra, Premier, Princess Victoria, Andrew Hofer, &c.; also, bouquets of asters, gladiolus, &c. T. Ropes, Jr., dahlias, sixty blooms, twenty-nine varieties, viz.: Essex Rival, Bree's Rosa, Fair Maid of Clifton, Pickwick, Argo, Grace Darling, &c.

E. Buswell, dahlias, twenty-one varieties; Andrew Hofer, Argo, Hero of Tippecanoe, Regina, &c. W. F. Gardner, dahlias, several varieties, viz.: Marshal Soult, Rienzi, Unique, &c. B. H. Silsbee, dahlias,—Premier, Unique, Striata, &c.; also, bouquets. H. K. Oliver, dahlias, many varieties, viz.: Dodd's Prince of Wales, Miranda, Perpetual Grand, &c. also, balsamines, asters, &c. James Upton, dahlias, one hundred and fifteen blooms, thirty-eight varieties, viz.: Northern Beauty, Charles XII., Primrose, Bree's Rosa, &c.; also, balsamines, asters, portulacca, &c. O. Carlton, dahlias, Premier, Mrs. Rushton, Salamander, &c. Andrew Lord, dahlias, Quilled Perfection, Scarlet Perfection, &c. G. D. Phippen, dahlias, eighty blooms, twenty-five varieties,—among which were Wheeler's Maria, Gaines's Primrose, Crichton, Mrs. Johnstone, Rainbow, &c.; also, bouquets of cut flowers. J. H. Phippen, dahlias, forty blooms, fifteen varieties, viz.: Fireball, Suffolk Hero, Sarah, Beauty of the North, Argo, &c.

Jos. A. Goldthwaite, dahlias, seventy-five blooms, several varieties, viz.: Argo, Maria, Marshal Soult, Ne Plus Ultra, Rienzi, Eva, Mrs. Jones, &c.; also, cyclamen and roses. N. Cleaves, dahlias, fifty-seven blooms, seventeen varieties, viz.: Maria, Grace Darling, Essex Rival, Regina, Mrs. Broadwood, &c.; also, asters. F. Putnam, dahlias, about

one hundred and twenty blooms, fifty varieties, viz.: Charles XII., Essex Triumph, Optime, &c.; roses, several varieties, passion flowers, asters, &c. John C. Lee, dahlias, several varieties, viz.: Rienzi, Mrs. Rushton, Princess Victoria, &c.; also, bouquets of asters, gladiolus, stocks, verbenas, &c. George Masury, of Beverly, dahlias, several varieties, viz.: Rainbow, Premier, &c.; also, hemerocallis, gladiolus, verbenas, &c. J. C. Harvey, dahlias, thirty varieties, viz.: Argo, Beauty of Kingscote, Climax, Ovid, Premier, &c. H. F. King, dahlias, —Unique, Red Rover, Mrs. Rushton, &c.; also, bouquets of asters, gladiolus, balsamines, verbenas, &c.

Native Plants:—Mrs. J. D. Treadwell—Gnaphalium, solidago, asters, &c. John Stone—Eupatorium, gnaphalium, asters, &c. E. E. Cheever—lobelia, polygala, solidago, &c. Andrew Nichols, of Danvers—*Gentiana crinita*, *Neottia cernua*, mosses, &c. Jones Very—Fruit of the *Actæa alba*, *Actæa rubra*, and *Arum triphyllum*. S. P. Fowler—*Aster nova-angliæ*, (under cultivation, very large and beautiful,) *Gentiana crinita*, &c. H. Wheatland—*Phytolacca decandra*, asters, &c. F. Lamson—*Helianthus divaricatus*, asters, solidago, &c. C. H. Peirce—eupatorium, asters, &c.

Fruits:—John C. Lee. Pears:—Doyenné Blanc, Henry IV., Seedling, Dix, Bleeker's Meadow, Julienne, Buffum, Messire Jean, Lewis, Heathcote, Harvard, St. Ghislain, Seckel, Cabot, Long Green, Parkinson's Warden, Winter Orange, Roi de Wurtemberg, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Flemish Beauty, Duchesse de Mars, Johannot, Beurré Paternoster, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Easter Beurré, Beauré Beaumont, Jaminette, Beurré Bronzée, Beurré d'Aremberg, Crassane, Urbaniste, Vallée Franche, Glout Morceau, Fulton, Hessel, Lodge, Gendesheim, Spanish Bon Chrétien, Bezi de la Motte, Beurré Diel, Rousselet de Rheims, Summer Bon Chrétien, Belle et Bonne, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Orange Rouge, Gros Rousselet, Unknown, Quince, Beurré gris, Bon Chrétien d'Hiver, Doyenné d'Hiver Nouveau, Fall, (unknown.) Plums:—Prince's Imperial, Elfrey. Apples:—Gravenstein, Good Minister, unknown. Grapes:—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, variegated Chasselas, rose Chasselas. Melons:—Watermelons, (water sprout, &c.) muskmelons, Defiance, Pineapple. A. L. Peirson. Pears:—Bergamot, St. Ghislain, Heathcote. Peach:—Seedling.

Robert Manning. Pears:—Belle et Bonne, Beurré d'Aremberg, Roi de Wurtemberg, Althorpe Crassane, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Croft Castle, Beurré de Capiaumont, Huguenot, Flemish Beauty, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Heathcote, Cuvelier, Cabot, Clara, Alpha, Fondante Van Mons, Commodore, Boucquia, Epine d'Ete, Hacon's Incomparable, Marie Louise, Doyenné Blanc, King Edward's, Vicar of Winkfield, Dix, Johannot, Styrian, Comte de Lamy, Belle Lucrative, Jalousie, Surpasse Virgoulouse, French Autumn Bergamot, Beurré d'Amalis, Harvard, Dearborn's seedling, St. Ghislain, brown Beurré, Andrews, Seckel, Long Green. Apples:—Ribston pippin, Fall Harvey, Lyscom. Plums:—Italian prune, blue Imperatrice. Peaches:—Grosse Mignonne, yellow Rareripe, Mellish's Favorite, red and yellow Rareripe, Malta. Charles F. Putnam. Apples:—Baldwin, Golden Russet, Red Crab, two varieties unknown, Pearmain, Roxbury Russet. Melons:—Green citron and netted cantelope.

John M. Ives. Pears:—Burgmansbirne, Flemish Beauty, Cumberland,

Buffum, Bleeker's Meadow, Beurré de Capiaumont, Easter Bergamot, Columbian Virgoulouse, Beurré Bosc, Seckel, Muscadine, Lewis, Andrews, Autumn Bergamot, Belle Lucrative, Doyenné Blanc, Bergamot Sylvange, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Verte Longue Panachee, Washington, Williams's Bon Chrétien, long green of Coxé, Easter Beurré, Wilkinson, Beurré Romaine, [?] Jaminette, Hessel, Vicar of Winkfield, Cabot, Dearborn's seedling, Princess of Orange, Fulton, Passe Colmar, Winter Nelis, Napoleon, Beurré Diel, Rousselet de Rheims, Gilgil, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Heathcote, Dix, brown Beurré, Raymond, seven varieties unknown. Plums:—Violet Perdrigon, Cruger's Scarlet, blue Imperatrice, Goliath, Prince's Imperial, Green Gage, Damask, Roe's Autumn Gage, Coe's late red, Reine Claude Violet. Apples:—Cann, Boxford, Lyscom, Gilpin, Swaar, Superb Sweet. Peaches:—Noblesse, Early York, red Rareripe, Royal George, (freestone.) Ephraim Wood. Pear:—Double Amandes. John Shed, of Danvers. Apple—very large, unknown.

Pickering Dodge. Grapes:—Black Hamburg, white Chasselas, variegated Chasselas, Zinfindal. Pears:—Williams's Bon Chrétien, Seckel, Washington, Wilkinson, brown Beurré, Autumn Bergamot, Pope's Russet, Beurré Diel, Napoleon, five varieties unknown. Apple—dwarf. James Upton. Pears:—Doyenné Boussock Nouvelle, Doyenné Blanc, Rousselet de Rheims, Summer Franc Réal, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Passe Colmar, Seckel, Urbaniste, Messire Jean, Beurré Diel. Plums:—Green Gage, Blue Gage, Prince's Imperial, Wheat plum. Grapes:—Isabella, layered on the vine. Mrs. E. Phillips. Pear—Harvard. Ezra Cleaves, of Beverly. Pears:—Beurré Diel, Easter Beurré, Pound, Black Pear of Worcester, Winter Nelis, Lewis, Passe Colmar, Napoleon, King Edward's, Julienne, Orange, Roi de Wurtemberg, Williams's Bon Chrétien, one variety unknown. Apples:—R. Island Greening, and one unknown.

Joseph S. Cabot. Pears:—Cumberland, Belle et Bonne, Autumn Bergamot, Wilbur, Winter Crassane, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Vicar of Winkfield, Beurré d'Aremberg, Beurré Bronzée, Bon Chrétien d'Ete, Alpha, Hessel, Forme de Delices, Washington, Capsheaf, Dearborn's seedling, Muscadine, Wilkinson, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Beurré Diel, Honey, Green Pear of Yair, Poire d'Amour, Surpasse St. Germain, Summer Franc Réal, Gendesheim, Reine d'hiver, Chaumontelle, Columbia, Maria Louise Nova, Flemish Beauty, Beurré de Capiaumont, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Seedling, Belle Lucrative, Copée, Easter Beurré, Winter Nelis, Henry IV., Muscat de Fleuri, Princess of Orange, Héricart, Urbaniste, Doyenné Blanc, Lewis, Pope's Quaker, Comte de Michaux, Andrews, Fulton, Roi de Wurtemberg, Napoleon, Hannas, St. Ghislain, Jalousie, Smith's Pennsylvania, Passe Colmar, Fig extra of Van Mons, Seckel, Doyenné d'hiver, Bon Chrétien Fondante, Beurré Lutin, brown Beurré, Marie Louise, Cabot, Surpasse Virgoulouse.

Daniel P. King, of Danvers. Pears:—Orange, Charlton. Apples:—Seedling, Early Sweet Pippin, Kilham Hill, Sopsavine, Ben apple, Siberian, Joh. N. B. Mansfield. Pears:—Pope's Quaker, Seckel, Glout Morceau, Jonhnot, Beurré Diel, Chelmsford, Easter Beurré, Bleeker's Meadow, Cushing, Beurré de Capiaumont, Messire Jean, Sugar, Belle et Bonne, Wilkinson, Henry IV., St. Ghislain, Marie Louise, Roi de Wurtemberg, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Heathcote, Jessup Beurré, Buffum, Washington, Urbaniste, Raymond, four varieties unknown. Apples:—

Full Basket, Danvers Sweet, Drap d'or, Tolman's Sweet, Imperial, Porter, R. I. Pippin, Menagerie, Marquis, four varieties unknown. Plums:—Prince's Imperial, Green Gage, Red Gage, Elfrey, Violet Perdrigon, Egg, Hulings, Black. William C. Barton. Peach:—Jacque's Rare-ripe. Plum:—Green Gage. Melons:—Green citron. Joseph Farnum. Pear:—Doyenné Blanc.

William P. Richardson. Apples:—Ribston pippin, N. York pippin, pearmain, five varieties unknown. Pears:—Washington, Seckel, Bon Chrétien d'Ete, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Rousselet de Rheims, Long Green of Autumn, Orange, brown Beurré, Royal d'hiver, Passe Colmar, Broca's Bergamot, one unknown. Peaches:—Grosse Mignonne, Royal George, Coolidge's Favorite, two varieties unknown. Plums:—Violet Perdrigon, Wheat, one unknown. Benjamin Creamer. Apples:—Lyscom, one unknown. Pears:—Flemish Beauty, Bon Chrétien Fondante, Doyenné Blanc, St. Ghislain, Seckel, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Washington, Wilkinson, brown Beurré, Urbaniste. William Ives. Pears:—Harvard. Stephen C. Phillips. Pears:—Summer Franc Réal, Belle et Bonne, St. Germain, Buffum, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Verte Longue, brown Beurré, St. Ghislain, Gansel's Bergamot, Julienne, two varieties unknown. Peaches:—Two varieties unknown. Plums:—Green Gage, Damson, Prune, Morse, seedling from Green Gage, one unknown. Figs:—Figs.

Henry Wheatland. Pears:—Williams's Bon Chrétien. Apples:—Eppes Sweeting, Warner. Richard S. Rogers. Pears:—Williams's Bon Chrétien, Doyenné Blanc. Apples:—Siberian Crab. Grapes:—Sweetwater, Tokay, black Hamburg. Maria Ropes. Peaches:—Seedling, twelve on one twig. Plum:—Egg. Charles Hoffman. Pears:—St. Germain, St. Ghislain, Chaumontelle, Heathcote, Winter Nelis, Raymond, Bon Chrétien d'Ete, Andrews, Johannot, Seckel, Summer Franc Réal, Crassane, brown Beurré, Autumn Bergamot, Gansel's Bergamot, Knight's winter. Oranges:—Two varieties, growing on one plant. Grapes:—Black Hamburg. J. G. Treadwell. Pears:—Rousselet de Rheims. Apples:—Minister.

James W. Chever. Pears:—Bleecker's Meadow, brown Beurré, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Seckel, two varieties unknown. Michael Whiting, of Beverly. Apple:—Unknown, from Holland. Pear:—Harvard. Josiah Lovitt, 2d, Beverly. Peach:—Royal Kensington. Plums:—Bingham, Goliath, Prince's Imperial, Duane's purple, Huling's superb, Long blue. Apples:—Porter, Wine. Stephen Webb. Pears:—Chelmsford, Seckel, Williams's Bon Chrétien, one variety unknown. Peach:—One unknown. John W. Rogers. Apple:—Alexander. Pears:—Long green, Harvard, Vallee Franche, St. Ghislain, Beurré Diel, one unknown. E. H. Payson. Nuts:—Filberts. George Brown, of Beverly. Apples:—Drap d'or. Pears:—Seckel, Cabot, Julienne, Prince's St. Germain, Ambrette d'hiver, Pound, Jalousie, Wilkinson, Gendesheim, Rousselet de Rheims, Martin Sec, brown Beurré, Passe Colmar, Petre, Easter Beurré, Perfume Winter, one unknown.

William D. Waters. Pears:—Charles of Austria, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Harvard, Chaumontelle, Easter Beurré. Peaches:—Bourdine Rouge, red Rare-ripe, Coolidge's Favorite. James Devereux. Peach:—Unknown. Winthrop Sargeant. Pears:—Johannot, Winter Nelis, Buffum, Gansel's Bergamot, Cushing, one unknown. Peach:—Seedling.

Samuel Church. Apples:—Drap d'Or. Pears:—Webber's autumnal. Daniel Harris. Apples:—Delaware, Russet, Pearmain, Kilham Hill, Warner's Russet, Roxbury Russet, (1842,) Rhode Island Greening. William Stone. Pears:—Seedling. Pears:—Seedling. Oliver Thayer. Pears:—Belle et Bonne. Henry Ropes. Pears:—Bon Chrétien d'Ete. Timothy Ropes. Pears:—Washington. William Dean. Pears:—Johannot, Urbaniste, Washington, Seckel, Andrews, Cabot, Marie Louise, Dix, Napoleon, Dearborn's seedling, Williams's Bon Chrétien. Grapes:—Black and white Hamburg. Wm. Fabens, Marblehead. Pears:—Louise bonne de Jersey, one unknown. William F. Gardner. Pears:—Bezi de Montigny, Johannot, Seckel, Autumn Bergamot, Passe Colmar, Vicar of Winkfield. Melons:—Muskmelons, Common.

William D. Pickman. Pears:—Beurré Diel, Seckel, Doyenné Blanc, Bleeker's Meadow, Wilkinson, Gansel's Bergamot, Belle et Bonne, Crassane, St. Ghislain, Harvard, Heathcote, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Andrews, brown Beurré, two varieties unknown. James B. Carwen. Pears:—Doyenné Blanc. D. A. White. Pears:—Doyenné Blanc, Pound. Charles Roundy. Pears:—Epine d'Ete. Abel Nichols, of Danvers. Pears:—From the oldest pear tree in the county. Peach:—White. B. P. Chamberlain. Pears:—Gansel's Bergamot, Jalousie, St. Ghislain, Washington, Epine d'Ete, Roi de Wurtemberg, Williams's Bon Chrétien. J. G. Sprague. Pear:—Lowrie's Bergamot. Benjamin Upton. Plums:—Unknown. Leverett Saltonstall. Pears:—September Beurré, Chelmsford, Doyenné Blanc, Passe Colmar, Williams's Bon Chrétien. Mrs. N. Saltonstall. Pears:—Doyenné Blanc. William Sutton. Apples:—Gardner, Roxbury Russet, Russet Pearmain, Light Pearmain, R. I. Greening, Blue Pearmain, Cat's Head, Lyscom, Monstrous pippin, White, four varieties unknown. Pears:—Chelmsford, one unknown.

William Stearns. Pears:—St. Germain, Bleeker's Meadow, Chelmsford, Winter Nelis, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Seckel, Chaumontelle, brown Beurré, Easter Beurré, Vicar of Winkfield, Platt's Bergamot, Rousselet de Rheims, Ronville, Bishop's Thumb, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Epine d'Ete, Belle et Bonne, Orange, Endicott, Julianne, Verte Longue, Napoleon, Doyenné Blanc, Harvard, Bon Chrétien d'Ete, Washington, Summer Franc Réal. Apples:—Blue Pearmain, Fall Harvey, Jarvis, Baldwin, Crab, Autumn Rose, Drap d'Or, Monstrous pippin. Quince:—Orange. John B. Osgood. Pears:—Williams's Bon Chrétien. Apples:—Lyscom. Aaron Osborn. Grapes:—Native. Hardy Phippen. Plums:—Seedling. Charles Lander. Pears:—Three varieties unknown. Apples:—Six var. unknown. Samuel Cook. Apples:—Lyscom. Albert Thorndike, of Beverly. Apples:—Hawthorndean. Pears:—Chelmsford, Doyenné Blanc, two varieties unknown. Peaches:—Royal George, red Rareripe. Augustus Torrey, Beverly. Apples:—Gravenstein. Edward Burley, Beverly. Pears:—Verte Longue, Marie Louise. Peaches:—Royal George, red Rareripe. Apples:—Drap d'Or. A. Glidden, of Beverly. Pears:—Chelmsford. Quince:—Unknown. John Lovitt, of Beverly. Pears:—Roi de Wurtemberg, Washington. R. Girdler, Marblehead. Pears:—Bon Chrétien d'Ete, Pound, Golden Beurré. N. L. Rogers. Pears:—Gansel's Bergamot, Doyenné Blanc, one unknown. Grapes:—Sweetwater, out door culture. Samuel Webb. Melons:—Green citron. Joseph A. Goldthwaite. Melons:—Eight var., green citron, netted cantelope, &c. W. O. Andrews. Watermelons and muskmelons.

J. F. Allen. Pears:—Williams's Bon Chrétien, Gansel's Bergamot, Dearborn's seedling, Long green of Autumn, (French pear,) Summer Franc Réal, Doyenné Blanc, Seckel, Julienne, Louise bonne de Jersey, Cabot, Ronville. Quinces:—Orange. Peaches:—Jacques Rareripe. Grapes:—Black Hamburg, white Chasselas, Black Prince, Zinfindal. Figs:—Black fig from St. Michael. Melons:—Several varieties. Miss Rebecca S. Ives. A basket of fruit tastefully arranged, containing melons, plums, pears, &c. Mrs. Thomas C. Whittridge. Pears:—Doyenné Blanc. J. C. Kimball. Apples:—Name unknown, very large. Mrs. W. Johnson. Peaches:—Seedling. S. Simonds. Peaches:—Seedling. Jacob Winchester. Apples:—(Striped sweet,) name unknown.

B. H. Silsbee. Pears:—Harvard, Bishop's Thumb, Louise bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Vicar of Winkfield, brown Beurré, Messire Jean, Rousselet de Rheims, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Doyenné Blanc, and one unknown. J. H. Silsbee. Pears:—Bleeker's Meadow, Doyenné Blanc. Joel Bowker. Pears:—Chelmsford. Grapes:—Two varieties, out door culture. E. Felt. Apples:—Golden Russet. Mrs. J. H. Andrews. Apples:—Monstrous pippin, Ladies, and four varieties names unknown. Pears:—Rousselet de Rheims, Doyenné Blanc, Messire Jean, brown Beurré, Seckel, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Bon Chrétien d'Ete, Winter Nelis, &c. Plums:—Late seedling gage. Samuel Ferguson. Pears:—Catillac. Edward Putnam. Pears:—Williams's Bon Chrétien, Vicar of Winkfield, Henry IV.

Ephraim Emmerton. Pears:—Duchesse d'Angouleme, Roi de Wurtemberg, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Louise bonne de Jersey, Beurré Diel, Urbaniste, Glout Morceau, Golden Beurré of Bilbao, Long Green, Colmar, Capsheaf, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Gansel's Bergamot, Prince's St. Germain, Washington, Princess of Orange, Henry IV., Seckel, Julienne, Dearborn's seedling. John W. Treadwell. Pears:—Johonnot. W. Foster, of Beverly. Apples:—Red Rounding. A. A. Edgerton, of Danvers. Apples:—Cat's Head, and other varieties. Pears:—Pound, and two other varieties, names not known.

Vegetables:—John C. Lee. Squashes:—Crookneck and other varieties. Beans:—Lima and Saba. Potatoes:—Jackson. Beets, Carrots, Tomatoes. W. F. Gardner. Squash:—Indiana, very large. Joseph A. Goldthwaite. Squashes:—Canada crookneck, Acorn, Autumnal Marrow. Potatoes:—Seed from Leghorn. Carrots:—White field. Beets:—Blood and White Sugar. Cauliflowers. C. F. Putnam. Squashes:—Crookneck. Potatoes:—Jackson, Market, Peach blossom, Pink eyes, &c. Beets:—White Sugar. W. C. Barton. Squashes:—Canada and common Crookneck; also Acorn. Corn:—Saco. W. O. Andrews. Squashes:—Crookneck. Luther Goldthwaite. Corn:—Common eight-rowed and Sweet. Josiah Lovitt, 2d, of Beverly. Cauliflowers. John Chadwick. Beans, with long pods. Andrew Nichols, of Danvers. Corn. J. W. Chever. Tomatoes:—Several varieties. D. P. King, of Danvers. Tuscarora and other varieties of corn.

The exhibition of several species of the smaller quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, &c. added much to the interest of the occasion.

From Gilbert Newhall and E. E. Chever, grey squirrels. George Chase, white mice from China. W. C. Barton, pigeons, several varieties, viz.: Mottled Ruffles, English Carriers, Almond Tumblers, Bald Head Tumblers. Miss R. S. Ives, pigeons, Ground Tumblers. J. C.

Rogers, Moncah birds from Calcutta. W. P. Richardson, *Hylodes Pickeringii*; *Bufo tentiginotus*, the land toad of the southern States, found in Danvers, rare; *Salamandra fasciata*, or Banded Salamander, from Saugus. Wm. Archer, gold fish. E. E. Chever, bream, common perch and shiner. A hive, containing the bees engaged in their usual avocations, from the apiary of Henry K. Oliver, was placed at one of the southern windows of the hall, so that the bees had a free ingress and egress, and enabled the visitors to witness their industrious habits in the formation of the cells, &c.—*W., Salem, Nov. 1843.*

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—We have not sufficient space to enumerate all the articles shown at this exhibition, and therefore present the reports of the committees awarding premiums. We were present at the show, and were gratified at the very perceptible improvement over the exhibition of the preceding year. The contributions were more numerous, and several of them were among the cultivators of fruits near Boston. The President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Col. Perkins, J. F. Allen, S. Walker, Mr. Warren, and others, were among the number. The great number and superior specimens of *Isabella* grapes, pleased us much; we could wish that more encouragement was given by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to the growth and improvement of our native kinds.

Flowers:—William Kent, Brooklyn, L. I., for superior dahlias, including some extra fine American seedlings, gold medal. George C. Thornburn, 15 John street, N. Y., for a rich display of dahlias, gold medal. Daniel Boll, Bloomingdale, N. Y., for a fine assortment of dahlias, including some fine American seedlings, silver medal. Thomas Hogg & Sons, 79th street, N. Y., for a good assortment of dahlias, Mrs. Loudon's Flower Garden. William R. Prince, Flushing, L. I. for numerous varieties of dahlias, Downing's Rural Architecture. Thomas Addis Emmet, Mount Vernon, N. Y.,—T. Crenmins, gardener,—for a superior display of dahlias, Downing's Cottage Architecture. William Phelan & Sons, 5th street, N. Y., for a fine display of dahlias, Hovey's Magazine. William Reid, 34th street and 4th avenue, N. Y., for an excellent assortment of dahlias, Bridgeman's Gardener's Assistant. William Laird, 17th street, N. Y., for an ornamental frame, decorated with flowers, Hovey's Mag. James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton, Mass., for a beautiful bouquet of flowers, silver medal.

Mrs. Jeremiah Brown, Brooklyn, L. I., for a beautiful vase of flowers, Mrs. Loudon's Flow. Gard. J. B. Mantel, 46th street, N. Y., for an ornamental frame, decorated with flowers, American Flower Garden Directory. Daniel Boll, Bloomingdale, N. Y., for numerous varieties of the rose, and other rare flowers, Mrs. Loudon's Flow. Gard. Samuel M. Cox, Bloomingdale road, N. Y., for a beautiful stand of flowers, Amer. Flow. Gard. Direc. William Beekman, 110 Ninth street, N. Y., for a fine supply of dahlias, Hovey's Mag. Isaac Buchanan, 29th street, N. Y., for two vases of rare flowers, one vol. of American Agriculturist. To Alfred Bridgeman, J. Boyce, A. P. Cummings, William Davison, J. Ettringham, William V. Leggett, Mrs. McFarlane, George Maine, William Ross, Samuel Ruth, Grant Thornburn, Jr., L. Van Wyck, Edward White, and John W. Wood, for supplies of flowers for ornamenting the horticultural room, to each a copy of the Report of the American Institute, on the subject of agriculture.

Fruits :—R. L. Pell, Pelham, Ulster Co., N. Y., for the best fruit farm, gold medal. R. T. Underhill, Croton Point, N. Y., for successful vineyard culture of the native grape, silver medal. J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton, Mass., for twelve superior table apples, Bridgeman's Gard. Assist. R. L. Pell, Pelham, Ulster Co., N. Y., for twelve superior winter apples, Kenrick's American Orchardist. T. H. Perkins, Brookline, Mass., for twelve superior varieties of house grapes, gold medal. R. S. Field, Princeton, N. J., for three superior varieties of house-grapes, silver medal. J. F. Allen, Salem, Mass., for six varieties of superior house-grapes, Down. Cot. Archi. R. T. Underhill, Croton Point, N. Y., for superior specimens of Catawba grapes, Ken. Amer. Orch. J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton, Mass., for twelve superior peaches (freestone), Ken. Amer. Orch. John J. Van Wyck, 140 Twenty-first street, N. Y., for twelve superior peaches (clingstones), Bridge. Gard. Assist. Rev. Dr. Wm. Patton, 110 Sullivan street, N. Y., for fifty-two superior bunches of Isabella grapes, Down. Rural Architec.

M. P. Wilder, Dorchester, Mass., for sixty-five choice varieties of pears, silver medal. George C. DeKay, 25th street, Seventh avenue, N. Y., for a superior lot of table pears, Ken. Amer. Orch. D. Henderson, Jersey city, N. J., for twelve fine magnum-bonum plums, Buel's Farmer's Companion. C. M. Graham, Jr., Content, Harlem lane, N. Y., for fifty-five quinces gathered from one tree, Ken. Amer. Orch. Jacob Henderer, Glenham, Dutchess Co., N. Y., for fine specimens of grapes, Bridge. Gard. Assist. J. W. Hayes, Newark, N. Y., for a lot of grapes and fine pears, Farmer's Companion. John Couzens, Dobb's Ferry, Westchester Co., N. Y., for superior specimens of grapes, U. S. Farmer.

Wm. R. Prince, Flushing, L. I., for two bunches of native grapes, and fine specimens of apples, Hov. Mag. William Reid, 37th street, 4th avenue, for a fine collection of pears and apples, American Agriculturist. Charles M. Graham, Jr., Content, Harlem lane, for a fine lot of Isabella grapes, Transactions of State Agricultural Society. J. J. Morris, Batavia, N. Y., for fine specimen of pears, Farmer's Manual. Nicholas Wyckoff, Jr., Bushwick, for fine specimens Isabella grapes, The Planter's Guide. J. B. Mantel, 46th street, N. Y., for fifty-three varieties of pears and other fruit, two vols. of the Trans. of the State Agri. Soc. Joseph L. Franklin, Flushing, L. I., for twelve extra large apples, Dana's Muck Manual. H. & L. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Conn., for one pear weighing 33 oz., one vol. of the Cultivator. Samuel Walker, Roxbury, Mass., for superior varieties of pears, silver medal. Henry Steel, Jersey City, N. J., for a lot of extra fine early grapes, Bridge. Gard. Assist. Miss Louisa Bennet, L. I., for a basket of native strawberries, Bridge. Florist's Guide.

Vegetables :—Robert L. Pell, Pelham, Ulster Co., N. Y., for the choicest assortment of culinary vegetables, silver medal. John Beekman, 61st street, N. Y., for the best and greatest variety of vegetable roots for cattle, silver medal. Joseph Clowes, Harsimus, N. J., for twelve superior blood beets, U. S. Farmer. Robert L. Pell, Pelham, Ulster Co., N. Y., for twelve superior sugar beets, one vol. Amer. Agri. John Beekman, 61st street, N. Y., for twelve superior mangel-wurtzel beets, one vol. of the Cultivator. Christopher Allen, Staten Island, N. Y., for six fine heads of cauliflower, Buel's Farm. Com. Peter Hulst, gardener to Lambert Wyckoff, Bushwick, L. I., for the best field of cabbage, silver medal. L. Wyckoff, Bushwick, for twelve large heads of the drum-head cabbage,

Trans. of the State Agri. Soc. Thomas Bridgeman, Jr., Dutch Kills, L. I., for twelve fine heads of Savoy cabbage, Faulkner's Farmers' Manual. Thomas Prosser, Paterson, N. J., for twelve superior carrots for the table, U. S. Farmer.

J. Clowes, Harsimus, N. J. for twelve fine roots of white celery, Trans. of State Agri. Soc. Frederick Bonnicamp, Harsimus, N. J., for twelve fine roots of red celery, Dana's Muck Manual. Robert L. Pell, Pelham, Ulster Co., N. Y., for six large egg plants, Bridge. Gard. Assist. John Brill, Jersey City, N. J., for a peck of superior yellow onions, Faulkner's Farm. Man. William Ross, Ravenswood, Queen's Co., N. Y., for a peck of superior red onions, Smith's Productive Farming. Jos. Clowes, Harsimus, N. J., for twelve fine parsnips for the table, Amer. Agri. J. Beekman, 61st street, N. Y., for twelve large parsnips for cattle, U. S. Farmer. Alexander Walsh, Lansingburgh, for superior seedling potatoes, Bridge. Gard. Assist. T. B. Wakeman, Bergen, N. J., for superior Mercer potatoes, silver medal. William J. Townsend, Newtown, Queens Co., for a superior lot of table potatoes, Bridge. Gard. Assist.

S. B. Townsend, Newtown, L. I., for three large cattle pumpkins, Buel's Farm. Com. R. L. Colt, Peterson, N. J., for a peck of superior potatoes for cattle, one vol. of Cultivator. John P. Haff, Yorkville, N. Y., for a peck of superior white flat turnips, one vol. of Cultivator. Peter Wyckoff, Bushwick, Kings Co., for twelve superior roots of long white turnips, Bridge. Gard. Assist. S. Pavor, Harlem, N. Y., for superior cream pumpkins, Smith's Produc. Farm. F. O. Wakeman, Bergen, N. J., for twelve superior roots of salsify, Amer. Agricul. John Brill, Harsimus, N. J., for three fine winter squashes, Faulk. Farm. Man. John A. Miller, Little Falls, N. J., for a fine large Valparaiso squash, Dana's Muck Man. H. W. Tibbets, Yonkers, N. Y., for half a peck of large tomatoes, U. S. Farm. Robert L. Pell, Pelham, Ulster Co., for a fine sample of hops, Amer. Agricul. Robert L. Pell, Pelham, N. Y., for superior specimens of sweet potatoes, diploma. P. Hegone, 206 Greenwich street, for superior specimens of pickles and catsup, diploma.

CINCINNATI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—*First Fall Exhibition, Sept. 20th and 21st, 1843.*—The first great exhibition of this newly organized Society was held in Cincinnati, on the 20th and 21st days of September last. In a previous page will be found some notice of it, from our correspondent, Mr. Elliott, who was active in making the arrangements on the occasion. In connexion with the following report from the committee, it gives at once a general view of the progress of horticulture in the Queen city of the West. To our old friends Mr. Russell and Mr. Parkhurst, the amateurs of Cincinnati are much indebted for the zeal manifested by them in the organization and future proceedings of the Society. A good beginning has been made, and we shall look for results, second to no other city of the Union. The following is the report:—

The first fall exhibition of this Society was held, at the Assembly Rooms in this city, on the 20th and 21st of September, and far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the members, and others interested in its welfare. We shall endeavor, as far as our feeble efforts will allow, to give some description of the decorations of the room, premising, that, unique as were those decorations, the Committee of Arrangement found that too short a time had been allowed to make the necessary preparation, requisite to give that display they had in their power, had longer time

been given. Yet the *tout ensemble* was such as to give general satisfaction ; this was, in a great measure, owing to the assistance they received from several ladies belonging to the families of members of the Society, whose exertions were beyond all praise, and whose taste was exhibited on the walls and other parts of the room, in the various devices hastily formed to carry out the views of the Committee. Among these, the most conspicuous was a beautiful cornucopiæ, made and arranged by Miss Eliza Lea. This faced the entrance door, and immediately caught the eye, and necessarily the admiration of every visitor. We feel qualified to judge upon this matter, and do not believe any thing more beautiful in design or more rich in execution could be imagined.

On the left hand, and at the lower end of the room, the walls were covered with the following device :—The whole was divided into three compartments, the centre and largest of which was filled by the words “ Horticultural Society,” formed of French marigolds on a green ground, surmounted and hung round with wreaths ; the lower one being formed of a splendid branch of the vine, with grapes hanging in luxurious profusion ; the sides respectively being festooned, and the one on the left occupied by a table, covered with splendid bouquets of dahlias and various autumnal flowers, with a lyre formed of evergreens, from Miss Emily Ernst, of Spring Garden Nursery. The opposite or right hand compartment being occupied by Mr. Thomas Winter, of this city, who exhibited a most splendid collection of dahlias, comprising sixty varieties, many of them the most expensive and esteemed ; a basket of autumn crocus, which blooms without earth or water, and various other autumnal flowers. The compartments were divided by pillars formed of evergreens, and faced by some beautiful crape myrtles in full bloom, from Mr. Longworth’s. In the lower part of the centre piece was placed a rustic chair, from Mr. C. W. Elliott, surrounded by some of Flora’s choicest beauties. Immediately opposite the chair was a splendid pyramid of dahlias, presented and from the garden of S. S. Jackson. This was one of the most attractive and showy things in the exhibition, and was entirely replenished with new flowers the second morning by Mr. J.

The upper end of the room was tastefully arranged ; the centre being occupied by a splendid plant, the sago palm, belonging to Mr. Schnetz, and the walls decorated with anchors and crosses formed of flowers. The other parts of the room were hung with festoons, hoops, &c. of dahlias and other fall flowers. The orchestra was handsomely ornamented with wreaths and hoops—the lower festoon being one of Catawba grapes, presented by Mr. Mottier. Three rows of tables running from one end of the room to the other, were filled with plants, flowers, and vegetables. Immediately in the middle of the centre one of which was placed a harp, formed of evergreens, and presented by Miss Jaudon. Round the whole room were arranged a splendid collection of plants from the green-houses of Mr. Longworth, Mr. Schnetz, Mr. Gano, and others ; the whole having a most brilliant appearance, and striking the eye of the visitor with delight and admiration.

The most complete unanimity prevailed through all the departments of the exhibition, which in the evening was lighted up : and, while the company were examining the numerous and valuable collections of plants drawn into one focus on this occasion, a choice but small band of music occasionally added to the pleasure all were enjoying.

The following is a list of the contributions :—

From Mr. S. E. Foote, a dish of Italian prunes, raised in his garden in this city, and a basket of a Seedling plum, of this State. Mr. William Orange exhibited several baskets of fruits,—among which were Orange quinces, ten inches in circumference; the Rambo apple, and Pound and Golden pippin; also, plants of the *Volkameria japonica*, *Oleander simplex*, *Plumbago capensis*, *Fuschias*, &c. Mrs. Charles Bonsall, two kinds of peaches, both very beautiful, one a rich yellow, the other white, with a dark blush. J. R. Jackson, a basket of native Ohio grapes,—the original vine of which was brought from Williamsburgh swamp, in Clermont Co., Ohio, by our old townsman, E. Stone, Esq.; also, Rushmore's Bon Chrétien pear. Wm. French, a basket of native grapes. F. G. Carey, of Pleasant Hill, O., a basket of superb peaches, with clusters of grapes, the berries uncommonly large. Mrs. James Saffin, a dish of her superb Harrison Cling peach, of beautiful appearance and high flavor, measuring 10 1-4 inches in circumference; also a bouquet of flowers. S. Peel, a specimen of Peel's Seedling peach; also, the French Sugar beet, Giant tomatoes, Guinea corn, &c. Mrs. H. Rockey, a basket of fine grapes and peaches, raised in her garden on Fourth st. Mrs. Doctor Mussey, of Mount Auburn, a basket of Isabella grapes, large Freestone peaches, and the Texas grape.

Mr. Chas. Cheney, of Mount Healthy, O., a basket of Catawba and Isabella grapes and superb Kennedy's Carolina peach. Mrs. Sarah Jones, of Kenton Co., Ky., presented several baskets of superb fruit, that were an honor to that State; among which were Pippins thirteen inches in circumference; also, Bellflowers, those rare varieties of the quince, the pear and apple shaped, of corresponding size and beauty. Mrs. J. K. Ogden, baskets of Pound pears, 5 1-2 inches long and 12 inches round, raised in this city, and a basket of ripe figs. Mr. John Baker, two baskets of large red apples, and two baskets of peaches. Mrs. J. P. Foote, a basket of superb Rareripe peaches, white shaded with red, and 9 inches in circumference. Mr. Elisha Brigham exhibited many rare plants, and two baskets of fine peaches. Among the former we noticed *Witsénia corymbosa*, *Manettia cordifolia*, *Achimenes longiflora*, the *Metrisideros*, *Lantana*, *Beladonna Lillies*, &c.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, President of the Society, presented twenty-seven baskets of fruits, among which were nineteen of peaches, comprising seven varieties; the Apricot, Mammoth, Yellow Admirable, Morris' White Rareripe, &c., some measuring 10 1-2 inches in circumference; two baskets of pears, the Seckel and Vergalieu; two of Bleecker's Gage plum, this being the fifth week in which fruit has been exhibited from the same tree; four of grapes, the Catawba and Isabella; the Bassano beet, &c. To the above, several large and exceedingly tasteful bouquets of autumnal wild and garden flowers, were added by Mrs. Buchanan. Major Oliver exhibited a basket of large Seckel pears, 7 1-2 inches in circumference, from scions grafted on a Hawthorn; also two baskets of apples and grapes, the latter very large and fine. Mrs. A. H. Ewing presented specimens of that gorgeous plant, the *Erythrina Crista galli*, a basket of cut flowers, and of the Eastern Pink Eye potatoes.

Mr. D. H. Shaeffer exhibited a plant of the *Echeveria gibbiflora*, from Mexico, the Chinquapin nut, plants of the common Pea nut, &c. Mr. F. R. Elliott exhibited a collection of vegetables, among which were the new

Russia beet, Imperial and Mountain Sprout melons, Lima beans, Giant Tomatoes, Jersey Winter squash, Connecticut corn, &c. Mr. John E. Mottier made a most liberal exhibition, as usual, of fruits, flowers, native wine, &c., all evincing great care and skill in their management. Amongst his wines, were the White Currant, seven years old, the Cape, of the vintages of 1837 and 1842; the Catawba wine, of 1836 and 1841; Champagne cider; two varieties of Seedling grapes, originated by himself, one a flesh color, the other white, with large berries and splendid appearance; baskets of the Isabella, Catawba, Cape, Monstrous Catawba, Missouri and Cigar Box grape; a basket of the largest Seckel pears we ever noticed, one of them weighing 6 3-4 oz., and measuring 9 inches in circumference; Fall Pippins, 13 inches in circumference; bouquets, baskets of roses and other cut flowers, and a vine of the Catawba grape, containing forty-nine bunches, which served as a beautiful festoon to the orchestra. Mrs. J. D. Saunders contributed a liberal supply of choice roses, dahlias, and bouquets of various flowers, which occupied a whole stand, and were conspicuous for their beauty.

From Mrs. Geo. W. Neff, a moss basket of splendid dahlias, a dish of the Everbearing raspberry, the largest fruit of the kind yet exhibited; a branch filled with the Orange quince, a basket of cut flowers, and very large specimens of the Bassano and French Sugar beet. Mrs. R. R. Springer exhibited a beautiful specimen of the *Pancratium Lily*, a native of Tennessee. From Mrs. Griffin Taylor, a bouquet of lilacs, in blossom in September. From Miss Anna W. Taylor, a wreath arranged from fourteen kinds of dahlias. Mr. Abel Shawk exhibited large specimens of the Catawba grape. From Miss Jaudon, an elegant Harp, formed of Evergreens, and two wreaths of various flowers. From Miss Catherine Lea, two wreaths of dahlias, evergreens, &c.; and a similar wreath from Edw. T. Lea. From Mrs. Wm. H. Groesbeck, a basket of the Lemon Freestone peach, large and fine. Mr. Jonathan Bates exhibited very fine specimens of the Valparaiso squash, and the old fashioned New England Crook Neck squash, a rare vegetable in this quarter.

To Mr. C. W. Elliott, the Society was indebted for various rustic ornaments, as well as for several days' labor in arranging the various details of the exhibition. Capt. Howell, of Kenton Co., Ky., exhibited specimens of a native grape. Mr. Geo. Tichenor, of Mount Auburn, exhibited fine specimens of Indian corn. Mrs. Patterson presented a splendid plant of the Tuberose, 7 feet high, to be sold for the benefit of the Society. Mr. J. T. Berry, of Fairfield, Kenton Co., Ky., sent in large specimens of the Long Carolina Water melon, of deservedly high repute in Kentucky. Dr. J. H. Brower, of Lawrenceburgh, Ia., sent up a basket of fine peaches.

Mrs. G. W. Jones, a miniature grape vine, only 25 inches high, growing in a pot, and bearing a medium sized bunch of purple grapes; also, three splendid wreaths, a moss basket of flowers, and a plant of the *Begonia incarnata*. Mrs. Dr. Mosher, of the Latonian Springs, Ky., a superb collection of wild flowers; also as a curiosity, the Zavalla Hat of Texas, a vegetable production, formed of the inner membrane of a species of gourd, which is firm, bears washing, and with a very little fashioning, forms a comely bonnet for the Mustang belles. Mrs. E. North, of this city, placed on exhibition several vases of wax flowers, of her own preparation. Mr. N. W. Folger presented a branch of a grape vine filled with

rich clusters of fruit. It was taken from a vine 25 years old, the roots of which are known to extend 12 feet below the surface. On the branch in question, which was 14 feet long, there were 95 perfect bunches. Mr. Geo. Hill, of Millcreek, exhibited a Tobacco plant 12 feet high, with a remarkable large leaf, raised from seed from South America. Dr. Wallace exhibited a pot of the *Oncidium divaricatum*, brought from Guatemala, by Gen. Murphy, late U. S. Charge des Affaires. From Major D. Gano's Conservatory, several Lemon trees in fruit; Tea roses, Jasmynes, *Salvias Oxalis*, *Cyclamens*, the India Rubber tree, *Metrosideros pinifolia*, *Cereus flagelliformis*, *Fuchsia fulgens*, and *F. coccinea*.

Mr. Longworth made a liberal offer of any plants from his large collection, which is probably unrivalled in the West, and is kept in the most flourishing condition by his gardener, Mr. Sleathe. The room was decorated with about fifty of his largest plants, whose gorgeous blossoms not only gratified the eye, but exhaled the perfumes of "Araby the blest." Among the most conspicuous, we noticed coffee and lemon trees in fruit and flower, the Alligator pear of the Tropics, the pomegranate, fig, myrtle, superb varieties of azaleas and *Cereus senilis*, *Eugenia jambosa*, *Allöysia citriodora*, *Stapelia hirsuta*, *Cactus phyllanthus alata*, *Brugmansia arborea*, *Melaleuca hypericifolia*, India rubber plant, *heliotropes*, vineas, &c.

To Mr. S. S. Jackson, a most successful cultivator, on the river road just below the city, the Society was greatly indebted for his splendid contributions. One of the most conspicuous objects in the hall, was his pyramid of dahlias, six feet high, on which were tastefully arranged five hundred dahlias, comprising seventy varieties, on a ground of evergreen. He also presented several valuable plants to be sold for the benefit of the Society—and exhibited the *Röchea falcata*, *Crinum amabile* (a rare and superb plant, that will blossom in a few days,) *Oxalis Böwiei*, *Achimenes longiflora*, a heart of pansies and wax flowers, hydrangeas, fourteen beautiful bouquets, and several baskets of dahlias and cut flowers, also a Spanish watermelon, weighing thirty-two pounds. Mr. James Howarth not only exhibited a large number of beautiful plants, but presented several to be sold for the benefit of the Society. We observed fine specimens of the glloxinia, jasmine, *Russellia juncea*, *Cactus triangularis*, grafted, the *Achimenes longiflora*, four fruits of the Vegetable Marrow, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Mr. Henry Ives exhibited the only specimens of the Pine Apple plant that we noticed; also a lemon tree, Tea roses, &c. Sayres & Heaver, from their nursery on the Reading turnpike, exhibited the Bengal Tea rose, and several other roses, thirty varieties of dahlias, *Achimenes longiflora*, and several bouquets and baskets of cut flowers.

Mr. Thomas Winter, of Fifth st., near the Mound, occupied a whole stand with choice specimens of flowers, comprising no less than sixty varieties of dahlias, many of them new and expensive sorts, imported by him from England, and from various collections at the East. Also a new autumn crocus, which blooms in a vase without earth or water; this curious plant sells in England at a guinea a root; baskets of asters, verbenas, and various autumnal flowers. Mr. Winter's collection of dahlias deserves particular commendation, and is richly worth visiting; he has about one hundred and twenty varieties in cultivation culled from various collections, regardless of expense. Mrs. Wm. Stockell exhibited several bouquets of the largest German Quilled asters of the season. Mr. G. Tranchant ex-

hibited two specimens of the verbena, one of them grown in pure charcoal. Mr. Wm. Wallace exhibited a specimen of the Yard-long bean, thirty inches in length. From Mr. John Lea, a plant of the *Begonia* discolor, wild clematis and an orange tree. From Mrs. E. B. Reeder, of Mount Auburn, a large number of cut flowers and evergreens. From Mrs. Charles Foster, a tub of the cotton plant in bloom, a basket of the apple quince and a basket of cut flowers. From Miss Susan Harrison, the South American Tallow Plant and Candle aloe. Mr. J. G. Anthony exhibited the Brazilian nut.

Dr. Flagg, of Mount Auburn, made a liberal exhibition of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, among which we noticed baskets of Catawba grapes, the Orange quince, Virgalieu pears, Spanish watermelons, Egg plants, Blood beets, and a Laburnum plant (raised from seed gathered at the late Sir Walter Scott's residence at Abbotsford, Scotland, last year, and presented to the Society last spring by Mr. McAllister, of Philadelphia.) Also from his daughter, Miss Martha Flagg, a basket of the Everbearing raspberry and cut flowers. Mr. Wm. Resor presented a basket of the Maiden's Blush apple, and a basket of dahlias and cut flowers. From Mrs. F. H. Hill, a basket of roses, dahlias and balsams. From Mr. J. Frazier, the Peruvian heliotrope, Seedling orange, Tea rose, and basket of dahlias. Mr. S. B. Williams, of New Carlisle, O., sent a basket of Yellow rare-ripenes and other peaches, the trees obtained from a nursery near Washington, D. C., but the true names lost—large and fine fruit. Mr. David Loring exhibited a collection of rich clusters of grapes, both native and foreign, among which we noticed the White Malaga, Cape, Isabella, St. Louis, and two varieties unknown; also the White Doyenné and Seckel pears, very large and fine—one dish contained bunches of six varieties of grapes—Mrs. Loring added a basket of dahlias and wreath of flowers.

From Mrs. John C. Thorpe, of Woodland, the Peruvian Heliotrope, orange tree, and large bouquets of dahlias and autumnal flowers. Mrs. Dr. Wood presented several bouquets of flowers, and baskets of grapes, figs, Heath peaches and large Seckel pears. Mrs. Ruffner presented two baskets of figs, raised in this city. Mrs. James H. Merriwether, of Mount Auburn, exhibited three baskets of Catawba grapes, and several bouquets of dahlias, &c. Mrs. John Martin, a basket of dahlias. Mr. Jacob Resor, of Delhi, a basket of large Seckel pears, and the common Catawba and Monstrous Catawba grapes, both the bunches and berries of the latter were very large; also, four bottles of Catawba wine, of the vintage of 1837, 1839, 1840 and 1841. Mrs. Maynard French, a basket of Catawba grapes, and bouquets of flowers. Mr. George Graham exhibited a large collection of plants, fruits and flowers: among them was a very splendid specimen of the Cypress Vine, an ornamented Maltese Cross, several wreaths of flowers, an ornamented anchor, choice roses, and bouquets of wild flowers; on one of the latter was perched an African thrush, of beautiful plumage;—a basket of the Madeira peach, and four varieties of corn, the plants fourteen feet ten inches high. Mrs. B. P. Hunt presented a basket of the superb Columbia peach, the largest exhibited, yellow flesh, high flavored, and uncommonly fine; at the sale in the evening, four of them sold for one dollar.

Beautiful bouquets of dahlias and roses were presented by Miss Cornelia Morgan, Mrs. Major Strong, Mrs. Wm. Burnett, Mrs. H. F. Hill, Mrs. Charles Duffield, and Mrs. Shearer. Dr. Wm. Smith exhibited

twelve baskets of Catawba, Isabella and Cape grapes; five baskets of the Newton pippin, Canfield, Priestly, Bellflower and Seedling apples; and ten bouquets of dahlias, balsams, &c. Rev. C. Elliott exhibited the Parson Heath pear. Miss Emily Ernst occupied a table of splendid bouquets of dahlias and various autumnal flowers, with a harp of evergreens, all neatly arranged, and creditable to the Spring Garden Nursery, from which liberal contributions of cut flowers were made, both days;—there were, besides, nine varieties of pears, six of apples, and several baskets of peaches and grapes from the same Nursery. Mr. Philip Grandin, of Grandview, exhibited seven baskets of grapes, four of large peaches, two of pears, and one of the genuine soft-shelled Almond of Commerce. From Miss Ann M. Newton, a basket of very fine well ripened Isabella grapes. Mrs. S. C. Parkhurst exhibited two plants of the Mandarin orange, filled with fruit. Mr. John Myers made a handsome show of mammoth specimens of vegetables, including a cabbage weighing seventeen pounds; the French sugar beet, and the mammoth pumpkin, weighing nearly one hundred pounds. From Mr. Wm. Lewis, of Lewiston, a basket of very large Orange quinees.

Mr. Jacob Hoffner had on exhibition, as usual, a large collection of potted plants and cut flowers, both rare and beautiful—among which we noticed four splendid specimens of the popular new plant, the *Achimenes longiflora*, *Fuchsia fulgens*, the East India ginger of Commerce, *Echeveria gibbosa*, *Jasminum Sambac*, *Cereus senilis*, *Stapelia hirsuta*, *Manettia cordifolia*, *Ruellia juncea*, *Hemanthus coccineus*, *Tecoma pentaphylla*, *Begonia discolor*, *Primula cortusoides*, *Melocactus*, (or Turk's cap,) twenty-seven varieties of splendid dahlias, thirteen do. of Chinese roses, with petunias, verbenas, balsams, salvias, vincas, in varieties, and cut flowers in great profusion. Mr. Schnetz also made the same liberal offer of any plants from his Green House, and a large number were selected by the committee—among which we noticed a tub of the Sago Palm, which is known to be one hundred and twenty-one years old, and which was exhibited at the show of the Philadelphia Horticultural Society last year; also large plants of the Aloe, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Mespilus japonica*, India Rubber tree, &c., and a profusion of cut flowers, dahlias, &c.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—*Horticultural Department*.—The cattle show and fair of the New York State Agricultural Society, was held in Rochester, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of October last. The occasion was a proud one for western New York, and not less than 15 or 20,000 persons are supposed to have been present. On the afternoon of the 21st, an oration was delivered by Dr. Beekman, of Columbia Co., and in the evening the dinner took place at Stanwix Hall. The Hon. Daniel Webster, Mr. Van Buren, Gov. Seward, and several other distinguished gentlemen were present; and after the removal of the cloth, they offered many interesting remarks in answer to the sentiments which called them up.

The horticultural department of the Society is said to have been much more attractive than last season. The show of fruits was large, and the number of varieties exhibited by Mr. Thomas and others, more extensive than any previous year. Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, sent a fine collection of plants and flowers. The variety of vegetables was also large, and the specimens remarkably good. The following is the report of the committees:—

Fruit.—The committee on fruits have the gratification of reporting, though the year has proved very unfavorable, a greatly increased collection in comparison with former years, both in the variety and extent of the products of the fruit garden. Among the contributors are the following :—

Oliver Phelps, of Canandaigua, who presented twenty-seven varieties of apples and a collection of pears. David Thomas, Cayuga Co., (presented by Thomas & Smith, of Macedon,) forty-eight varieties of the apple, thirty-six of pears, ten of peaches, five of plums, two of nectarines, and other fruits. Abner Bryant, Buffalo, twelve varieties of apples and miscellaneous fruits. Benjamin Hodge, of Buffalo, forty-two of apples. Nathaniel Hayward, Brighton, twenty-three of apples and grapes. Dr. Armstrong, Rochester, specimens of plums. Charles Marchant, Greece, thirty-six of apples. John Hiler, Penfield, nine of apples. Hiram Robbins, Penfield, apples and plums. Joseph Christopher, apples. Elihu Tyler, Buffalo, a collection of grapes, apples and peaches. Wm. Otis, Gates, Munroe Co., fourteen varieties of apples. Samuel Moulson, Rochester, a miscellaneous collection of fruits. Zera Burr, Perinton, Monroe Co., fine seedling apples and quinces. Robert N. Brown, Greece, twelve varieties of apples. E. C. Frost, Catharines, Chemung Co., three varieties of pears. L. E. Lapham, Yates Co., apples and pears. C. M. Eames, New Hartford, Oneida Co., fine specimens of the lemon, presented by Jacob Gould, Rochester. Ellwanger & Barry, a large collection of apples and pears.

W. Mervine, Utica, fine Sweet-water grapes. Marcus Morse, Rochester, peaches and grapes. Mrs. Marshall, Rochester, several varieties of plums, and Columbia and other peaches. Abraham Vought, Mendon, plums. Henry Deyo, Greece, peaches. Jonathan Buell, East Bloomfield, seedling apples (the Early Joe.) J. W. Smith, Rochester, fine Isabella grapes, well ripened in the open air, and good new seedling peach. J. A. Hadley, quinces. T. H. Rochester, pears. James S. Wadsworth, very fine grapes and pears. Jacob Gould, Rochester, plums and pears.

Harry Pratt, Rochester, collection of fruits. Thomas H. Hyatt, Rochester, peaches, apples, and pears. L. Jenkins, Manchester, Ontario Co., pears (Seckel and Virgalieu.) — Avery, Rochester, pears. Wm. Sternberg, grapes, &c. Charles H. Carroll, Groveland, Livingston Co., seedling peach. Isaac Moore, Brighton, peaches and pears. S. Vanderniter, Buffalo, bottled gooseberries. Isaac Hills, Rochester, eight fine varieties of plums. E. Scrantom, plums and peaches. H. V. B. Schenck, fine peaches. Joseph Medberry, plums. M. A. Norton, Victor, pears. H. G. Hotchkiss, Vienna, fine grapes of several varieties, all grown in the open air, and excellent peaches. Sidney Allen, Rochester, grapes, pears, and peaches. H. N. Langworthy, peaches and grapes.

The great number of collections presented has prevented a thorough examination of the many varieties composing them, as well as an enumeration of the names.

The committee have made the following awards. Where members of the committee were competitors, they were not consulted in the decision. The committee, also, as a matter of course, excluded those collections not cultivated by the contributors themselves.

For the greatest variety of table apples, David Thomas, Cayuga Co.

For the second greatest variety, Benj. Hodge, Buffalo. For the third greatest variety, Oliver Phelps, Canandaigua. For the best twelve sorts of table apples, Abner Bryant, Buffalo. For the best new seedling apple (the Early Joe), Jona. Buell, East Bloomfield. For the greatest variety of table pears, David Thomas, Cayuga Co. For the greatest variety of winter pears, the same. For the best twelve quinces, Nathaniel Draper, Brighton. For the best twelve peaches, H. G. Hotchkiss, Vienna. For the best twenty-four plums, Isaac Hills, Rochester. For the best six bunches native grapes, J. W. Smith, Rochester. For the best six bunches foreign grapes, Elihu Tyler, Buffalo.

Vegetables:—Premiums awarded. Hugh Mulholland, Brighton, for two best purple egg-plants, \$1. The same, for the three best heads of cabbage, \$1. Nathaniel Hayward, Brighton, twelve best blood beets, \$1. The same, for the best half-peck of potatoes, \$2. H. N. Langworthy, Irondequoit, for the best crook-neck winter squashes, \$1. The same, for the best water melons, \$1. The same, for the best musk melons, vol. Tr. The same, for the best twelve varieties seedling potatoes, diploma. Alfred Fitch, Riga, second best half-peck of potatoes, \$1. Wm. Hamilton, Rochester, best twelve parsnips, \$1. The same, best pumpkins, \$1. C. F. Crosman, Rochester, best table summer scollop squash, \$1. The same, second best seed sweet corn, \$1. The same, best white-field carrots, vol. Tr. Richard Cooper, Rochester, best celery, \$2. E. Waugh, Rochester, best curled parsley, \$1.

Michael Elsenbach, Rochester, fine specimens of cabbages and potatoes, discretionary premium of \$1. E. Murdoch, Le Roy, best half-peck seedling potatoes, \$5. James S. Wadsworth, Geneseo, twelve ears best seed corn, \$1. Arthur H. Steen, Mount Morris, half-peck best Lima beans, \$1. Wm. Blossom, Canandaigua, fine specimens of rice corn, discretionary premium of vol. Tr. Elihu Tyler, best twelve tomatoes, \$1. Abner Bryant, Black Rock, best table onions, \$1. The same, best table carrots, \$1. The same, fine early Bassano beets, vol. Tr.—(*Am. Ag.*)

ART. V. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, Nov. 4th, 1843. An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

Mr. Vose, from the Finance Committee, made a semi-annual report relative to the state of the funds of the Society.

Isaac Livermore and James Munroe, Jr., Cambridge, and B. D. Emerson, Jamaica Plains, were admitted members of the Society. Adjourned four weeks to December 2d.

Exhibited.—Fruits: The President of the Society, some very highly colored, though not large, specimens of the Dix, Louise bonne of Jersey, and Passe Colmar pears; also, fair specimens of the Comprette, Ananas, Beurré Van Mons, Alpha, Doyenné Blanc, Belmont and Urbaniste pears; these were tasted by the Committee, and the two first, which are rather new, appeared to be varieties worthy of cultivation. The most beautiful basket of pears we ever saw upon the Society's tables was from Mr. Vose,

who exhibited nearly a half bushel of the Duchesse d'Angouleme, all from one dwarf tree, on the quince; they were many of them of very large size, and all highly colored and well matured. From Joseph Coolidge, Messire Jean pears, from a tree 120 years old. F. Tudor, of Nahant, exhibited some very large and superior specimens of pears, cultivated by him at Nahant; they were the St. Michael Archange, Marie Louise, Napoleon, Beurré Bosc, Duchesse d'Angouleme, and a variety cultivated by S. G. Perkins, Esq. as the "great unknown," but which proves to be identical with the Beurré Diel. From J. Hooper, Jr., Marblehead, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurré Diel, Doyenné Blanc, Easter Beurré and Jaminette? pears; the first two were exhibited under the names of Beurré Royal, Beurré Incomparable, and some other synonyms. From S. Pond, Dix and Marie Louise pears. J. S. Cabot, Salem, sent for exhibition very fine specimens of the Lewis, Gendeshheim, Wilkinson, Surpasse St. Germain, and Comte de Michaud pears. From H. H. Hyde, Framingham, Hubbardston Nonsuch apples. Ripe Isabella grapes, from John Cass, Boston. From H. Vandine, quinces and Marie Louise pears. From O. Tuttle, Beverly, Seedling apples. Capt. Lovitt exhibited Seckel, Copeæ and Beurré Delbecq pears, and a melon; the Seckel pears were large and very beautiful. From J. Smith, Jr. apples for a name.

Vegetables: From Isaac Caldwell, Beverly, Seedling potatoes, raised in 1839. The appearance of the specimens was favorable, somewhat resembling the Chenango, but with the eyes less depressed, the surface having a smooth and even appearance; we tried one of them, and found the flavor was rather better than the Chenango, but either from the kind of the soil in which they grew, or from the peculiar character of the variety, it was less mealy. As location and soil make such a material difference in the quality of the potato, it would be unfair to judge from a single specimen; we understand it is a very prolific kind. From Capt. Lovitt, large, well grown and superior cauliflowers. Cauliflowers were also shown by J. Hooper, Jr. From E. K. Whitaker, Needham, large beets and carrots; the largest beet weighed nearly fifteen pounds.

Exhibited.—Fruits: From the Pomological Garden, Croft Castle, a rather small oval variety, 2d rate, Althorpe Crassane, not quite in eating, Urbaniste and Doyenné Boussock, the latter not yet at maturity. Capt. Macondry exhibited some excellent specimens of the Capsheaf; also Passe Colmar and Green Sugar pears. From E. Otis, Kittery, Me., seedling apples.

Nov. 18th.—Exhibited. Flowers: A few bouquets from Mr. Warren.

Fruits: From the Pomological Garden excellent specimens of the Bezi de la Motte, Brown Beurré, Naumkeag, Beurré Bronzée (!) and Beurré d'Aremberg pears. Extra large specimens of Dix pears from W. Oliver. Napoleon pears from W. Warren. From Joseph Breck & Co., Wine apple. From S. Cole, the Mother's apple.

Hovey & Co. presented several specimens of apples, received from Dr. E. W. Bull, Hartford, Conn., four or five of which were seedlings, said to possess considerable merit; very few of them were in eating, and will be shown again when at maturity: the names were the Hartford Sweet, Jabez Sweet, Giles and Progress, all native seedlings; and the Fall Pippin, Pomme du Roi, and Fallowater.

<i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i>		<i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i>	
	From	To	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Potatoes, new :			Autumnal Marrow, per cwt.
Chenangoes, { per barrel,	1 00	1 25	Winter Crookneck, per cwt.
Common,.... { per bushel,	37½	50	Canada Crookneck, per cwt.
Eastports,... { per barrel,	75	87½	Pumpkins, each, . . .
Sweet, per bushel,	1 75	2 00	
Turnips, per bushel :	75	80	
Common, ...	1 25	1 50	
Ruta Baga, ...	37½	50	
Onions :	37½	50	
Red, per bunch, ...	3	4	
Yellow, per bunch, ...	3	4	
Yellow, per bushel, ...	62½	75	
Rarieripes, per bunch, ...	—	—	
Beets, per bushel, ...	62½	75	
Carrots, per bushel, ...	62½	75	
Parsnips, per bushel, ...	62½	75	
Salsafy, per doz. roots, ...	12½	—	
Radishes, per bunch, ...	—	—	
Horseradish, per lb.	8	10	
<i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i>			<i>Fruits.</i>
Cabbages, per doz. :			Apples, dessert and cooking :
Drumhead, ...	75	1 00	Baldwins, per barrel, . . .
Savoy, ...	75	1 00	Greenings, per barrel, . . .
Red Dutch, ...	75	1 00	Russetts, per barrel, . . .
Brocolis, each, ...	12½	20	Blue Pearmain, per barrel, .
Cauliflowers, each, ...	12½	25	Danvers Winter Sweet, "
Lettuce, per head, ...	6	—	Common Sweet, per bar.
Celery, per root, ...	8	10	Spitzembergs, per barrel, .
Spinach, per peck, ...	25	—	Common, per barrel, . . .
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal.	25	—	N. Y. Pippin, per barrel, .
Peppers, (pickled) per gal.	37½	—	Wine apple, ...
Mangoes, per doz	—	—	Dried apples, per lb.
<i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i>			Pears :
Parsley, per half peck, ...	25	—	Beurré Diel, per doz.
Sage, per pound, ...	17	20½	Duchess d'Angouleme, "
Marjorum, per bunch, ...	6	12½	Vicar of Winkfield, pr "
Savory, per bunch, ...	6	12	Winter Doyenné, per doz.
Spearmint, per bunch, ...	3	—	St. Germain, per doz.
			Marie Louise, per doz.
			Urbaniste, per doz.
			Dix, per doz.
			Messire Jean, per hf. pk.
			Lewis, per half peck, ...
			Common, per half peck, . . .
			Baking, per bushel, ...
			Cranberries, per bushel, . . .
			Quinces, per bushel, ...
			Tomatoes, per doz.
			Grapes, per pound :
			White Malaga, ...
			Purple Malaga, ...
			Pine-apples, each, ...
			Lemons, per doz.
			Oranges, per doz.
			Walnuts, per bushel, ...
			Chesnuts, per bushel, ...
			Cocoanuts, per hund.

[Want of room compels us to omit the remarks of our reporter for this month.—*Ed.*]

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR DECEMBER.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines will now have so far ripened their wood, that pruning may be commenced by the middle of the month. If the object is to prune on the *spur* system, long canes should be left, and commencing at the bottom of the shoot, the *first* bud should be left and the *second* and *third* be cut clean out with a knife, leaving the *fourth*. This done on one side of the shoot, proceed in the same way on the other; next season the buds left will form spurs from which the fruit will afterwards be produced. If on the long rod system one-half of the shoots should be cut clean in and the other half left at moderate length, according to the capacity of the vine to produce a greater or less crop. Foreign grapes in the ground should be protected by covering: and native kinds may now be pruned.

Strawberry Beds should be covered as directed last month, if not already done.

Raspberry Vines should also be covered with earth, leaves, or strawy manure.

Scions may yet be cut, for grafting early in the spring: preserve in earth in the cellar.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Camellias will now commence swelling their buds, and will be more and more objects of interest at this season. If the plants were put into the house without top-dressing, it should be done now: wash the pots clean, and if the leaves are dirty and the time can be spared, they should be carefully washed with a sponge. After this if their shoots are tied up to a neat stake, they will have a far handsomer appearance than if allowed to grow without care. Seeds should now be sown, and cuttings may yet be put in.

Pelargoniums should now be shifted into the next size pots.

Amaryllises should be potted this month. Use a rich loam.

Cinerarius will again require shifting into No. 3 pots.

Oralises not planted last month, should now be put into the earth.

Chrysanthemums now done flowering should have their tops cut off, and the plants placed in a cold frame.

Hyacinths should all be potted, if any were omitted last month.

Heliotropes in small pots should now be shifted into the next size.

Calla Æthiopica may now be repotted, and be supplied with an abundance of water.

Roses potted, if in August or September, should now be shifted into the next size pots.

Azaleas and *Cactuses* should be sparingly watered this month.

Carnations, *Auriculas*, and similar half-hardy plants, should be placed in cold frames for the winter.

10 *Week Stocks* may be repotted this month.

Sparaxis, *Ixias*, &c., potted in October and placed in frames, should now be brought into the greenhouse to bloom.

Verbenas should have a light, airy place, and receive rather sparing supplies of water until January.

